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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY-TWO VOLUMES.

—*(22.)*—

CONVICT PRISONS; MILITARY PRISONS;
REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS;
CONVICT PRISONS (IRELAND);
REFORMATORY SCHOOLS (IRELAND).

Session

1 *February* —— 10 *August* 1866.

VOL. XXXVIII.

EPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1866.

TWENTY-TWO VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

TWENTY-SECOND VOLUME.

[. B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *he Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

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REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

PENTONVILLE, MILLBANK, AND PARKHURST PRISONS,

AND OF

PORTLAND, PORTSMOUTH, DARTMOOR, CHATHAM, AND BRIXTON PRISONS, WITH FULHAM REFUGE AND THE INVALID PRISON AT WOKING,

For the Year 1865.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1866.

14427.

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REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS,

For the Year 1865.

45, *Parliament Street*,

SIR, 1866.

As Directors of Convict Prisons in England, we have the honour to submit our Annual Report for the year 1865.

The total number of convicts received into the Government Prisons during the year was 2,318, of whom 249 were received from Gibraltar for discharge, 134 on revocation of licence, and 1,935 new prisoners during the year, of whom 511 were reconvictions. Return No. 1 and 2.

The decrease both in fresh sentences and reconvictions during the last three years is marked; they were in

	Fresh Sentences.	Reconvictions.	Total.
1863	1,964	644	2,608
1864	1,990	570	2,560
1865	1,424	511	1,935

During 1865, 2,030 convicts were discharged on licence, 129 on expiration of sentence, and 15 on pardon. Return No. 1.

561 convicts were removed to Western Australia, 1 to a county prison, 2 by military escort, 13 to lunatic asylums, 2 escaped, but were recaptured, and 117 died. Return No. 1.

Making a total of 2,868 disposed of, as against 2,318 received. Return No. 1.

The steady decrease in the number of convicts received has made a sensible diminution in the number of convicts on the hands of the Government, and in consequence the county prisons at Leicester, Northampton, Bedford, Aylesbury, and Nottingham, in which cells have hitherto been rented by the Government, have been closed for the reception of convicts under sentence of penal servitude.

At the close of 1865, after relinquishing these county prisons, there were still 236 vacancies in the separate confinement prisons for convicts.

134 licences were revoked by the Secretary of State during 1865, against 65 in 1864. The increase is due to the stringency of the provisions of the Penal Servitude Amendment Act, which only came into force in July 1864. The greater portion of these revocations were consequent on breaches of the conditions of licence, which have been rigidly and beneficially enforced. Return No. 2.

The increase in the number of convicts discharged, and the

decrease in the number of reconvictions, has reduced the per-centage of reconvictions among the convicts at large to 3·06 per cent., the smallest per-centage hitherto attained.

There is a striking decrease in the number of sentences above seven years, indicating an absence of serious crime.

Return No. 6.

Only 368 such sentences were passed during 1865, being the smallest number in any one year since 1857, when there were 632. Of these sentences passed in 1865, only 12 were life sentences.

There are now only 81 convicts under sentence of penal servitude for life in the English convict prisons, and of these, 51 or nearly 63 per cent. are confirmed invalids, many of them paralyzed and bedridden.

Separate Confinement.

The alterations made in the system hitherto pursued at the close prisons have been attended with continued success.

The adoption of cellular teaching has been attended with good results; the ignorant are now carefully looked to, while the well instructed are occupied under proper regulation.

The discontinuance of association, and the rigid discipline maintained, have been followed by a large decrease in the prison reports for misconduct. In Millbank there were 329 such reports in 1865, as against 585 in 1864.

The dietary has been found sufficient to maintain the prisoners in health.

The convicts have been employed almost exclusively on Government works; slop work and contract work for private firms have been nearly discontinued.

Public Works Prisons.

The public works prisons at Portland, Chatham, and Portsmouth, have been maintained in a good state of discipline and efficiency during the year.

The work performed by the convicts has been most carefully measured and priced, according to the schedule of prices agreed upon by the Admiralty and War Departments.

The results are a total of work done for the

	Daily Average of Men.	Value of Work done. £	s.	d.
Admiralty	1,969	65,175	0	1¾
War Department	706	18,514	15	10½
Prison Works	270	9,388	2	4
	2,945	93,077	18	4¼
Prison employment	320			
Total effectives	3,265			
Non-effectives	202			
	3,467			

Portland.

	Daily Average of Men.	Value of Work done. £	s.	d.
Admiralty	447	12,675	17	8¾
War Department	675	17,242	11	4½
Prison Works	160	5,031	2	2½
	1,282	34,949	11	3¾
Prison employment	118			
Total effectives	1,400			
Non-effectives	54			
	1,454			

Portsmouth.

	Daily Average of Men.	Value of Work done. £	s.	d.
Admiralty	760	24,095	15	5¾
War Department	31	1,272	4	6
Prison Works	23	983	6	1
	814	26,351	6	0¾
Prison employment	91			
Total effectives	905			
Non-effectives	77			
	982			

Chatham.

	Daily Average of Men.	Value of Work done. £	s.	d.
Admiralty	762	28,403	6	11¼
Prison Works	87	3,373	14	0½
	849	31,777	0	11¾
Prison employment	111			
	960			
Non-effectives	71			
Total	1,031			

The marks by which the convicts earn their remission have been governed as strictly as possible by the actual amount of work done, and the results are increased industry and decreased prison reports.

Dietary.

The reduced dietary continues to be found sufficient at Portland; the appearance of the convicts is reported healthy, and the amount of sickness small.

At Portsmouth the reduction is stated as a material success, and an influencing agent on the health and habits of the convicts, and at Chatham the dietary is sufficient for the generality, the general state of the prison being satisfactory, and, with the exception of an epidemic of diarrhœa, less than the average amount of sickness.

The alteration in the school system continues to work well. Like other men whose necessities require them to labour, the convicts are now kept at work all day, and the evenings are devoted to school, the attention of the schoolmasters being given to the most ignorant.

The new system of Separation and Classification.

The new system of separation and classification has now been in force since 12 July 1864, and has proved very satisfactory. The convicts are rigidly separated one from the other in the halls, in school, at chapel, and as far as possible on the works, and communication between them is scarcely practicable.

The value of this, where convicts are massed together in such large numbers as at the public works prisons in this country is very marked, both for the security and discipline of the prison, and the well-being of the men themselves.

The very great improvements which have been made at the invalid prison at Dartmoor have rendered the state of that prison very satisfactory; the old principle of association has been abolished, and every man provided with a separate sleeping cell; the erection of the penal class cells has greatly strengthened the hands of the officers in charge of the prison, and its general state has been creditable throughout the year; indeed, except for bed-ridden patients and chronic cases of a certain description, it is a better prison than Woking, where the men live much in association, the results of which cannot be satisfactory, in spite of the utmost vigilance.

Juvenile Prisons.

All the juvenile convicts removed from Parkhurst having been either discharged or having grown into men, have been removed to the public works. No boys being now sent to the Government prisons, the remnant of the juvenile prison has been abolished.

A special class has been formed at Portland Prison for the younger convicts.

FEMALE CONVICTS.

Return No. 7.

The total number of female convicts received during the year was 394.

The decrease is considerable as compared with 1864, the numbers being,—

	New convicts.	Reconvicted.	Revoked.	Total.
1864	354	114	25	493
1865	223	143	28	394

The proportion of reconvictions remains very large, and the whole nearly of the reconvictions are, as heretofore, for larceny. Return No. 8.

Out of 366 sentences passed in 1865, 301, or 82 per cent., were for larceny.

402 female convicts were discharged on licence, 1 was pardoned, 4 removed to the lunatic asylum, 34 were released on expiration of sentence, 41 were sent to the Carlisle Memorial Refuge at Bloomsbury, and 15 died. Return No. 7.

Reconvictions and Refuges.

The large proportion of reconvictions among female convicts is due partly to the fact referred to by the late worthy Chaplain of Brixton Prison, that the majority of female convicts have been frequent inmates of county and borough prisons previous to their coming to the Government prisons, leaving no doubt of their confirmed worthless characters; and partly to the difficulties in their way of obtaining employment on discharge, and the evil influences to which they are readily exposed on their return to their so-called friends.

It is, therefore, a source of satisfaction to us that we have seen during the year the opening of a refuge for female convicts in Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, and that a similar refuge in Hammersmith for Roman Catholic convicts has since been opened.

It is our hope that these refuges, as a step between the restraints of a prison and the outer world, may, under the influences there brought to bear on these women, be productive of good, and that especially through these private organizations, provision may be made for the women on discharge, and an interest maintained in their welfare afterwards. The difficulties attendant on the attempt to carry out either of these important objects by prison officials can only be appreciated by those who have so faithfully made the effort.

The admission to these refuges will be strictly regulated by good conduct and industry in the prisons, the records of which are kept by a very simple system of marks, similar to that established in the male convict prisons.

The incentive to earn the required number of marks to entitle them both to promotion in their classes, and to admission to the refuges, will, we have no doubt, be productive of as much good among the female as it has been among the male convicts.

Since the opening of the Carlisle Memorial Refuge, 6, Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, in August 1865, 64 prisoners have been received into it, 23 of whom have had their discharges; of these 12 have been sent to situations in respectable service, as cooks, housemaids, nurses, general servants, &c., and good accounts are received

of them as to their honesty, industry, &c. The remaining 11 have returned to their homes, and at present the frequent reports received of these have been very satisfactory. In a few instances after some correspondence with the friends of the prisoners, who had intended having nothing more to do with their fallen relatives, an evident anxiety has been awakened for their future welfare, and reconciliation effected.

The Prisoners Aid Society in London, to which we are so much indebted, continues its good work, and has during the past year undertaken the cases of 516 men and 61 women, making a total of 3,846 men and and 429 women assisted by this society since its commencement. Prisoners Aid Societies have also been established in North and South Staffordshire, Leeds and Liverpool, to supplement the work of those who labour faithfully in the prisons to tutor and, as far as may be, reclaim during the years of their imprisonment, those committed to their charge.

Mark System and New Classification.

The mark system and the new classification have only been recently introduced, and we hope for good results from the various changes which have been decided on.

The discipline of the female convict prisons has been well maintained during the year; among such a body there is inevitably a certain number of bad refractory women, who occasionally give trouble, but, as a rule, the convicts have been quiet and orderly.

The new female prison at Woking is in course of erection by convict labour, and the utmost care has been taken to supply there, many deficiencies of existing prisons.

The erection of a solitary cell at Brixton has proved a great success, and has acted as a powerful deterrent to the most noisy and obdurate convicts.

Dietary.

The new reduced dietary has proved sufficient for the wants of the prisoners, and may be regarded as successful.

Employment.

Slop and contract work has been almost entirely discontinued; a large supply of worsted socks have been knitted for the army, and the clothing for the convict establishments abroad, with the supply of which we are now charged, has been manufactured in the convict prisons as far as possible.

Fulham.

The opening of the refuges has tended to decrease the number of women in the Fulham refuge, but we propose henceforth to make the Fulham refuge a place for the reception of an advanced class of Protestant women prior to discharge with a conditional licence to the other refuges.

The number of female convicts on the hands of the Government have so much decreased that when the new prison at Woking is

completed, we anticipate it may be possible to effect changes which will reduce the annual charge.

General State of the Convict Prisons.

The whole of the orders and regulations have been carefully revised and codified during the year, and are now printed in a convenient form for the guidance of the officers of the department.

The changes made in the pay and allowances, and in the increased leave granted to the subordinate officers, have worked very well, and have proved a great boon to them, and we believe they are now well satisfied with their condition.

We have entered fully in our report for 1864 into the details of the system now in force in the English prisons, and in the full belief that limited remissions of time governed strictly by the measure of actual work performed, and forfeiture of advantages already gained for misconduct, is the true principle of dealing with convicts, we have earnestly endeavoured, while maintaining rigid discipline, to carry into effect with firmness and impartiality the results of long and careful experience.

The return (No. 11), which we have appended, of the rate of crime for the last 32 years in England is satisfactory, as evidencing the decrease of crime contemporaneously with a largely increased population.

The expenditure for the year 1865-6 was 243, 850*l.* as compared with 252,875*l.* in 1864-5.

The general state of the prisons is, we think, now satisfactory; the convicts are certainly worked hard, and the dietary is no more than the most rigid medical investigation justifies us in granting. Every infraction of discipline, especially of violence to officers, and trafficking, which at one time was very rife, has been promptly punished; and on the other hand, the tendency of all the regulations is to encourage the convicts to industry and good conduct. We do not think it wrong to refer to the testimony borne by the Inspector-General of French Prisons to the existing convict system in England, in every detail of which he has shown the greatest interest.

He says, in a report recently published:—

"Thus the organization of all parts of the penal system is complete in England; she has model penal prisons; she has intermediate prisons or refuges; she has progressive classification corresponding to the moral condition of the prisoners; she has extensive aid societies for liberated and reformed prisoners; she has conditional liberation revocable in accordance with the Penal Servitude Acts; she has also transportation as a half recompence or judicial necessity; she has a special prison for juvenile offenders, and private or public establishments which serve as auxiliaries to the correctional education of this class; she has a special prison for invalid and infirm prisoners; finally, she has an asylum exclusively for insane prisoners. All these details form a complete whole of

practical punishment and its auxiliaries. Other countries would therefore do well to imitate the intelligent organization of the penal institutions of Great Britain."

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
E. Y. W. HENDERSON, Lt.-Col. R.E.,
Chairman.

I. M. GAMBIER,
E. F. DU CANE,
Capt. R.E.
W. FAGAN,
} *Directors.*

To the Right Honourable the
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

RETURN showing the number of CONVICTS received, and the DISPOSAL of all CONVICTS, MALES, who left the Government Prisons for the Years ending 31st December 1865.

Number of convicts	New prisoners	1,935	
	Received back with licences revoked	134	2,318
	Received from Gibraltar for discharge	249	
Number of convicts disposed of			2,870
Removed to Western Australia		561	
„ lunatic asylums		13	
„ county prisons		1	
„ by military escort		2	
		16	
Discharged by licence		2,030	
„ expiration of sentence		129	
„ pardon		15	
		2,174	
Escaped (re-captured)		2	
Deaths		117	
			2,870

No. 2.

STATEMENT of MALE CONVICTS RECONVICTED and Licences revoked during the Year 1865.

Reconvicted not during the currency of former sentence	388	511
Reconvicted during the currency of former sentence	123	
Revocations of licences		134

The following are the crimes that the 511 convicts were reconvicted for, and the offences that the 134 licences were revoked :—

Reconvictions.		Revocations.	
Arson	4	Assault	4
Burglary	55	Associating with bad characters	1
Coinage offences	7	Begging	1
Forging and uttering	5	Breach of the peace	1
Feloniously receiving	18	Drunk and disorderly	2
Felony	1	Failing to report themselves	16
Housebreaking and being in possession of implements.	63	Neglecting to join his ship	1
		Possessing housebreaking implements.	1
Horse stealing	6	Rogue and vagabond	4
Highway robbery	2	Summary convictions, misdemeanours and crimes not stated	84
Larceny	228		
Larceny from the person	59	Threatening, &c.	1
Manslaughter	1	Uttering counterfeit coin	1
Obtaining money under false pretences.	5	Vagrancy	17
Robbery	15		
Robbery with violence	18		
Rape	1		
Sacrilege	3		
Stealing sheep, cattle, &c.	7		
Unlawfully at large	2		
Unnatural offence	1		
Wounding (cutting, shooting, &c.)	10		
Total	511	Total	134

No. 3.

MALES.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of MALE CONVICTS at large, either by Licence or by Expiration of Sentence, Number of Convicts reconvicted to Penal Servitude or Transportation, and the Number whose Licences were revoked, from 1st January 1854 to 31st December 1865.

Year.	Number of male convicts at large, either on licence or by expiration of sentence.	Number of convicts reconvicted and No. of licences revoked during the year.			Per-centage on convicts at large.
		Reconvicted.	Licences revoked.	Total.	
31st December 1854	1,338	109	23	132	9·86
„ 1855	4,249	234	107	341	8·02
„ 1856	6,126	410	215	625	10·20
„ 1857	6,885	439	215	696	10·10
„ 1858	8,262	313	133	446	5·39
„ 1859	9,693	344	58	402	4·14
„ 1860	11,705	403	28	431	3·68
„ 1861	13,820	567	26	593	4·29
„ 1862	15,416	688	42	730	4·73
„ 1863	16,780	644	83	727	4·33
„ 1864	18,878	570	65	635	3·36
„ 1865	21,052	511	134	645	3·06

No. 4.

FEMALES.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of FEMALE CONVICTS at large, either by Licence or by Expiration of Sentence, Number of Convicts reconvicted to Penal Servitude or Transportation, and the Number whose Licences were revoked, from 1st January 1854 to 31st December 1865.

Number of female convicts at large, either on licence or by expiration of sentence.		Number of convicts reconvicted and No. of licences revoked during each year.			Per-centage on convicts at large.
		Re-convictions.	Licences revoked.	Total.	
At large 31st December 1854	34	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
„ „ 1855	142	1	15	16	11·26
„ „ 1856	265	9	8	17	4·65
„ „ 1857	503	7	26	33	6·56
„ „ 1858	689	13	8	21	3·05
„ „ 1859	916	18	6	24	2·62
„ „ 1860	1,307	56	5	61	4·66
„ „ 1861	1,666	73	3	76	4·56
„ „ 1862	1,989	97	14	111	5·58
„ „ 1863	2,225	127	15	142	6·38
„ „ 1864	2,677	114	25	139	5·29
„ „ 1865	3,114	143	28	171	5·48

No. 5.

The following are the CRIMES of the 1,424 MALE CONVICTS received during the Year 1865, not previously sentenced to Penal Servitude.

Arson	91
Attempt to murder	7
Burglary	134
Bigamy	2
Coinage offences	34
Desertion	39
Embezzlement and fraud	19
Forgery and uttering	32
Feloniously receiving	53
Felony	8
Housebreaking, and being in possession of implements	100
Horse-stealing	7
Highway robbery	9
Insubordination and threatening	10
Larceny	399
Larceny from the person	106
Murder	8
Maiming cattle	2
Manslaughter	31
Night poaching	5
Obtaining money under false pretences	19
Robbery	15
Robbery with violence	83
Rape	56
Sacrilege	1
Stealing sheep, cattle, &c.	16
Stealing post letters	3
Unnatural offences	19
Violence to superior officer	42
Wounding, cutting, shooting, &c.	74
Total	1,424

No. 6.

RETURN, embodied from STATEMENTS furnished from the Separate Confinement Prisons, of Convicts sentenced to Penal Servitude for 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Years, and above 7 Years, from the Year 1857 to 31st December 1865.

Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Above 7 Years.	TOTAL.
1857	134	1,415	105	448	154	632	2,888
1858	401	1,073	132	274	168	403	2,451
1859	434	817	178	483	156	418	2,486
1860	535	909	186	274	142	414	2,460
1861	585	730	214	522	505	553	3,109
1862	871	732	274	390	271	561	3,099
1863	697	621	233	363	223	471	2,608
1864	580	472	430	266	377	435	2,560
1865	5	27	469	37	1,029	368	1,935
Totals	4,242	6,796	2,221	3,057	3,025	4,255	23,596

No. 7.

FEMALES.

DETAIL of the DISPOSAL of FEMALE CONVICTS during the Year 1865.

Number of convicts received.	New convicts - - -	366	394
	Received back, licence revoked -	28	
Number of convicts disposed of - - - -			497
Removed to the refuge, Bloomsbury - -		41	
„ lunatic asylum - - -		4	
Discharged on licence - - - -		402	
„ pardon - - - -		1	
„ expiration of sentence - -		34	
Deaths - - - - - -		15	
		497	

No. 8.

FEMALES.

STATEMENT of FEMALE CONVICTS RECONVICTED and Licences revoked during 1865.

Re-convicted *not* during the currency of former sentence -	109	143
Re-convicted during the currency of former sentence -	34	
Revocations - - - - - - -		28

The following are the crimes that the 143 convicts were reconvicted for, and the offences that the 28 licences were revoked :—

Reconvictions.		Revocations.	
Coining - - - -	2	Associating with bad characters -	1
Housebreaking - - -	2	Breaking glass at police station -	1
Larceny - - - -	84	Behaving in an indecent manner -	1
Larceny from the person - -	49	Petty larceny and offence not stated	24
Robbery with violence - -	2	Vagrancy - - - -	1
Receiving - - -	3		
Total - -	143	Total - -	28

No. 9.

The following are the CRIMES of the 223 FEMALE CONVICTS received during the Year 1865, not previously sentenced to Penal Servitude :—

Arson - - - - - -	4
Attempt to murder - - - - -	2
Burglary - - - - - -	1
Coining - - - - - -	7
Casting corrosive fluid - - - -	1
Forgery - - - - - -	1
Housebreaking - - - - -	4
Larceny - - - - - -	115
Larceny from the person - - - -	53
Murder - - - - - -	3
Manslaughter - - - - -	3
Robbery with violence - - - -	9
Receiving - - - - - -	15
Wounding - - - - - -	5
	223

No. 10.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of FEMALE CONVICTS received from 1850 to 1865 inclusive, and the NUMBER of RECONVICTIONS and REVOCATIONS since the Year 1854 :—

Year	Number received under Sentences of Penal Servitude and Transportation.	Reconvictions.	Revocations.
1850	332	—	—
1851	460	—	—
1852	440	—	—
1853	130	—	—
1854	486	—	—
1855	257	1	15
1856	329	9	8
1857	203	7	26
1858	453	13	8
1859	312	18	6
1860	531	56	5
1861	486	73	3
1862	453	97	14
1863	437	127	15
1864	468	114	25
1865	366	143	28

No. 11.

RETURN showing the POPULATION of England and Wales, with the CONVICTIONS, LICENCES, and TRANSPORTATIONS from England for the last 32 Years.

Year.	Population.	Sentenced to Imprisonment.	Sentenced to Transportation and Penal Servitude.	Number Transported to Australia.	Number Transported to Bermuda.	Number Released on Licence.	Remarks.
1834	14,520,297	10,721	3,060	4,920	—	—	—
1835	14,724,063	9,915	3,629	4,399	—	—	—
1836	14,928,477	10,125	3,611	4,273	—	—	—
1837	15,103,778	12,294	3,705	4,068	—	—	—
1838	15,287,609	12,927	3,695	3,805	—	—	—
1839	15,514,255	12,927	3,696	2,732	—	—	—
1840	15,730,813	15,110	3,105	2,573	—	—	—
1841	15,929,472	15,747	3,800	2,926	—	—	—
1842	16,130,326	17,871	4,481	4,166	—	—	—
1843	16,332,228	16,275	4,488	2,993	—	—	—
1844	16,535,174	14,969	3,651	3,279	—	—	—
1845	16,739,136	14,052	3,247	2,542	—	—	—
1846	16,944,092	14,902	3,157	1,708	—	—	On moiety of sentence and pardons.
1847	17,150,018	18,312	3,262	1,222	—	—	—
1848	17,356,882	19,175	3,600	1,897	—	—	—
1849	17,564,656	17,761	3,202	1,609	—	—	—
1850	17,773,324	17,602	3,173	2,465	—	—	210
1851	19,982,849	18,418	3,338	2,440	—	—	96
1852	18,193,206	18,441	2,896	2,541	—	—	115
1853	18,404,363	18,130	2,709	600	—	305	On expiration of sentence.
1854	18,616,310	20,388	2,742	280	—	1,805	—
1855	18,829,000	17,397	2,590	485	346	2,462	—
1856	19,042,412	11,885	2,715	493	—	2,055	—

Return showing the Population of England and Wales—*cont.*

Year.	Population.	Sentenced to Imprisonment.	Sentenced to Transportation and Penal Servitude.	Number Transported to Australia.	Number Transported to Bermuda.	Number released on Licence.	Remarks.
							Expiration of sentence—*cont.*
1857	19,256,516	12,507	2,841	532	300	690	580
1858	19,471,291	10,834	2,419	550	640	299	1,622
1859	19,686,701	10,060	2,383	224	280	215	1,623
1860	19,902,713	9,656	2,436	296	—	703	1,588
1861	20,119,314	11,233	2,678	306	—	1,614	798
1862	20,400,000	11,944	3,369	*782	—	1,832	147
1863	about 20,600,000	12,251	3,071	727	—	1,764	296
1864	about 20,900,000	11,948	2,445	261	—	2,425	215
1865	about 21,100,000	12,358	2,081	845	—	2,254	185

* 192 from Bermuda, 590 from England.

REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS OF CONVICT PRISONS.

PENTONVILLE PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Pentonville Prison, January* 9, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report for the past year.

Buildings.

Governor's Report.

Externally the buildings, generally, are in good and substantial repair, with the exception of the clock tower and the compo dressings; a portion of the former fell in the autumn, and, having been provisionally repaired, may last in its present state for a year or two, but eventually it must undergo a thorough renovation if not reconstruction; the latter are perishing rapidly, and the facade of the centre building requires immediate attention, the occasional fall of portions of the cornice being not altogether unattended with danger.

In the interior, the worn-out condition of the cell basins and water taps necessitates constant attention to prevent dampness in the walls; they are being gradually replaced by new ones of a less complicated kind, which it is hoped will remedy the evil. The warming apparatus in A and D wings, and also the cooking apparatus in the kitchen, will need examination and repair.

During the past year the private doorways of communication between the prison and the Governor's and Chaplain's residences, and also the gateway in the boundary wall, have been bricked up, the only access to the interior now existing being by means of the main entrance gateway. The Deputy Governor's house has been repainted and papered. The skylights of the wings and chapel have been thoroughly examined, stopped, and painted. Alterations in the stores of the steward and manufacturer have been attended with additional and improved stowage and accommodation, and the transfer of the offices of those departments from the basement of the prison, a place unsuited in a sanitary point of view to the purpose, to the same locality in the building as those of the superior officers, has produced a marked improvement in the health of the clerks, conducing to a better discharge of their duties, and is found in every respect more convenient than the former arrangement. The stores have been secured by patent locks, the keys of which are in the possession of the Governor and steward only. A weighbridge has been erected at a cost of about 50*l.*, and is a most useful addition to the establishment; having superseded the very tedious operation of weighing heavy goods piecemeal it has relieved the steward from frequent attendance, and thus enabled him to devote the time thus formerly lost to more important duties. It has been necessary to raise the south boundary wall to prevent the occupants of the houses recently erected in Market

Governor's Report.

Street commanding from their windows a view of the wings and exercising yards, and the slate pavement of the latter has been relaid with York stone where most worn. The Portland cement on the front terrace wall in the Caledonian Road has been repaired. The warming apparatus in B division and the chapel have been examined and put into thorough working order. The whole of the offices have undergone an effectual cleaning, and have been whitened and recoloured. The doors of the superior officers' quarters have been painted, grained, and varnished, the entrance gates in the court yards burnt off and repainted, and the subordinate officers' quarters cleaned, whitened, and coloured throughout.

The drains, as far as can be ascertained, are free and answer their purpose, the fireplugs and mains are in serviceable repair, and the ventilation of the prison is good.

The erection of the new workshops for the smiths, tinmen, carpenters, and coopers, mentioned in last year's report, has been deferred until the ensuing spring.

Preparations are being made for the extension of two of the wings, whereby the additional accommodation of 250 cells will be secured.

Superior Officers.

Several changes have occurred among the superior officers in course of the year.

Subordinate Officers.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good, with the exception of those instances brought especially to your notice. The gasman and one assistant warder have been dismissed for drunkenness, and a second assistant warder was discharged on the expiration of a month's notice. One principal warder on account of his advanced age has been superannuated, and a warder on medical grounds. One principal warder joined on promotion and transfer from Millbank prison, and one warder has been so transferred in exchange for an officer of similar rank from this establishment. Five assistant warders, three infirmary nurses, and a night watchman, have joined on appointment, of whom one nurse has been invalided. Two of the assistant warders, the two infirmary nurses, and the night watchman, are additions to the staff. One assistant warder has been promoted to the rank of warder. For the greater security of the prison during the progress of the extension works two assistant warders have been temporarily attached from Millbank Prison for special night duty.

Assaults.

Seven prisoners have committed assaults upon their officers, but in no instance have serious consequences ensued.

Suicides.

Two prisoners committed suicide at the commencement of the year. One of them threw himself over the iron rail of the upper gallery of the prison, on leaving the chapel after attending the usual Sunday evening service, and died of the injuries he received in the fall within a few hours. The other hung himself from his mat frame.

Deaths.

Two deaths have occurred in the infirmary from natural causes.

Discharges.

Thirty-one prisoners have been discharged as under :

On expiration of sentence - - -	22
By Royal licence - - - -	9
Total - - - -	31

Escapes.

There have been five unsuccessful attempts at escape, all of which were frustrated by the vigilance of the officers.

Military Prisoners.

Of the 43 military prisoners received, 13 have obtained certificates of discharge from the army, one has been removed to Weedon Military Prison, and 29 remain. The general conduct of this class has been very good.

Trades.

The labour of the convicts has been devoted mainly to the four ordinary prison trades, tailoring, shoemaking, weaving, and matmaking, with a satisfactory result. An excessive stock of manufactured articles at the commencement of the year, rendered it essential, with a view to its reduction, to divert labour from its usual channels for a time, and many of the prisoners were necessarily employed on the comparatively unremunerative work of oakum picking ; the measure, however, was attended with complete success, and all surplus stock being now disposed of, the manufactures have resumed their former activity. In order to remedy complaints as to the quality of many of the articles produced, great attention has been devoted to workmanship, and quality rather than quantity made the first essential ; the result has been the absence of a single complaint regarding any article made during the year. The quality of the cloth for convict clothing has been much improved, and it is confidently expected that a suit of the new issue will last a year in wear on public works. The facts stated above will account for an apparent diminution of the average earnings per man as compared with the last year, the value of the articles manufactured being derived from their number, the quality being overlooked ; the decrease, however, is apparent rather than real, and this year's average exceeds by 8*s.* 6*d.* per man the average taken on the past six years. The books of the manufacturing departments are now kept in accordance with a system recommended and introduced by Mr. Blogg of the War Department.

General Remarks.

The substitution of the cellular system of teaching for the old method of instruction in classes, early in the year, has been attended with the best results, inasmuch as it has lessened very considerably the opportunities for communication between the prisoners, and has enabled me to obtain a much nearer approach to the maintenance of separate confinement in its integrity. That and a strict adherence to the rules and orders regulating the discipline have resulted in a reduction in the number of prison reports to 329, from 585 in the previous year.

Governor's Report.

Arrangements have been made which enable the officers to dine daily at their homes with their families, and the compulsory mess within the prison having been discontinued, every officer, without exception, who was entitled to rations, receives a money allowance of 14*l.* per annum in lieu.

The scale of pay has been re-adjusted so as to do away with the necessity of stoppages for uniform out of the salaries which are now paid monthly to officers of all ranks, and the month's reserved pay of the subordinate officers has been returned to them.

The ground formerly used as a garden within the prison has been put into its original state, the screen walls thrown down, and the land sown with grass seed. The garden ground without the boundary wall being allotted among those officers who desired it has been cultivated by them with profit, and afforded them healthy recreation in the summer evenings.

The gas manufacture has been discontinued, and the supply is now obtained from the Imperial Gas Company, resulting, as I anticipated, in a great saving. During the past six months the quantity of gas consumed has been less by 74,800 cubic feet than in the corresponding period of the previous year; this, with the reduction in the cost from 4*s.* 6¾*d.* to 4*s.* per 1,000 cubic feet, effects a saving of 52*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, or upwards of 100*l.* for the whole year.

Several improvements have been carried out in the Steward's Department. A saving of 28*l.* per annum has been effected by substituting flaked cocoa for cocoa nibs, the practice of skimming the soup has been discontinued, and its nutritive qualities thus improved, a better method of arranging and issuing the stores has been adopted, and a more accurate check established on the baking account.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners:—

Remaining December 31, 1864	-	544
Received in the year 1865	-	663
		1,207

Disposed of as follows:—

Transferred to Millbank Prison	-	35
„ Portland „	-	367
„ Portsmouth „	-	48
„ Chatham „	-	177
„ Woking „	-	13
„ Dartmoor „	-	3
„ Broadmoor „	-	2
„ Weedon, Military	-	1
Discharged on expiration of sentence	-	22
„ Licence - -	-	9
Died (two suicides) - -	-	4
		681
Remaining December 31, 1865 -	-	526
		1207

Daily average number, 475.

Ages:—

12	were	under	the	age	of	17	years.
294	„	between	„	17	and	25	years.
148	„	„	„	25	„	30	„
67	„	„	„	30	„	35	„
45	„	„	„	35	„	40	„
35	„	„	„	40	„	45	„
22	„	„	„	45	„	50	„
23	„	„	„	50	„	55	„
15	„	„	„	55	„	60	„
2	„	„	„	60	„	65	„
663							

Governor's Report.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of MONTHS CONFINEMENT since CONVICTION in Pentonville and other separate Prisons.

Sentences.	Number of Months. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total of Prisoners.	Average Time per head.
PENAL SERVITUDE: ORDINARY PRISONERS.																			
Life - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	9	10 Months 24 Days.
20 Years -	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	
15 „ -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	
14 „ -	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	
12 „ -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	5	
10 „ -	.	4	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	24	13	3	.	.	.	.	52	
8 „ -	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	9	7	1	1	.	.	.	24	
7 „ -	3	1	3	1	1	.	2	.	6	16	46	10	4	1	.	.	.	94	
6 „ -	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	12	26	14	2	.	.	.	.	56	
5 „ -	2	2	2	.	2	1	.	.	8	14	70	38	5	1	.	.	.	145	
4 „ -	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	19	54	29	7	1	1	.	.	114	
3 „ -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	59	31	20	.	.	.	.	117	
	5	9	8	1	3	4	3	3	16	82	295	148	43	5	1	.	.	626	
PENAL CLASS PRISONERS.																			
8 Years -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	11 Months 5 Days.
7 „ -	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
6 „ -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	5	
5 „ -	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	
4 „ -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	
3 „ -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	
	5	10	8	1	3	4	4	3	20	86	299	148	44	6	3	2	1	647	
Licence revoked prisoners, and convicts sent from Public Works to finish the remainder of their sentences for misconduct, or exemplary men to be employed as artisans - - - - - - - - -																		34	
Total No. removed - -																		681	

Penal Class.

Whence received.	No.	How disposed of.	No.
Remaining Jan. 1, 1865 - -	20	Removed to Chatham Prison -	6
Received from Millbank - -	1	„ Millbank „ -	2
„ Wakefield - -	1	„ Portland „ -	4
„ Ordinary Class, Pentonville	1	„ Portsmouth „ -	6
		„ Dartmoor „ -	2
		„ Broadmoor „ -	1
		Remaining Dec. 31, 1865 -	2
Total - - -	23	Total - - -	23

Conduct of the Penal-class Prisoners.

Very good - - - -	8
Good - - - - -	3
Indifferent - - - -	1
Bad - - - - -	3
Very bad - - - -	8
	23

Reports, Punishments, and Admonitions :—

			Governor's Report.
Reports		329	
Punishments	268		
Not punished on medical or other special grounds	6		
Additional offences embraced in the punishments	2		
Admonitions	53		
		329	

Nature of the Offences :—

Communicating by writing	7
„ talking	84
„ knocking on cell walls	4
Writing, passing, and receiving obscene and filthy communications	1
Writing on or wilfully defacing books	2
Disobedience of orders, &c.	31
Disorderly conduct in chapel	26
„ at exercise	21
Shouting, whistling, ringing bells, and other violent, disorderly, and insubordinate conduct	38
Assaulting officers	7
Threatening language and insolence to officers	20
Making false accusations against officers	3
Making preparations for attempting to escape	5
Wilfully destroying cell furniture, work material, wearing apparel, books, bedding, &c.	28
Purloining and exchanging bread, &c.	5
Fighting and wrangling in association	4
Having tobacco in possession and other prohibited articles	8
Idleness	10
Breaking glass in cell windows	1
Disfiguring person by cutting hair, &c.	8
Using filthy and profane language	4
Misappropriating Prison property	3
Telling a falsehood	3
Endeavouring to corrupt officers	2
Threatening to commit suicide	1
Making hole in cell wall for the purpose of communicating	3
	329

Punished :—	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.
Once	112	112
Twice	19	38
Thrice	13	39
4 times	7	28
5 „	4	20
8 „	1	8
9 „	1	9
14 „	1	14
	158	268
Reported but not punished	33	
Not reported	1,016	
	1,207	

TABLE showing the NATURE and DURATION of the PUNISHMENTS.

Nature of the Punishments.	Number of Days.									Other Cases.	Total Punishments.
	1	2	3	5	12	14	19	20	28		
Close confinement, strong cell. — Punishment diet	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	4
Close confinement, strong cell. — „ and recommence penal class	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Close confinement, strong cell. — „ 5 days and penal class diet 14 days	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Close confinement, strong cell. — „ 7 „ „ 21 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Close confinement, strong cell. — „ 9 „ „ 11 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Close confinement, strong cell. — „ 9 „ „ 19 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Close confinement, strong cell. — „ 12 „ „ 16 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Close confinement, own cell. — Punishment diet	78	38	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	176
Close confinement, own cell. — „ and loss of badge	12	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
Close confinement, own cell. — „ and pay for damage	5	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
Placed in penal class, Pentonville Prison	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Removal from association	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Removal from association, and loss of badge	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6
Deprived of badge	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	38
Pay for damage done	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Total	95	42	71	1	1	1	1	2	6	48	263

ARTICLES made and repaired during 1865. Governor's Report.

ARTICLE.		Quantity.	Value of Labour.		
			£	s.	d.
TAILORS:					
Prisoners' jackets	made	2,528	125	8	10
„ vests	„	4,097	105	9	10
„ trousers	„	5,473	256	3	1
Linen jackets, trousers, and aprons	„	26	0	13	6
Uniform great coats, frock coats, jackets, and trousers.	„	163	8	4	6
Liberty coats, vests, and trousers	„	142	15	5	0
Braces, stocks, cat o'nine tails, and bags	„	990	7	3	2
Hammock girths	„	280	3	10	0
Flannel vests, cholera belts, &c.	„	575	7	6	2
Garments	repaired	5,072	63	8	0
Hammocks, beds, &c.	„	1,631	20	7	9
SHOEMAKERS:—					
Shoes, men's	made prs.	1,281	149	9	0
„ women's	„ „	2,908	230	4	4
Boots, men's	„ „	818½	143	4	9
„ women's	„ „	451	18	15	10
Slippers	„ „	112	7	9	4
Gaiters, hammock straps, and shoelaces.	„ „	6,292	4	1	0
Matting	sewn and bound	38	0	9	6
Hammocks	leathered	48	1	4	0
Shoes	repaired	8,309½	326	5	1
Knee-caps	„	521	3	8	0
WEAVERS:—					
Drab cloth	made yds.	17,924½	272	4	5
Mixed do.	„ „	10,136½	151	16	6
White do.	„ „	4,428½	66	11	8
Serge	„ „	3,054	51	8	0
Linsey	„ „	2,030	34	6	8
Calico	„ „	24,33½	12	13	6
Shirting	„ „	4,773½	24	17	3
Towelling	„ „	2,798½	11	13	2
Handkerchiefs	„ „	1,038	6	9	9
Bed rugs	„ „	564	37	12	0
Books	bound	495	6	3	9
Notices	mounted	1,270	5	5	10
MATMAKERS:—					
Mats, double thrum	made	16,288	1,246	7	1¼
Brush	„	571	28	11	0
Bordered	„	321	16	1	0
Rugs	„	57	7	2	6
Matting	„	241	3	10	3

Governor's Report.

Articles made, &c.—*cont.*

Article.	Quantity.	Value of Labour.
		£ s. d.
Pickers :—		
Coir - - - picked lbs.	2,940	5 5 0
Oakum - - - „ „	7,674	13 14 1
Cooks and Bakers :—	- -	90 0 0
Bricklayers, Carpenters, and Smiths :—	- -	132 14 5¾
	£	3,721 18 7

Average Number of Prisoners and estimated Amount of Earnings.

Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed.	Trades.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
88	Tailors - - - -	612 19 10	6 19 3¾
85	Shoemakers - - - -	884 10 10	10 8 1½
62	Weavers - - - -	681 2 6	10 19 8½
151	Matmakers - - - -	1,301 11 10¼	8 12 4¾
12	Bricklayers, carpenters, and smiths -	132 14 5¾	11 1 2¼
9	Cooks and bakers - - -	90 0 0	10 0 0
42	Penal and other coir pickers, &c. -	18 19 1	—
26	Sick and prisoners employed on medical grounds.	—	—
475		£3,721 18 7	

I hereby certify that, to the best of my belief, the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of a Director.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

John C. A. Bones, M.A.,
Governor.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Pentonville Convict Prison, for the year ending 31st March 1866. Governor's Report.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	2,513	16	10
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	1,885	16	10
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	1,501	19	7
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof	786	3	7
Uniforms for officers and servants	312	18	4
Victualling prisoners	3,561	0	11
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	1,121	16	10
Bedding for prisoners	97	4	11
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	104	12	6
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	17	7	4
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	132	8	1
Gratuities, &c. to convicts	109	8	8
Furniture and fittings	84	9	1
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	27	4	10
Fuel and light for general purposes	854	11	10
Buildings and ordinary repairs	826	3	3
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	290	12	0
Brushes, brooms, and mops	45	10	11
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	10	18	0
Various small disbursements	233	18	1
Rents, rates, and taxes	251	19	6
Total	14,770	1	11
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	1,393	3	10
Net expenditure	13,376	18	1

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

Chaplain's Office, Pentonville Prison,
January 10, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

IN this yearly report it will not, I presume, be considered necessary that I should repeat details of the duties discharged in week-day and Sunday services, nor refer to the continuous efforts made by the Chaplain and scripture-readers in daily visiting to apply pointedly the instruction required; this has been done in former reports, and is submitted in weekly portions to the judgment of the visiting Director. External functions are attended to with punctuality, but it is difficult to treat of their effects, and, as attempts at stating results respecting things spiritual and impalpable are frequently received with incredulity and sometimes with dissatisfaction, I may be excused in not specifying what impressions may seem to have been made upon the hearts of convicts; but it would be unbecoming to shrink from avowing a conviction, strengthened by every year's experience, that the Word of God is the ordained instrument for the conversion (which includes all moral reformation) of man; "the power is of God," in truthful exposition of His Word, and in earnest and prayerful appeals (from doctrine and

Chaplain's Report.

precept) to the consciences of sinful men, His grace constantly produces results which afford reasonable ground for hope, even in prison ministrations.

The mode of teaching the prisoners separately in their cells, instead of as heretofore in school classes, commenced in January last year. It can hardly be said to have yet had a fair trial, having been conducted under the unfavourable circumstance of too limited a staff of teachers, diminished in the course of the year by the death of the senior master; notwithstanding we are able to say it is a better system for adults in a convict prison, for sufficient instruction is imparted in the elementary and more essential parts of secular education, viz., reading, writing, and arithmetic; more individual effort on the part of the prisoner is produced, the time of the teacher is apportioned according to the wants of the more ignorant, and superfluous attention to others precluded. Then, in a moral and disciplinary point of view the wholesome effects of intercepted communication are clearly seen. It is a great help to all who really wish to withdraw from evil and to amend, and it is a great preventive of the machinations of evil-disposed men who take pleasure in corrupting others.

The plan pursued is in many ways decidedly restrictive; not only are various subjects formerly taught in the school class now necessarily laid aside, but also a much smaller amount of instruction is given to some classes than had been given; even the means of self-teaching are limited, inasmuch as fewer books are allowed in the cells, and the use of paper, pens, and ink is entirely superseded, except for the half-yearly purpose of writing a letter; all library books of a merely amusing character, and all tales not instructive, are eliminated from the catalogue; there is a parallelism, in fact, in the retrenchment of mental redundancies and the reduced scale of dietary.

Increased stringency is doubtless a characteristic of the discipline in every department; an element of severity imported into it will answer the demand and meet with the approval of many of the present day, but as the "rules and regulations," &c., require in the annual report an opinion as to the apparent effects of the discipline, having already stated some of its decided advantages, I must say I watch with anxiety the not improbable consequences upon some certain temperaments of mind and body. I impress, therefore, upon the schoolmasters and scripture-readers the necessity of closely observing and reporting cases of suspected aberration or despondency, and although I do not wish to speak positively on this point, my impression is that the numbers on the daily sick lists have been greater than of late years, and in my journal I have noted amongst minor cases three of attempted and two of effected suicides, several with symptoms of idiotcy, and others of insanity; but after all these may be considered as few in a body of 1,207 men, and besides they *may* have occurred from causes utterly irrespective of the discipline, which I can testify has been administered with great judgment and firmness, tempered with humanity, not one infliction of extreme punishment having been found necessary throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
AMBROSE SHERWIN.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Pentonville Prison, January* 10, 1866.

IN compliance with the rules for the government of the prison, I have the honour to submit the Medical Report for the year 1865.

The total number of prisoners confined in the prison during the year was 1,207 ; and their daily average number was 475·77.

The total number of new cases requiring medical treatment was 1,923. Of these 1,867 were treated in their cells, and 56 in the infirmary, the rule in this respect being to treat the sick as far as practicable in the cells.

The number of cases of sickness in proportion to the prison population, and the average daily per-centage of prisoners on the sick list are given in the following table :—

—	1843–1847.	1848–1852.	1853–1857.	1858–1862.	1863–1864.	1865.
No. of cases to every 100 of prison population	282	176	185	149	147	159
Daily per-centage of sick prisoners	3·77	3·16	3·01	4·22	3·75	5·44

A nominal list of all the diseases requiring treatment will be found at Table 1. As in previous years the predominant complaints were referable to slight irregularities of the stomach and bowels, catarrhal affections and chronic rheumatism. Two cases of post-vaccine small-pox occurred, one in April the other in June, but the precautionary measures adopted were successful in preventing the disease spreading by contagion.

The cases of diarrhœa were of simple character and below the average.

—	1843–1847.	1848–1852.	1853–1857.	1858–1862.	1863–1864.	1865.
No. of cases of diarrhœa to each 100 of prison population	24·5	19·0	13·4	7·9	4·4	4·4

With the exception of the mental affections to be noticed presently, the remaining cases in the table do not appear to require especial remark.

Deaths and Pardons.

There were two deaths from disease, but no pardon or release was granted upon medical grounds.

Convict J. P., 2,875, admitted on the 28th of April last, died in the infirmary from organic disease of the heart on the 26th of November.

Convict J. T., 3,176, was admitted on the 21st of July last. He was seized on the 4th of October with an inflammatory attack consequent upon the irritation of tubercular deposit in the lungs. He was treated in the infirmary from that date until his death, which occurred on the 3rd of December, from extensive tubercular disease of the viscera of the chest and abdomen (*vide* Table 2).

Death Rate.

Medical Officer's Report.

The annual mortality from all causes, viz., disease, accident, and suicide, with that arising from disease alone, is given below.

—	Mortality per 1,000 from all causes.	Mortality per 1,000 from disease alone.
1843–1847	6·12	6·12
1848–1852	9·14	7·91
1853–1857	8·70	6·72
1858–1862	3·53	2·59
1863–1864	9·84	6·90
1865	8·49	4·20

Removals on account of Ill-health.

Four prisoners were removed to Woking invalid prison before the expiration of their period of separate confinement (*vide* Table 3).

Transferred to Invalid Prisons at the end of their Term of separate Confinement.

Eleven prisoners were transferred to Woking or Dartmoor (*vide* Table 3).

Insanity; Mental affections.

Two prisoners were removed as insane to the criminal lunatic asylum at Broadmoor. The following are the particulars of their cases :—

Convict H. M., 3,231, was received from Salisbury gaol on the 21st of August, with a very bad character, and as having assaulted prison officers and attempted to break prison. During the first five weeks of his imprisonment here his conduct confirmed the character sent with him from Salisbury. He disturbed the prison by shouting, destroyed his furniture and clothing, threatened to murder the officers, committed assaults, and attempted escape. At last his misconduct became of such a character as to suggest doubts of his sanity. He was therefore placed under special observation in the infirmary, where at first he behaved very quietly, but was subsequently seized with an attack of mania. He was certified to be insane, and was removed to Broadmoor on the 27th of October.

Convict T. C., 3,091, was received from Millbank prison on the 13th of July last in impaired health from constitutional syphilis. On the 26th of October he began to complain of "something" being put into his food, and was therefore placed under medical observation. Other indications of mental disorder having gradually manifested themselves, he was removed to the infirmary, where he subsequently became the subject of mania. He was removed to Broadmoor on the 21st of December.

Convict T. W., 3,029, had a transient paroxysm of mania on the 13th of September, but soon recovered under treatment. He was subsequently removed to Millbank as unfit for further confinement in separation.

The case of "weak intellect" was that of convict P. J., 3,031, who was admitted into the prison from Usk gaol on the 12th of July. He

Medical Officer's Report.

was of weak intellect when received, but this condition gradually became more marked, and rendered him unfit for the discipline here. He was removed to Millbank prison.

Under the head of "mental irritability" in the Table are comprised various shades of disordered mental action indicated by morbid depression, irritability, or excitement; in several cases a suicidal tendency or actual insanity had been exhibited previous to admission into the prison; in a few others suicidal depression was apparently developed under imprisonment here. Of these 16 were removed to Millbank prison as unfit subjects for separate confinement, and the remainder recovered in the prison.

The particulars of all the cases requiring removal from the prison on mental grounds will be found in the Table 5.

Suicides; Suicidal attempts.

There were two suicides and two attempts at suicide.

Convict B. R., 2,747, hanged himself in his cell on the 24th of January last. He had never shown any previous indication of mental disturbance or despondency, and his general health had been good up to the date of his death. No motive could be assigned for the suicidal act.

Convict G. V. T., 2,119, immediately after attending divine service on the 12th of February sprang over the balustrade of the upper gallery, and fell upon the asphalte floor below, fracturing his skull. He never spoke after the injury, and died within a few hours. During the whole period of his imprisonment here previous to his suicide he had never shown any indication of mental affection.

Convict W. P. S., 2,667, hanged himself in his cell on the 21st of January, but in the convulsive struggles attendant upon strangulation the rope gave way, and attention being at once called to the prisoner his life was saved. He was removed to the infirmary, where he threatened to renew the attempt at the first opportunity. In the above case there appeared to be evidence of the existence of a morbidly irritable state of mind which developed a suicidal tendency. The prisoner was eventually removed to Millbank.

Convict S. B., 2,948, attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a mat-maker's knife on the 14th of September. Remorse on account of an evil course of life was stated by the prisoner to have been the cause of the suicidal attempt. The wound, however, was not a dangerous one, the prisoner soon recovered from its effects, and was removed to Millbank as unfit for the discipline of Pentonville.

Relaxations and Suspensions of the Discipline.

By the prison rules the medical officer is authorized to recommend the relaxation or suspension of the discipline of the prison whenever separate confinement is found to be injurious to the mental or bodily health. During the past year 13 prisoners were placed in association on mental grounds, and are included among the cases already noticed, and 10 were associated together on account of ill-health.

Health of Officers.

The total number of subordinate officers and servants borne upon the books of the establishment during the year was 70. The following Table will serve to show the amount of sickness occurring among them,

Medical Officer's Report.

and to what extent they have been incapable of performing their respective duties on account of ill health :—

Died of hæmoptysis	1
Superannuated on medical grounds	1
Dismissed	3
Transferred to other prisons	3
Absent on account of contagious disease in their families (average 20 days)	4
Absent from sickness (average 6 to 7 days)	18
„ „ from dyspepsia, disease brought on by occupation of baker; time, 54 days	1
Absent from catarrhal complaints (average 32½ days)	2
Never absent from ill-health	37
Total	70

Diet.

The dietaries adopted with the sanction of the Secretary of State in 1864 are in use, and continue to afford satisfactory results. The variety supplied by the new scale for ordinary convicts here has diminished the necessity for supplementing the dietary by additional food. Fewer prisoners have required to be allowed extra diet than in any other year since the prison was opened in 1842.

Ventilation, &c.

The general warming and ventilation of the cells, the drainage of the prison, and the water supply, appear to be sufficient for the sanitary requirements of the prisoners.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
C. Lawrence Bradley, F.R.C.S.,
Medical Officer.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Table I.

Medical Officer's Report.

Medical Report of the Convict Prison at Pentonville for the Year ending 31st December 1865.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the year, 1,207.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1865.	Occurring during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Pardons on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1865.
1. Zymotic Diseases :—								
Cynanche Tonsillaris	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	1
Diarrhœa	—	54	54	—	—	—	—	—
Catarrh		331	332	—	—	—	—	3
Febricula Small-pox	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	1	19	15	—	—	—	—	5
2. Diseases of uncertain Seat:—								
Abscess	1	9	9	1	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
3. Tubercular Diseases :—								
Scrofula	1	15	14	—	—	—	—	2
Phthisis	—	3	1	1	—	—	1	—
Hæmoptysis	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
4. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System :—								
Cephalalgia and Vertigo	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	1
Paralysis	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Mental Irritability and Depression	—	19	18	—	—	—	—	1
Weak Intellect	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mania	—	3	1	—	2	—	—	—
Neuralgia	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	1
5. Diseases of Heart and Organs of Circulation :—								
Aortic Valve disease	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Anemia	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
6. Diseases of Respiratory Organs :—								
Bronchitis	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—
Pleuritis	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs :—								
Hæmatemesis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia	2	174	173	—	—	—	—	3
Constipation	1	805	806	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoidal complaints	—	43	43	—	—	—	—	—
Worms	—	58	58	—	—	—	—	—
8. Diseases of the Urinary Organs :—								
Stricture	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
9. Diseases of Joints and Bones :—								
Arthritis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Muscular Rheumatism	4	83	85	1	—	—	—	1

Medical Officer's Report.

Table I.—*cont.*

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1865.	Occurring during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Pardons on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1865.
10. Diseases of the Integumentary System :—								
Boils	—	23	23	—	—	—	—	—
Lupus Onychia	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Sycosis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	—	12	8	—	—	—	—	4
11. Diseases of the Organs of Sense :—								
Ophthalmia	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Otorrhœa	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
12. Accidents :—								
Minor Injuries	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
Attempts at Suicide	—	4	2	—	—	—	2	—
13. Anomalous and Feigned Complaints	10	209	217	—	—	—	—	2

Table II.—Deaths.

Reg. No.	Age.	Whence received.	Date of Admission.	Health on Admission.	Date of fatal Disease.	Date of Death	Cause of Death.
2,875	24	Kendall	1865 28 April	Apparently good.	1865 Previous to admission.	1865. 26 Nov.	Organic disease of the heart.
3,176	29	Worcester Gaol.	1865 21 July	Scrofulous tendency apparent.	4 Oct.	3 Dec.	Tuberculosis.
2,747	28	Millbank	1864 29 Dec.	Good	—	24 Jan.	Suicide.
2,119	25	Bethlem Hospital.	1864 3 Feb.	Apparently good.	—	12 Feb.	,,

Table III.—Removals on account of Ill-health.

Reg. No.	Whither removed.	Health on Admission.	Health on Removal.
2,452	Woking	Impaired	Chronic rheumatism.
2,488	,,	Apparently good	Abcess.
2,886	,,	Phthisical	Phthisis.
2,935	,,	Paralytic	Paralytic.

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE IV.—TRANSFERRED to INVALID PRISONS.

Reg. No.	Whither removed.	Health on Admission.	Health on Removal.
2,145	Woking -	Apparently good -	Disease of left lung.
2,202	,,	Weakly - - -	Chronic rheumatism.
2,397	,,	Good - - -	Diseased thumb.
2,777	,,	,, - - -	Abcess.
2,822	,,	Paralytic - - -	Paralytic.
2,693	,,	Weakly - - -	A weakly subject.
2,745	,,	Thin - - -	Phthisis.
2,767	,,	Subject to bronchitis -	Bronchitis.
2,158	Dartmoor	Crippled in foot -	Cripples.
2,493	,,	Crippled in hand -	
2,620	,,	Weakly - - -	A weakly subject.

TABLE V.—REMOVALS on MENTAL GROUNDS.

Reg. Nos.	Whither removed.	Condition on Admission.	Cause of Removal.
3,231	Broadmoor	Mental condition doubtful	Insanity.
3,091	,,	Health impaired - -	
3,031	Millbank -	Weak intellect - -	Weak intellect.
2,948	,,	Apparently good - -	Attempted suicide in P.P.
2,667	,,	,, - -	
2,340	,,	Of feeble intellect; previously confined as a lunatic.	Unfit for separate confinement.
2,945	,,	Of low intellect; previously confined as a lunatic.	Of suicidal tendency.
2,940	,,	Of low intellect; attempted suicide previously.	
2,939	,,		
2,835	,,		
2,754	,,		
2,503	,,	Apparently good - -	
2,690	,,	,, - -	
3,029	,,	,, - -	Convalescent from transient mania.
2,614	,,	Of low intellect - -	Feeble intellect.
2,415	,,	Apparently good - -	Mental condition doubtful; talks nonsense.
2,336	,,	,, - -	Mental condition doubtful.
2,663	,,	,, - -	
2,245	,,	,, - -	
2,896	,,	Epileptic - - -	Epileptic.

C. LAWRENCE BRADLEY, F.R.C.S.,
Medical Officer.

MILLBANK PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Millbank Prison, 10th January* 1866.

I BEG to lay before you the usual annual report and returns of the male and female departments of this prison for the past year.

Having only taken charge of the prison at the end of October, on Capt. Bramley's transfer to Woking, my report must, as the result of my own limited personal observation, be brief, as I have not had sufficient opportunity to make myself as fully acquainted with the complete working and regulations of this prison.

Conduct of the Male Subordinate Officers.

The majority have evinced every disposition to perform their duties satisfactorily, the exceptions naturally occur in the case of the new and untried officers. One assistant warder, dismissed for trafficking, was subsequently sentenced to 18 months imprisonment, and three others have been dismissed for minor offences. Since entering on my duties I have been permitted to make such a change in the duties of the subordinate officers, as to enable them to take their dinners with their families, a privilege which they have not before enjoyed, and the sense on their part that the economy and comfort of their domestic life are considered by the authorities will lead them to serve the public more cheerfully.

Conduct and Treatment of the Male Prisoners.

Judging from the entries in the book of offences previous to my taking charge of this establishment, and subsequently from my personal experience, I have no reason to suppose but that the prisoners have been treated with humanity and forbearance by the officers in charge of them. The peculiar construction and extent, however, of the prison render it very difficult to place perfect reliance upon individual supervision on the part of the warders, over the conduct of each prisoner, and the frequent and necessary absence of the chief warders from the Pentagons, upon whose supervision I place the greatest reliance, is, I think, to be regretted, as affording an opportunity, where the disposition exists, to the subordinate officers to exercise an arbitrary power in respect to the prisoners.

The behaviour of the prisoners has been orderly, with some few exceptions, and the Appendix (C), at the end of this report, shows that the offences have been generally of that usual character which would appear inevitably associated with prisoners undergoing separate confinement. The list of such offences is, however, less than in previous years, and is in a great measure owing to more rigid discipline being observed, and less opportunity being offered for an infraction of the rules. Their industry and earnings are recorded in Appendices (G) to (K). Greater fluctuations appear under this head than in former years.

arising rather from the absence of suitable work than from any want of diligence on the part of the prisoners.

Manufacturing Department.

The prisoners, male and female, have been employed on various kinds of work, both for prison purposes and also for private firms, but the requirements on the part of the latter have been unusually uncertain and limited during the greater part of the year, hence the net earnings bear an unfavourable comparison to the returns of 1864.

The arrangements, however, which I understand are under consideration, for employing the convicts of this establishment in making up garments and clothing generally for the requirements of the prison establishments in Australia will afford a useful and remunerative employment to male and female prisoners, and an additional beneficial occupation will be found for the female prisoners in knitting socks for the War Department.

Penal Class.

The different public works prisons having almost discontinued sending, as they used to do, their incorrigibles to this prison, there have been but few prisoners in the penal class ; and the stringent treatment to which they are subjected, prevents, to a large extent, the commission of offences meriting the extended punishment in this class.

State of the Buildings.

The clerk of works represents the buildings generally to be in a satisfactory state ; the annual repairs have, as authorized, been attended to, and the only important work which has been undertaken during the year is the fixing and lighting up of 22 gaslights in the garden, which will materially lessen the chance of escape at night.

Escapes.

No escapes have occurred during the year, and but one ineffectual attempt took place.

Suicides.

Three determined attempts at suicide have occurred in the year, two by hanging, and one by cutting the throat ; the full particulars of these cases have been made to you, as well as six others who have made ineffectual attempts to destroy life, and it was considered at the time, from the enquiries which have been made, that three of them were of a determined character, and the other three, there is reason to think, were simulated.

Deaths.

Eleven males and one female have died in the year, out of an average population of 770·8, and 127·8 respectively.

Imbeciles.

This large, and I fear increasing class of convicts, now numbering with the epileptic cases, 104, cannot, I conceive, be passed over by me, though perhaps more properly belonging to the medical department, without adverting to the desirability of creating some suitable occupation which may alleviate their unfortunate condition, and with this view I have suggested to the Medical Officer the more general employ-

Governor's Report.

ment of them in out-door work, such as the cultivation of the garden ground around the prison, both for useful and ornamental purposes, and on other similar occupations in and about the prison that can be found for them, and I have every reason to hope that by thus occupying their time, and engaging their interest, many of them may very materially be improved in their mental and physical condition.

Report on the Female Department.

Pentagon 3 continues to be occupied by female prisoners, which is very satisfactorily superintended by the chief matron, and I beg to subjoin the following particulars relating to this department.

Conduct of Female Officers.

The female officers have discharged their duties satisfactorily, and they appear to be suitable persons for the duties entrusted to them; their behaviour is correct, and their exertions to a right discharge of their duties are cordially supported by the chief matron; and I cannot but regard the frequent attendance of the lady visitors as having a salutary influence with them.

Conduct of Female Prisoners.

The reports against ordinary female prisoners have been less numerous than in the previous year, but there has been an increase against those in the penal class, and the punishments to which they are subject seem to fail in deterring them from those frequent acts of unrestrained violence which are so prevalent among them, and so long as there are no means of isolating the habitually bad and violent, the necessary corrective is wanting.

The number of prisoners, male and female, admitted and disposed of during the year will be found in Appendices (A) and (B).

I beg, in conclusion, to state that the utmost willingness and co-operation have been shown me by the superior and other officers in assisting me in the conduct of my duties since my appointment to this prison.

The rules and regulations laid down for the government of this prison have been complied with by me, and I have no reason to doubt that my predecessor was equally observant of them.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
W. Morrish,
Governor.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons

APPENDIX (A).

Governor's Report.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of MALE CONVICTS to and from Millbank Prison, from January 1st to December 31st, 1865.

On January 1st, 1865:			
The number of male convicts in Millbank Prison			841
Received during the year from—			
Convict Prisons	Pentonville	35	
	Portland	11	
	Portsmouth	7	
	Dartmoor	2	
	Chatham	7	
	Woking	3	
Gaols in contract with government	Aylesbury	42	
	Leicester (County)	39	
	Taunton	5	
	Nottingham	3	
	Wakefield	17	
	Northampton	1	
Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum		5	
Revoked Licences		134	
Soldiers, Marines, and Sailors by Courts-martial		108	
From Gibraltar		243	
County and Borough Gaols		745	—1,407
Total			2,248

These Prisoners have been disposed of as follows:—			
To Convict Prisons	Pentonville	208	
	Portland	132	
	Portsmouth	418	
	Dartmoor	111	
	Chatham	132	
	Woking	105	
Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum		11	
Given up to a military escort		1	
Reformatory Ship "Cornwall," Purfleet		1	
Discharged	Pardons, Free	2	
	Expiration of sentence	65	
	On licence	278	
Deaths		11	
Suicides		3	=1,478
Number remaining 31st December 1865			770
Total			2,248

APPENDIX (B).

Governor's Report.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of FEMALE CONVICTS to and from Millbank for the Year 1865.

On the 1st January 1865 :—			
The number of female convicts in Millbank			147
Received during the year from			
Convict Prisons	Brixton	26	
	Fulham	17	
	Parkhurst	7	50
Revoked licences			27
Fisherton Lunatic Asylum			1
County Gaols			366
Total			591

Disposed of during the year :—			
Transferred to	Brixton	207	
	Parkhurst	212	419
Removed to Fisherton Lunatic Asylum			1
Discharged	On Licence	4	
	Ditto on medical grounds	1	
	On expiration of sentence	11	15
Death			1
Number remaining 31st December 1865			155
Total			591

APPENDIX (C).

Return of Punishments and Admonitions of Male Convicts in Millbank Prison for the Year 1865.

Nature of Punishment.	Adults.															Juveniles.		General Total.
	Whipped with a Cat.	Days.												One Meal.	Admonished.	Total.	Day 1.	Total.	
		Half a day	1	2	3	5	7	8	9	12	21	28						
In Handcuffs	—	11	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	24
„ Dark Cells — Full Rations	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
„ Dark Cells — Bread and Water	—	—	—	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	14
„ Refractory Cells — With Rations	—	—	2	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	12
„ Refractory Cells — Bread and Water	—	—	13	15	72	—	—	—	10	6	—	—	—	—	116	1	1	117
On Bread and Water Diet	—	—	259	207	110	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	580	3	3	583
„ Indian Meal Punishment Diet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	5	—	—	5
„ Bread and Water for Dinner — 1 day	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	16	—	—	16
„ Bread and Water for Dinner — 3 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	12
Admonished, and not punished	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	510	510	4	4	514
Whipped with a Cat	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Total	4	11	287	224	206	3	1	1	10	6	1	3	28	510	1,295	8	8	1,303

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (D).

RETURN of PUNISHMENTS and ADMONITIONS of FEMALE CONVICTS in Millbank Prison for the Year 1865.

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.	ADULTS (all).						Total.
	Half a Day.	1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	28 Days.	Admonished.	
In Strait Jacket	12	167	—	—	—	—	179
„ Canvas Dress	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
„ Dark Cells on Bread and Water	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
„ Refractory Cells - Full Rations	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
„ Refractory Cells - Bread and Water	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
On Bread and Water Diet	—	9	1	6	—	—	16
Admonished, and not punished	—	—	—	—	—	592	592
Total	12	177	1	15	4	592	801

APPENDIX (E).

The greatest number of Male Prisoners confined at any one time was :—

February 1st	876
Daily average number throughout the year	770·8

The greatest number of Female Convicts at any one time was :—

September 4th	171
Daily average number throughout the year	127·8

The greatest number of Male and Female prisoners at the same time was :—

January 31st	Males	875
	Females	158
Daily average number	Males	770·8
	Females	127·8
	Total	898·6

APPENDIX (F).

RETURN of PRISONERS who have received CORPORAL PUNISHMENT in Millbank Prison in the Year 1865.

Register.	Initials.	Age.	Punishment.		Number of Lashes.		Crimes.
			Date of order.	Date received.	With a Cat.	With a Birch.	
9,784	J. G. - -	28	12 January -	13 January -	18	„	Continued idleness, and not cleaning his cell or washing himself, after seven previous reports. On the penal class.
5,731	J. M. - -	30	25 February	25 February	36	„	Threatening and attempting to seize the Deputy Governor. Second time on penal class.
8,823	J. R. - -	22	13 March -	13 March -	36	„	Assaulting a principal officer, and threatening to stab a warder.
9,909	W. M. - -	23	2 July -	2 July -	36	„	Throwing a pint of cocoa in his officer's face, and using threats towards him.

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (G).

STATEMENT showing the QUANTITY and DESCRIPTION of WORK performed by PRISONERS, together with the estimated VALUE of LABOUR, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1865.

MALE PRISONERS.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	Quantity.	Estimated Value of Labour. £	s.	d.
TAILORS :—				
Jackets, prisoners' - - made	780	39	8	8
Waistcoats „ - - „	1,139	30	6	6
Trousers „ „ - „	2,086	99	1	0
Frocks, drabbett, prisoners' - „	944	19	13	4
Waistcoats, flannel „ - „	1,187	24	14	7
Drawers „ „ - „	1,581	32	18	9
Handkerchiefs, hemmed, prisoners' -	3,607	11	5	5
Sheets - - - No. made	1,185	14	16	3
Braces - - - „	756	3	3	0
Caps, drab cloth - „	47	2	7	0
Bed cases - - „	685	8	11	3
Hammocks - - „	392	19	12	0
Pillows - - „	237	0	19	9
Pillow-cases - - „	760	3	3	4
Beds - - - „	230	2	17	6
Bags - - - „	252	3	17	9
Towels - - - „	51	0	2	1
Slippers, cloth - - „	96	0	8	0
Caps - - - „	126	1	11	6
Coats, uniform, officers' - „	91	31	15	0
Jackets „ „ - „	103	15	3	6
Trousers „ „ - „	171	25	13	0
Jackets, trousers, vests, frocks, and palliasse cases made for city firms - - „	3,965	69	13	5
Sundry beds and hammocks repaired -	—	11	6	3
		472	8	10
MATMAKERS :—				
Mats, double thrum - - made	713	49	12	3
Mats, skeleton - - „	1,597	10	2	6
		59	14	9
SHOEMAKERS :—				
Shoes, prisoners' male - pairs made	1,206	125	12	6
„ „ female - „	770	51	6	8
Slippers, officers' - - „	62	3	12	4
Boots, cripples', prisoners' - „	14	2	2	0
„ ancle - - „	370	55	10	0
Shoes, prisoners', repaired - „	9,092	128	13	0
Articles, miscellaneous - No.	161	4	15	6
		371	12	0

Statement of Quantity and Description of Work, &c.—*cont.* Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Quantity.	Estimated Value of Labour. £	s.	d.
Weavers :—				
White cotton woven - - yds.	2,814	13	8	0
Dowlas „ - - „	1,584	7	7	0
Striped cotton „ - - „	5,751	26	16	0
Towelling „ - - „	4,536	13	19	0
Handkerchiefs „ - - „	4,388	27	8	6
		88	18	6
Bagmakers :—				
Bags for a city firm - - made	76,982	106	18	4
Pickers :—				
Coir picked - - - lbs.	13,980	24	18	8
Oakum „ - - - „	132,972	260	7	7
		285	6	3
Tinsmiths :—				
Articles of tinware - made Sundry repairs do. - -	360	5	0	0
Coopers :—				
Articles of cooperage - - made Sundry repairs do. - -	505	90	0	0
Basketmakers :—				
Baskets made - - - Sundry baskets repaired - -	65 175	10	0	0
Bakers :—				
Baking - - - -	—	41	14	0
Bookbinders :—				
Sundry books bound and repaired - -	—	4	5	6
Carpenters, Bricklayers, Blacksmiths:—				
Buildings' repairs - - -	—	377	5	0
Brushmakers :—				
Brushes refilled - - -	1,027	3	0	0
Total - - -		£ 1,916	3	2

APPENDIX (H).

Governor's Report.

AVERAGE NUMBERS of MALE PRISONERS and estimated Amount of EARNINGS.

Daily Average No. of Prisoners employed.	Trades.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
120	Tailors - - -	472 8 10	3 18 9
11	Matmakers, - -	59 14 9	5 8 7
50	Shoemakers - -	371 12 0	7 8 8
23	Weavers - - -	88 18 6	3 17 4
45	Bagmakers - -	106 18 4	2 7 6
362	Pickers - - -	285 6 3	0 15 10
1	Tinsmith - - -	5 0 0	5 0 0
2	Coopers - - -	90 0 0	45 0 0
1	Basketmaker - -	10 0 0	10 0 0
5	Bakers - - -	41 14 0	8 6 9
1	Bookbinder - -	4 5 6	4 5 6
36	Carpenters, Smiths, and Bricklayers, &c.	377 5 0	10 9 7
1	Brushmaker - -	3 0 0	3 0 0
658	Total - -	£1,916 3 2	109 18 6

APPENDIX (I).

FEMALE PRISONERS.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	Quantity.	Estimated Value of Labour.
		£ s. d.
NEEDLEWOMEN :—		
Dresses, uniform, officers' - No. made	33	5 15 6
Mantles „ „ - „	19	1 8 6
Stays, prisoners' - - - „	62	2 1 4
Shirts „ - - - „	878	14 12 8
Jackets, serge, prisoners' - - „	89	2 11 11
Drawers, cotton „ - - „	62	1 5 10
Caps, day „ - - „	288	3 12 0
Table cloths „ - - „	96	1 4 0
Handkerchiefs, hemmed - - „	1,224	3 16 6
Petticoats - - - - „	439	7 6 4
Aprons - - - - - „	135	0 11 3
		44 5 10

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Quantity.	Estimated Value of Labour.
		£ s. d.
Knitters:—		
Socks, War Department - - - prs.	1,856	77 6 8
Stockings - - - - - ,,	969	40 7 6
		117 14 2
Laundry Women:		
Articles washed - - - - -	37,500	30 0 0
Pickers - - - - - - -	3,500	7 0 0

APPENDIX (K).

Average Number of Female Prisoners employed and the estimated Value of Labour.

Daily Average No. of Prisoners employed.	Trades.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
21	Needlewomen - - -	44 5 10	2 2 2
34	Knitters - - - -	117 14 2	3 9 3
10	Laundry women - - -	30 0 0	3 0 0
17	Pickers - - - -	7 0 0	0 9 0
82	Total -	199 0 0	9 0 5

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Millbank Convict Prison for the Year ending 31st March 1866.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	5,011	18	2
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	7,960	10	0
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	1,908	19	4
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	2,710	17	11
Uniforms for officers and servants	665	2	8
Victualling prisoners	6,875	16	8
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	2,265	19	3
Bedding for prisoners	33	4	6
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	225	16	6
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	175	0	0
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	1,187	3	8
Gratuities, &c. to convicts	2,073	4	5
Furniture and fittings	180	14	10
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	17	19	4
Fuel and light for general purposes	2,205	8	1
Buildings and ordinary repairs	367	4	10
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	297	18	1
Brushes, brooms, and mops	135	5	0
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	41	19	0
Various small disbursements	376	1	7
Rent, rates, and taxes	1,021	15	4
Total	35,937	19	2
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	1,365	13	6
Net expenditure	34,572	5	8

Chaplain's Report.

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Millbank Prison, January* 10, 1866.

THE report which it is my duty to submit to you at this period of the year need not be extended beyond a very few remarks.

The duties of the Chaplain's department continue to be discharged in the manner detailed in my last and previous reports. The daily and Sunday services in the chapel, affording as they do so much opportunity for reading and exposition of the Scriptures, may be regarded as our chief means, under the blessing of God, of awakening the consciences of our hearers, and promoting their repentance and amendment of life. Whether these are the effects of our ministrations upon any considerable number time alone will show. When so many are found returning to prison, either as having their licences revoked or having been convicted of some new crime, upon whom had been brought to bear the influence of which I now speak, there is indeed a disposition at times to think that all such efforts are unavailing. It cannot be denied that

Chaplain's Report.

it is hard in the face of such discouraging facts still to labour in hope ; but it would be highly criminal in us to allow any feeling of despondency to influence us in our work. If there is much of discouragement in the work of a prison Chaplain, as no doubt there is, there is on the other hand quite enough of an opposite nature to excite his diligence and to rebuke his unfaithfulness should he be tempted to relax his efforts under the notion that no good result will attend them. While, therefore, a review of all the circumstances of the past year forbids me to indulge in any exaggerated statements, or to excite unreasonable expectations, I am thankful to be able to say that it leaves upon my mind the impression that the public means of grace have been not only apparently appreciated by the great body of the prisoners, but blessed to the permanent benefit of not a few.

The library affords an important means of inculcating wholesome lessons, and the permission to have books is regarded as a very great privilege. A right selection is a matter requiring some care. Books of a merely entertaining character, such as the ordinary novel, are, in my opinion, out of place in a prison library, and therefore I entirely acquiesce in the expediency of the standing order of 2nd November 1865, which directs the removal from prison libraries of all "novels and tales of an uninstructive character." The terms of this order sufficiently indicate the sort of books which may usefully and properly be placed in the hands of a prisoner. While he is debarred from the novel strictly so called as being inconsistent with the penal circumstances of his position, he is yet allowed access to books other than those of a merely didactic character. Fiction may be employed successfully in teaching lessons which, if presented in a more dry and didactic form, would fail in their purpose ; and therefore you have wisely limited the terms of the order, allowing such works of fiction to be retained as are of an instructive character. But for this limitation such books as the "Leisure Hour," than which there cannot be of reading of a general nature anything more wholesome or instructive, would no longer find a place in our prison libraries. It is unquestionably right that the discipline of our prisons should be made as stringent and irksome as possible, but it would be going too far in this direction, especially in the case of those undergoing the first stage of penal discipline in separate confinement, to require that no books should be provided for their use except such as were of a dry and comparatively uninteresting nature. Such a regulation would be attended with danger, and would defeat the purpose for which books are supplied. Separate confinement, it is well known, has a very depressing effect upon those who are subjected to it, but this injurious tendency may to a great extent be counteracted by a supply of reading such as will interest at the same time that it will instruct the prisoner. Moreover it may be assumed that the object contemplated in providing a prison library is the mental and moral improvement of the prisoners ; on this supposition it is desirable that they should read the books issued to them. Experience, however, has established it as a fact, that as a general rule they will not read mere treatises or essays, whether on religious or secular subjects. In the earlier administration of this prison, the books provided for the prisoners were almost exclusively of this character, and the evidence of their utter uselessness exists in the fact that for many years they have been lying by hundreds on our shelves unasked for and unread. From these remarks you will understand with what satisfaction I observed that in framing the standing order to which reference has been made you have not acted on the principle of refusing to the prisoners any reading other than what is merely didactic.

Chaplain's Report.

Another year's experience of the cellular instruction of the prisoners affords most satisfactory confirmation of the remarks I made in last year's report as to the advantages of this system over the class system which had formerly prevailed. A comparison of the tabular statement appended to the report with that of last year will show both that a larger proportion of the prisoners have learned to read well, and that those who were found on removal to have made no progress were still fewer even in proportion than last year, although last year's returns contrasted favourably with those of the year preceding. This is a most satisfactory result, and is especially agreeable to myself, inasmuch as it seems to settle the question as to the comparative merits of the two systems, and proves that my suggestion for the adoption of the cellular method of teaching was based on a correct appreciation of all the circumstances affecting the question.

No alteration has been made in the method of recording the progressive improvement of the prisoners. The present system is somewhat complicated and involves a repetition of the same entry several times. With a view to greater simplification and a diminution of office work by the schoolmasters, I have submitted to you a plan which is at present under your consideration.

The effects of the discipline, if tested by the conduct of the prisoners, cannot be regarded as otherwise than satisfactory. Whether those effects will be permanent is another question, and one upon which nothing more than an opinion can be offered. That many who exhibit signs of amendment of life will go back to their vicious courses is only too certain; on the other hand there are not a few, I believe, whose good conduct as prisoners may be taken as an index of the course they will pursue when once more at liberty.

In the course of the last year several cases have occurred of men sent back from the public works prisons because of some misconduct to undergo in separate confinement the still remaining portion of their sentence. From the apparent good effects produced in these cases I am disposed to think that the penal discipline to which a convict is subjected if closed as well as prefaced by a period of separate confinement, would be rendered still more potent for good than it is. The testimony of the men themselves in the few cases that have come under my observation leaves no doubt on my mind that the serious reflection which is induced by separate confinement would be attended with beneficial results, and would be the best preparation for going back again into the world.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. B. DE RENZI,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

TABLE I.—ABSTRACT of the EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS of CONVICTS who have been removed or discharged from MILLBANK PRISON during the Year ending 31st December 1865, exclusive of those whose brief Period of Detention or other cause has prevented their making perceptible Progress.

Number of Convicts.	Period of Detention.	Attainments on Reception and Removal.	Reading.					Writing.					Arithmetic.				
			Entirely ignorant.	Know the Alphabet.	Read easy Words.	Read tolerably.	Read well.	Entirely ignorant.	Can form Letters.	Write from Copies.	Write their own Letters, after Correction.	Write well.	Entirely ignorant.	Know Addition.	Simple Rules.	Compound Rules.	Higher Rules.
113	Above 3 and under 6 months -	Reception -	7	8	29	39	30	17	10	22	51	13	54	13	18	7	21
		Centesimal prop.	6·2	7·1	25·6	34·5	26·5	15·1	8·8	19·5	45·1	11·5	47·8	11·5	16·	6·2	18·6
		Removal -	–	5	31	38	39	2	8	26	47	30	24	21	21	15	32
		Centesimal prop.	–	4·4	27·4	33·6	34·5	1·7	7·1	23·	41·6	26·5	21·2	18·6	18·6	13·3	28·3
312	Above 6 and under 9 months -	Reception -	13	20	78	146	55	57	14	70	152	19	126	43	55	28	60
		Centesimal prop.	4·2	6·4	25·	46·8	17·6	18·3	4·5	22·4	48·7	6·1	40·4	13·8	17·6	9·	19·3
		Removal -	–	9	41	131	131	10	8	51	160	83	30	41	74	53	114
		Centesimal prop.	–	2·9	13·1	42·	42·	3·2	2·6	16·3	51·3	26·6	9·6	13·1	23·7	17·	36·5
386	Above 9 and under 12 months -	Reception -	25	31	80	184	66	69	27	86	178	26	166	66	53	33	68
		Centesimal prop.	6·5	8	27·	47·7	17·	18·	7·	22·3	46·1	6·7	43·	17·	13·7	8·5	17·6
		Removal -	1	5	57	159	164	7	7	58	202	112	31	47	88	70	150
		Centesimal prop.	·3	1·3	14·7	41·2	42·5	2·	2·	15·	52·3	29·	8·	12·2	22·8	18·1	38·9
75	12 months and upwards -	Reception -	6	10	17	36	6	17	11	10	35	2	36	16	12	4	7
		Centesimal prop.	8·	13·3	22·6	48·	8	22·6	14·7	13·3	46·6	2·7	48·	21·2	16·	5·3	9·3
		Removal -	1	3	14	35	22	2	4	15	41	13	7	14	24	9	21
		Centesimal prop.	1·3	4·	18·6	46·6	29·3	2·7	5·3	20·	54·7	17·3	9·3	18·6	32·	12·	28·
886	Total -	Reception -	51	69	204	405	157	160	62	188	416	60	382	138	138	72	156
		Centesimal prop.	5·8	7·8	23·	45·7	17·7	18·1	7·	21·2	47·	6·8	43·1	15·6	15·6	8·1	17·6
		Removal -	2	22	143	363	356	21	27	150	450	238	92	123	207	147	317
		Centesimal prop.	·2	2·5	16·1	41·	40·2	2·4	3·	16·9	50·8	26·9	10·4	13·9	23·4	16·6	35·8

Chaplain's Report.

TABLE II.—GENERAL ESTIMATE of PROGRESS.

Satisfactory.		Moderate.		Little.		None.		Total.	
Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.
280	31·6	374	42·2	198	22·4	34	3·8	886	100·

TABLE III.—Showing the Nature and Extent of SCHOOLING received by the CONVICTS previously to their CONVICTIONS.

	Description of School.													How long at School.						
	Private.	Grammar.	National.	British.	Scotch Parish.	Charity.	Infant.	Evening.	Regimental.	Workhouse.	Factory.	Various.	None.	Total.	Less than a Year.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Four Years.	Five Years and upwards.	Never attended School.	Total.
Number of Convicts	152	4	237	223	1	63	7	4	10	2	1	26	156	886	52	84	145	124	86	239	156	886
Centesimal proportion	17·2	·4	26·8	25·2	·1	7·1	·8	·4	1·1	·2	·1	2·9	17·6	100·	5·8	9·5	16·4	14·	9·8	27·	17·6	100·

Of the above 886 convicts, only 276 had attended a Sunday school.

Medical Officer's Report.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Millbank Prison, January* 19, 1866.

I HAVE again the satisfaction of submitting to you a very favourable medical report of this prison.

The rate of mortality has fallen from the high figure of 18·26 per 1,000 prisoners for 1864, to the more moderate rate of 14·47, a rate which, when the general state of the public health is considered, cannot be deemed excessive. It coincides with the largest average number of infirmary sick (80·63) in any of the last 10 years, and the smallest average number of removals on medical grounds (64·58) in any of the last six years; also with an increase of the average number of days passed in the infirmary from 39 to 46. But the daily new cases of casual sick per 1,000 prisoners (6·22) presenting, as it does, the smallest proportion recorded in any one of the last 10 years, and the small number of attacks of diarrhœa (5·60), the least number recorded in any year of the 10 except the last, will serve to show that the mortality, though high, is not to be attributed to any defect in the sanitary state of the prison. These facts are shown in the first of the two tables annexed. The second table affords a striking confirmation of this view by showing the lowest return for five years (67) of diseases most indicative of the sanitary condition of the prison. The only disease on this list which shows an excess of number is rheumatism. Slight febrile attacks have notably decreased, cases of severe diarrhœa are only one in excess of the low returns of 1863 and 1864, cases of inflammation of the

Medical Officer's Report.

lungs have fallen to a minimum, and not a single case of intermittent or remittent fever, of cholera or choleraic diarrhœa, of dysentery or of erysipelas, has been recorded. The increase of mortality above our least fatal years, and of infirmary cases of a more lingering character, are doubtless to be referred to the change which has taken place in the character of our inmates. We have now had for the whole of the year the medical charge of the weak-minded and epileptic patients who were formerly sent to Dartmoor, and we find it necessary to place several of these men in the infirmary and to keep them there for long periods. This exceptional class has contributed four out of the 12 deaths occurring in male prisoners ; and, therefore, the remaining eight deaths may be reckoned as the mortality which would have happened had not this class been retained at Millbank. If this class are excluded, the rate of mortality will be found little in excess of 10 per 1,000, or 1 per cent. The number of prisoners requiring to be kept under observation for several weeks or months together on account of mental affections, real or assumed, is also large. A few of them only have turned out to be assumed.

I append the two tables just referred to.

TABLE showing the MORTALITY and SICKNESS for the Ten Years ending 1865.

Years.	Deaths per 1,000 Prisoners.	Removals per 1,000 Prisoners (including Discharges on Medical Grounds).	Average Number of Infirmary Sick per 1,000 Prisoners.	Daily new Cases of Casual Sick per 1,000 Prisoners.	Weekly casual Cases of Diarrhœa per 1,000 Prisoners.
1856 - -	19·38	31·22	69·91	13·99	17·1
1857 - -	11·72	20·74	61·02	16·17	27·4
1858 - -	8·42	26·21	46·45	12·38	14·
1859 - -	5·3	49·24	45·10	19·14	18·8
1860 - -	8·96	72·77	55·77	20·63	13·7
1861 - -	9·14	102·64	60·21	22·41	17·7
1862 - -	3·92	81·53	62·88	13·89	10·48
1863 - -	10·85	72·79	64·90	9·58	6·84
1864 - -	18·26	87·24	73·65	7·17	4·4
1865 - -	14·47	64·58	80·63	6·22	5·60

TABLE showing the DISEASES most indicative of the SANITARY CONDITION of the PRISON for the Five Years ending 1865.

——	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Febricula - - - -	56	40	56	61	22
Typhus and Typhoid Fever -	—	1	—	—	1
Intermittent and Remittent Fever -	4	1	3	—	—
Cholera and Choleraic Diarrhœa -	—	—	—	—	—
Severe Diarrhœa - - -	35	23	17	17	18
Dysentery - - - -	4	—	2	—	—
Erysipelas - - - -	4	2	8	6	—
Acute and Sub-acute Rheumatism -	21	8	8	13	23
Severe Sore Throat - -	1	4	2	1	1
Inflammation of Lungs - -	7	7	5	5	3
Totals -	132	86	101	103	67

Medical Officer's Report.

Deaths.

Sixteen deaths took place in the year, of which 13 were from disease and three were acts of suicide. Of the deaths by disease, 12 took place among the male and one among the female convicts. Of the 13, one only was in "good" health when received into the prison, two others were entered as "apparently" in good health, four as being "delicate," and six as in "indifferent" or "bad health." The causes of death were pulmonary consumption in nine, pleuro-pneumonia in one, carbuncle in one, infirmity of age in one, and typhoid fever in one. The single case of fever did not originate in this prison. The convict came ill from Chatham, and was immediately admitted into the infirmary. Of the 12 deaths in males, four, as already stated, occurred among the weak-minded and epileptic prisoners. The three suicides occurred in male prisoners, and all of them in the half-year from January 30 to July 29. No death by suicide has occurred since the last-named date.

Pardons.

During the year, as in the year 1864, one woman was liberated, and for a similar cause, cancerous disease of the womb.

Removals.

It has already been stated that the removals for 1865 were unusually small, arising in part from the retention in this prison of the weak-minded and epileptic convicts, and partly in consequence of prisoners who would formerly have been classed as invalids being now sent to light labour at public works.

Suicidal attempts.

These attempts, which for 1864 were seven in number, increased during 1865 to nine, of which three were successful, three serious, and three feigned.

Insane.

In lieu of 46 convicts certified in 1864, 12 only have had to be dealt with in the same manner in 1865, and of these several were sent here for medical observation from other prisons.

There are only two special topics to which I deem it expedient to call attention in this report, the new dietary, and the class of weak-minded and epileptic prisoners.

The new Dietary.

This dietary was brought into use in April 1864, and we have, therefore, an experience of it extending to nearly two years. This larger experience confirms the statements made in my last report. The prisoners (one with another) retain their weight, their health, and their capacity for labour when the time arrives for sending them to public works. Complaints, applications for change, and for increase of allowance, are all comparatively rare. We think it desirable to increase the quantity of bread in the case of some of the weak-minded prisoners; and we find slight changes and indulgences very useful as means of contenting and managing this wayward and impulsive class.

Though deductions drawn from experiments upon the weight of prisoners are open to certain objections, arising out of the multitude of causes by which the weight is influenced, I will add a brief statement of the results of certain experiments which I have caused to be made, and of which the particulars have been carefully recorded.

Medical Officer's Report.

Of 50 prisoners weighed before being put on the new dietary, and again at the end of three months, 54 per cent. gained weight, 42 lost weight, and four were stationary, the average gain being exactly balanced by the average loss.

Of 50 prisoners weighed before commencing the new dietary, and weighed again at the end of six months, 48 per cent. gained, 50 lost, and two remained stationary, the average gain exceeding the average loss by rather more than a pound and a half.

Of 10 prisoners weighed under the same conditions eight gained and two lost, the average excess of gain over loss being about a pound and a quarter.

Twenty-five matmakers and 25 tailors, on the same new dietary, were weighed for six consecutive weeks. Both classes were found to have gained weight at three weekly weighings and lost weight at two, and at the end of five weeks the 25 matmakers had gained (one with another) $7\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, and the 25 tailors (one with another) $10\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. It is worthy of note that the same quantity of food sufficed for the hard labour of the matmaker and the much lighter sedentary work of the tailor.

Lastly, I have compared the effect of the old and new dietaries on 12 men who happened to coincide (man for man) in weight, at the beginning of the experiment, and who used the respective dietaries for the same average period of five months. The result was, that while, under the old diet, one prisoner remained stationary, six gained and five lost weight, under the new diet two remained stationary, while as many as nine gained and one only lost weight. Again, while six under the new gained more than the same number under the old diet, five gained less, the aggregate gain in excess under the new diet being 36 pounds, and under the old diet only 27 pounds, a difference in favour of the new dietary of nine pounds on the average of 12 cases.

These facts confirm the general statements just made, at the same time that they justify the course adopted by the successive dietary committees over which I had the honour to preside, in preferring the light of experience to the more abstract speculations of science based upon insufficient experiments.

The Weak-minded and Epileptic Prisoners.

The annexed table shows that, during the past year, 74 prisoners of this class have been received, of whom 58 were weak-minded, and 16 epileptic.

TABLE showing the NUMBER and DISPOSAL of WEAK-MINDED and EPILEPTIC PRISONERS.

Received.		Certified as insane.		Removed to Public Works.		Discharged on Licence.		Removed to other Parts of the Prison.		Deaths.		Remaining in the Rooms.	
Weak mind.	Epileptic.	Weak mind.	Epileptic.	Weak mind.	Epileptic.	Weak mind.	Epileptic.	Weak mind.	Epileptic.	Weak mind.	Epileptic.	Weak mind.	Epileptic.
58	16	6	Nil.	24	9	25	6	Nil.	Nil.	2	2	81	23

Two weak-minded and two epileptic prisoners died, all of whom were in a more or less shattered state of health on reception ; the remainder

Medical Officer's Report.

have enjoyed good health, and the epileptics have been carefully protected from accident. These prisoners have been furnished with constant employment in bag making, tailoring, gardening, and miscellaneous work in various parts of the prison. They appear cheerful and contented with their lot, discontent being rare among them. During the last two or three months a much larger number have been employed in the garden, and with the most beneficial results. I am of opinion that this kind of employment may be with advantage still further extended, especially in the wider cultivation of vegetables, to be used in the prison dietary, and of flowers and ornamental shrubs. Under the supervision of an intelligent and experienced gardener, with tact and energy, specially appointed for the purpose, the labour of these unfortunate men might be turned to excellent account, with benefit to themselves and advantage to the prison. On the whole, the experience of the year has decidedly confirmed the favourable statements of my last report, and I have no difficulty in speaking of the experiment of retaining this class of prisoners at Millbank as perfectly successful. I am able to repeat the commendations contained in my last report of the intelligence and vigilance of the officers to whom the care of these prisoners is entrusted.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM A. GUY, M.B.
Medical Superintendent.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Class of Convicts.	Received during the Year.	Daily Average Number.	Deaths.	Released on Licence on Medical Grounds.	Removals for fatal Diseases.	Deaths per 1,000 Convicts.	Released on Licence and Removals per 1,000 Convicts.	Deaths, Released on Licence, and Removals per 1,000 Convicts.	Insane Convicts.	
									Removed to an Asylum.	Not Removed.
Male Convicts - -	1,407	770·83	12	–	56	15·58	72·77	88·31	11	4
Female Convicts -	444	127·83	1	1	1	7·87	15·74	23·62	1	–
All Convicts - -	1,851	898·67	13	1	57	14·47	64·58	79·06	12	4

Table II.—Deaths in the Year 1865.

Initials.	Whence received.	Date of Reception.	Age when convicted.	State of Health on Reception.	Cause of Death.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Death.
H. S. -	York -	May 5, 1864 -	30 - -	Good - - - - -	Committed suicide -	- - - -	Jan. 30, 1865.
J. H. -	Winchester	Sept. 13 „ -	34 - -	Apparently good - - -	Phthisis - - -	Jan. 10, 1865 - -	Feb. 8 „
A. L. -	Forfar -	Nov. 19 „ -	30 - -	Delicate - - - -	Constitutional decay -	Jan. 14 „ - -	Feb. 9 „
E. S. -	Cold Bath Fields.	Oct. 13 „ -	22 - -	„ - - - -	Acute Phthisis - -	Feb. 18 „ - -	Mar. 28 „
M. S. -	Westminster	Mar. 15, 1865 -	40 - -	„ - - - -	„ - -	Mar. 25 „ - -	April 6 „
J. B -	Pentonville	Dec. 10, 1861 -	31 - -	Good - - - - -	Committed suicide -	- - - -	April 7 „
H. D. -	Chester -	Nov. 18, 1864 -	21 - -	Delicate - - - -	Pleuro-pneumonia -	April 5 „ - -	April 9 „
U. M. -	Dartmoor -	Mar. 22 „ -	26 - -	Apparently good - - -	Phthisis - - -	Mar. 4 „ - -	April 11 „
D. F. -	York -	May 30 „ -	34 - -	Indifferent - - - -	„ - - -	Feb. 26 „ - -	May 3 „
J. B. -	Worcester -	Mar. 13, 1865 -	65 - -	„ - - - -	Carbuncle - - -	May 23 „ - -	June 14 „
W. S. -	Cold Bath Fields.	Apr. 11 „ -	58 - -	Good - - - - -	Committed suicide -	- - - -	July 29 „
J. W. -	Woking -	May 2, 1864 -	46 - -	„ - - - - -	Acute Phthisis - -	July 17 „ - -	Aug. 8 „
E. M. -	Canada -	June 5, 1865 -	23 - -	Indifferent - - - -	Phthisis - - -	July 16 „ - -	Aug. 26 „
I. I. -	Leicester -	Sept. 18 „ -	30 - -	Bad - - - - -	„ - - -	Prior to reception -	Oct. 8 „
F. G. -	Chatham -	Nov. 21 „ -	24 - -	„ - - - - -	Typhoid Fever - -	Nov. 23, 1865 - -	Dec. 1 „
J. D. -	Taunton -	Aug. 2 „ -	55 - -	„ - - - - -	Phthisis - - -	Aug. 2 „ - -	Dec. 9 „

TABLE III.—RELEASED on LICENCE on MEDICAL GROUNDS in the Year 1865.

Initials.	Whence received.	Date of Reception.	Age on Reception.	State of Health on Reception.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Discharge by Licence.	Disease, or Ground of Release.
A. S. -	Newgate -	June 19, 1865	34 - -	Bad - - -	Before reception - -	Aug. 16, 1865 -	Cancer.

TABLE IV.—GENERAL SUMMARY of INFIRMARY SICK during the Year 1865.

Class of Convicts.	Daily Average Number of Convicts.	Number of Sick admitted into the Infirmary.	Daily Average Number of Infirmary Sick.	Daily Average Number of Sick per 1,000 Convicts.	Greatest Number of Sick at any one Time. — May 29.	Greatest Number of Convicts at any one Time. — Jan. 31.	Average Number of Days at Infirmary for each Sick Convict.	Number of Days of Infirmary for each Convict, of the Average Daily Number.
Male Convicts - -	770·83	524	62·29	80·89	80	875	43	29
Female Convicts - -	127·23	44	10·12	79·68	6	158	84	28
All Convicts - -	898·67	568	72·41	80·63	86	1,033	46	29

Table V.—Insane Convicts in the Year 1865.

Initials.	Whence received.	Date of Reception.	Age on Reception.	State of Mind when received.	Character of the Attack.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Removal.	Whither removed.
N. B.	Shrewsbury	May 13, 1863	46	Doubtful	Religious delusions	Jan. 1864	Jan. 2, 1865	Broadmoor.
R. B.	Portsmouth	Oct. 25, 1864	35	Insane	Imbecility	Prior to reception	„ „ „	„
J. P.	Cold Bath Fields	Nov. 18, 1863	35	Doubtful	Delusions, &c.	Aug. 1864	Feb. 28, „	„
T. W.	Newgate	Aug. 13, 1864	36	Insane	Dementia	Prior to reception	„ „ „	„
E. H.	Pentonville	Apr. 21, „	43	Doubtful	Imbecility	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
A. D.	Stafford	Nov. 4, „	24	„	Imbecility, with delusions	Soon after reception	Mar. 17, „	„
D. McL.	Wakefield	Aug. 19, „	28	Insane	Delusions, &c.	Prior to reception	„ „ „	„
J. H.	Portland	Dec. 20, „	39	„	Intermittent mania, with delusions	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
P. L.	Newgate	Jan. 20, „	19	„	Imbecility	„ „ „	June 22, „	„
W. D.	Pentonville	Jan. 25, 1865	19	„	Incoherency and delusions	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
C. De L.	Bristol	Aug. 21, 1862	25	Sane	Dementia	Aug. 1864	July 13, „	Fisherton.
J. S.	Dartmoor	Mar. 8, 1864	33	Doubtful	„	On reception	„ 31, „	Broadmoor.

TABLE VI.—CASUAL SICK in the Year 1865.

Class of Convicts.	Daily Average Number of Convicts.	Aggregate Number of Cases.			Daily Average Number of Cases.			Daily Average Number of Cases per 1,000 Convicts.			Cases of Diarrhœa occurring among the Casual Sick.		
		New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.	New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.	New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.	Total No. of Cases.	No. of Cases during the Year per 1,000 Convicts.	Average weekly No. of Cases per 1,000 Convicts.
Male Convicts -	770·83	1,872	9,063	10,935	5·12	24·83	29·95	6·64	32·24	38·88	222	288·31	5·53
Female Convicts	127·83	173	1,118	1,291	·47	3·06	3·53	3·70	24·09	27·79	40	314·96	5·98
All Convicts -	898·67	2,045	10,181	12,226	5·59	27·89	33·48	6·22	31·05	37·28	262	291·75	5·60

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE VII.—GROUNDS of REMOVAL of CONVICTS as INVALIDS to DARTMOOR, WOKING, and BRIXTON PRISONS, 1865.

Complaint.	Not existing on Reception.	Existing on Reception.	TOTAL.
Scrofula	7	5	12
Phthisis	21	15	36
Hæmoptysis	2	1	3
Chronic Bronchitis	—	5	5
Morbus Cordis	4	1	5
Chronic Gastritis	2	1	3
Fistula in ano	—	1	1
Stricture of rectum	—	1	1
Paralysis	1	7	8
Disease of urinary organs	—	7	7
Gout	—	1	1
Chronic rheumatism	—	2	2
Abscess	4	1	5
Ulcer	—	1	
Diseased joints	—	3	3
Diseased bones	—	7	7
Rupture	—	4	4
Crippled or deformed	—	24	24
Varicose veins	—	1	1
Diseases of the eye	3	4	7
Disease of the ear	—	1	1
Cutaneous disease	—	1	1
Severe burn	—	2	2
Debility	11	12	23
Age	—	17	17
Total	55	125	180

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE VIII.—INFIRMARY REPORT of the CONVICT PRISON at MILLBANK for the Year ending 31st December 1865.

Total Number of Male Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 1,407.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1865.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1865.
1. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.							
Diarrhœa	1	17	17	1	—	—	—
Influenza and Catarrh	3	24	26	—	—	—	1
Febricula	2	20	18	—	—	—	4
Typhoid Fever	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Rheumatism	1	22	13	4	—	1	5
Erysipelas	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of this class	1	7	8	—	—	—	—
2. DROPSY, CANCER, AND DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.							
Abscess	3	30	28	4	—	—	1
Ulcer	1	8	5	—	—	—	4
Cancer	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Gout	—	3	2	1	—	—	—
Other diseases of this class	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
3. TUBERCULAR DISEASES.							
Scrofula	2	15	10	7	—	—	—
Phthisis	3	53	—	31	—	8	7
Hæmoptysis	—	5	2	2	—	—	1
4. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.							
Hemiplegia	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
Paraplegia	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Epilepsy	2	4	3	1	—	—	2
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	—	4	2	1	—	—	2
5. DISEASES OF HEART AND ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.							
Palpitatio	—	4	3	1	—	—	—
6. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.							
Laryngitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis	3	12	8	3	—	—	4
Pleuritis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	3	3	—	—	1	—
Other diseases of the Lungs and Air-passages	—	6	5	1	—	—	—
7. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.							
Gastritis	—	1	—		—	—	—
Constipation	—	2	2		—	—	—

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Millbank—*continued.*

Medical Officer's Report.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1865.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1865.
Diseases of the Digestive Organs—*cont.*							
Hernia Reducible	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
„ Strangulated	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hæmorrhoids	—	9	8	—	—	—	1
Fistula in Ano	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of the Digestive Organs	—	11	11	—	—	—	—
8. Diseases of the Kidneys, Urinary Organs, and Organs of Generation.							
Stricture of Urethra	2	9	4	3	—	—	4
Orchitis	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Hydrocele	—	3	1	1	—	—	1
Other diseases of the kidneys, &c.	3	11	9	3	—	—	2
9. Diseases of Joints, Bones, and Muscular System.							
Periostitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diseases of bones	1	3	2	2	—	—	1
„ joints	—	4	2	1	—	—	1
10. Diseases of the Integumentary System.							
Carbuncle	1	2	2	—	—	—	1
Boils	2	7	9	—	—	—	—
Sycosis	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Lepra	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Scabies	3	18	20	—	—	—	1
Eczema	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of the skin	2	9	10	1	—	—	—
11. Diseases of the Organs of Sense.							
Ophthalmia	3	14	16	1	—	—	—
Other diseases of this class	1	12	7	3	—	—	3
12. Accidents and Injuries.							
Contusions	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Sprains	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Incised and Punctured Wounds	1	2	3	—	—	—	—
Other Accidents and Injuries	—	3	2	1	—	—	—
13. Feigned Diseases	1	7	8	—	—	—	—
14. Observation	11	113	99	—	11	—	14
15. Debility	2	22	12	8	—	—	4
16. Age	—	2	—	1	—	—	1

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE IX.—INFIRMARY REPORT of the CONVICT PRISON at Millbank, for the Year ending 31st December 1865.

Total Number of Female Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 444.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1865.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Pardons on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1865.
1. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.							
Cynanche Tonsillaris	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Influenza and Catarrh	1	2	3	—	—	—	—
Febricula	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
2. DROPSY, CANCER, AND DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.							
Abscess	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cancer	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
3. TUBERCULAR DISEASES.							
Scrofula	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Phthisis	1	6	5	1	—	1	—
Hæmoptysis	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
4. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.							
Cephalagia	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other forms of Paralysis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
5. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.							
Bronchitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
6. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.							
Gastritis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
7. DISEASES OF FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.							
Other Diseases of this Class	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
8. DISEASES OF JOINTS, BONES, AND MUSCULAR SYSTEM.							
Diseases of Joints	1	2	1	—	—	—	2
9. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF SENSE.							
Other Diseases of this Class	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
10. ACCIDENTS, INJURIES, &c.							
Contusions	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other Accidents and Injuries	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
11. OBSERVATION	1	3	4	—	—	—	—
12. DEBILITY	2	5	5	—	—	—	2
13. PREGNANCY	—	5	3	—	—	—	2

PORTLAND PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Portland Prison, January*, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1865, but owing to my short tenor of office it is necessarily brief, and the information it contains is principally gathered from the records left by my predecessor. Governor's Report.

Early in October last I received information that the Chairman and Directors had been pleased to recommend to the Secretary of State my removal from Dartmoor and promotion to this prison, and on the 26th of the same month I assumed charge of this prison, relieving Mr. Morrish, transferred to Millbank.

I will now proceed briefly to notice all matters of information required by the rules and regulations.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

The number of prisoners in the prison on 1st January 1865		1,488
Since received into the prison		818
Total		2,306
Embarked for Western Australia	175	
Removed to other prisons	156	
Discharged on licence	598	
„ Expiration of Sentence	7	
Pardoned	1	
Pardoned conditionally	1	
Deaths	10	
		948
Remaining in the prison, 31st December 1865		1,358

For detailed account of the above receptions and removals see Appendix (A.)

Superior Officers.

The Rev. J. Dobie, Chaplain, retired on superannuation on the 1st November last, having completed upwards of 17 years active service, during which period he earned for himself the reputation of being a zealous and faithful officer.

The Rev. A. Hill, Assistant Chaplain, has been promoted to fill the vacancy caused by the Rev. J. Dobie's retirement, and the Rev. A. Taylor appointed as Assistant Chaplain; both of these gentlemen have entered upon their respective duties with zeal, and the deep interest they evince in all matters connected with their sacred calling must necessarily exercise a very beneficial influence on the prisoners with whom they hold daily communication.

The Medical Officer, W. Houghton, Esq., has notified his intention of retiring from the service at the close of the present financial year, his health no longer permitting him to perform the important duties

Governor's Report.

connected with the department over which he has presided for upwards of 16 years, and earned for himself the good wishes of his brother officers. The appointment of a younger officer will to a great extent relieve the Assistant Surgeon from the laborious day and night duties which have devolved upon him during the past year, and have been zealously performed.

The Deputy Governors, W. E. Buller, Esq., and Major R. Hickey, have, I believe, performed their duties satisfactorily. Since I assumed charge the former officer has been absent on leave for six weeks, during which period the whole of the duties devolved upon the latter, and he afforded me his most zealous support.

Mr. Driver, the Steward, has, in my opinion, earned for himself the character for zeal and integrity ascribed to him by my predecessor, and has laboured assiduously under him to bring the Steward's department into its present efficient state and working order.

The clerks, as a body, have given general satisfaction, and evinced zeal and energy in the performance of their duties.

Subordinate Officers.

The newly-appointed chief warder, has made himself well acquainted with the duties at this prison, and has faithfully and zealously carried out the orders entrusted to him.

The principal warders and superintendent of the guard have likewise done their duty and given general satisfaction.

The conduct of the subordinate officers generally has been very satisfactory, but I regret to state that 15 of them have been dismissed for serious breaches of discipline. One assistant warder was detected in trafficking with prisoners, and obtaining from their friends money under false pretences; he was tried at Dorchester, and sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour, which I trust will prevent others from lending themselves to such nefarious practices.

The Clerk of Works Department.

The heavy duties devolving on this department have been very satisfactorily carried out by Mr. Rhodes and his staff of instructing warders. The labour returns are carefully compiled by these officers under the immediate superintendence of the clerk of works, and I firmly believe faithfully represent the value of the labour performed by the convicts. I have arrived at this conclusion from my own personal observation during the last two months.

Discipline.

The rules and regulations under this head have been carried out, and strict discipline enforced. No insubordinate spirit has been displayed by the general body of prisoners during the past year, but frequent groundless complaints have been made of the insufficient quantity of food allowed them, but their healthy appearance and the small amount of sickness amongst them leads me to form a different opinion.

The mark system has been successfully carried out, and is thoroughly appreciated by the industrious and well-conducted prisoners, of which class there are a large number at this prison.

All the work executed by the prisoners has been carefully measured by the instructing warders, and has tended to create a spirit of emulation amongst the convicts, the parties vying with each other for the credit of having performed the largest amount of work. I am led to

this conclusion by the fact of the labour returns showing a gradual increase in the actual amount of work performed. Governor's Report.

Description of Labour.

The labour performed by the convicts has been of the same description as in former years. The largest number of prisoners are now employed by the War instead of the Admiralty Department.

Returns showing the amount of work performed during the past year for the three departments, viz., Admiralty, War, and Prison, see Appendices marked C., D., E. F., G., and H. Daily distribution of time marked B.

Prison Work.

Quarters for the bachelor officers and the new house for the second Deputy-Governor have been completed and occupied. The new penal class prison which was commenced early in the year is progressing slowly, but I hope will be completed and fit for occupation in the course of a few months. I am doing all I can to urge on this most important work.

State of the Buildings.

The general condition and state of the buildings is good, but the wooden portion of the prisons show visible signs of decay in many places, and will require to be thoroughly examined, and, I fear, have to undergo extensive repairs.

Escapes.

Two prisoners attempted to effect their escape, but in each instance they were re-captured before they had time to get off the public works.

Observation of the Rules.

I certify that, to the best of my belief, the rules laid down for the government of Portland Prison have been complied with in every instance except in such cases as have been reported to the visiting Directors, and that the prison was in the most creditable condition when I took over the charge of it from Mr. Morrish.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
GEORGE CLIFTON,
Governor.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Governor's Report.

(A.)—ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from the above Establishment between the 1st January 1865 and 31st December 1865.

On the 1st January 1865, the number in Portland Prison			1,488
Received during the year from—			
Convict Prisons: Millbank	132		
Pentonville	367		
Dartmoor	28		
Portsmouth	9		
Chatham	14		
Woking	4		
		554	
County and Borough Prisons under contract with the Government: Wakefield	92		
Taunton	49		
Leicester	48		
Northampton	24		
Aylesbury	12		
Nottingham	36		
Bedford	2		
		263	
Disembarked from ship "Vimiera"	1		
		1	
Total			2,306
Disposed of during the year by—			
Transfers to Convict Prisons: Millbank—Invalids	7		
Millbank—Under provisions of Standing Order	4	11	
Pentonville		17	
Dartmoor		2	
Portsmouth		25	
Chatham		11	
Woking		35	
		101	
Embarkations—Western Australia		175	
		175	
Removals—Broadmoor, public works		55	
		55	
Pardon: Free	1		
Conditional	1		
		2	
Discharged on licence. From here, 380; to Millbank, 216		596	
Discharged on medical grounds, to Millbank		1	
„ specially		1	
„ sentence expired. From here, 6; to Millbank, 1		7	
Deaths		10	
Numbers remaining, 31st December 1865			1,358
			2,306

Average number during the year 1,454.

RETURN of CLASSES and SENTENCES of PRISONERS in Portland Prison for each Quarter of the Year 1865.

Quarter ending	Class.						Total in Prison.	Term of Sentence.											
	Old Regulation.			New Regulation.				3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	10 years.	12 years.	14 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Life.
	3rd.	2nd.	1st.	Probation.	3rd.	2nd.													
March -	90	76	865	197	288	1	=1,517	357	566	26	83	114	24	74	5	7	14	4	7
June -	55	62	742	231	365	3	=1,458	298	538	292	105	133	16	50	6	5	9	1	5
September -	49	50	551	133	544	15	=1,342	230	486	318	104	157	3	28	1	3	6	1	5
December -	34	37	471	175	576	65	=1,358	174	424	335	108	237	8	46	1	4	10	2	9

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT of OFFENCES and PUNISHMENTS during the year 1865.

Number of Offenders punished.			Number of Men not punished.	Number of Offences for which actual Punishment was inflicted.				Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Men in Prison.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.
By Director.	By Governor.	Total.		By Director.	By Governor.	Total.	Average Number of Offences daily.			
33	678	711	1,595	*40	1,841	1,881	5·15 (or 0·354 per cent.)	151	1,454	2,306

* 13 cases of Corporal Punishment.

(B.) Distribution of Time in Summer and Winter.

	Summer.				Winter.			
	From	To	Hours.	Min.	From	To	Hours.	Min.
Prisoners rise, wash, clean cells, &c.	5 0	5 45	—	45	5 30	6 15	—	45
Breakfast - -	5 45	6 15	—	30	6 15	7 0	—	45
Prayers and unlocking	6 15	6 30	—	15	7 0	7 15	—	15
Labour, including parades.	6 30	12 0	5	30	7 15	12 0	4	45
Dinner - -	12 0	1 0	1	—	12 0	1 0	1	—
Labour, including parades - -	1 0	6 10	5	10	1 0	5 10	4	10
Supper - -	6 10	6 40	—	30	5 10	5 55	—	45
Hair cutting, shaving, reading, schooling, writing letters, bathing, &c., until bed time.	6 40	8 0	1	20	5 55	8 0	2	5
Total -	—	—	15	—	—	—	14	30

Abstract.

	Summer.		Winter.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
Hours of Labour - - -	10	40	8	55
Hours of Meals - - - -	2	0	2	30
Prayers - - - - -	0	15	0	15
In-door occupations - - - -	2	5	2	30
Total - - -	15	0	14	30

Memorandum.

The daily average number of prisoners employed throughout the year 1865, is as follows :—

War Department - -	675
Admiralty - - -	447
Prison - - -	278
Non-effective - - -	54
Total -	1,454

Governor's Report.

(C). SUMMARY of ADMIRALTY WORK for the year 1865, detailed in Appendix (F.), showing the Average Earnings of each Party of Convicts.

No. of Party. Name of Warder in charge.	Description of Work.	No. of Days.	Average per Man per Day 7 Hours 10 Minutes.	Amount.
			s. d.	£ *s. d.*
McEachen -	Smiths - - -	7,068½	2 8	945 10 4¾
Wadeson -	Carpenters - -	4,055	2 5¾	504 3 4
Broughton -	Platelayers - -	5,837½	2 0¼	592 6 2¼
Gibbs - -	Riggers - - -	2,720	2 4¼	321 5 4½
Stevenson -	Pointsmen - -	769	2 3	86 10 3
Blainey - -	Light Work - -	1,207½	1 1½	67 9 6¾
1. Giddings -	Quarrymen - -	4,490	1 11	431 19 8½
4. Woodham -	,, - -	7,325	1 9½	655 3 2¾
5. Smith - -	Scappling and dressing	5,759½	1 7	458 6 3
6. Southgate -	Quarrymen - -	5,591	2 2½	716 13 6¾
7. Curtis - -	,, - -	230½	1 10¼	21 6 3¾
10. Russell - -	,, - -	5,557½	1 7¼	462 15 6½
13. Bain - -	,, - -	5,714½	1 7½	465 13 0¾
14. Beaumont -	,, - -	4,883½	1 10¼	453 14 9¾
16. Brown, B. -	,, - -	784	1 6	58 19 7
17. Greenham -	Scappling and dressing	4,646½	2 0¼	472 8 4
18. Barnett - -	Quarrymen - -	4,871	1 8½	416 15 6
19. Lowing - -	,, - -	2,618	1 7	208 6 4
21. Green - -	,, - -	5,060	1 11	487 10 9½
22. Gullick - -	,, - -	3,784½	1 11½	372 16 1¼
23. Kitson - -	,, - -	5,819	1 8¼	496 3 7¾
24. Guy - -	,, - -	5,819	1 6¼	442 0 10
28. Mullins - -	,, - -	2,530	1 8½	216 5 5
29. Burgess - -	Scappling and dressing	5,802	1 8¾	485 2 3
31. Brown, A. -	Quarrymen - -	3,051½	1 7¾	251 10 2½
32. Downton -	,, - -	1,146	1 9¾	102 14 5¼
33. Roberts, Thos. -	Scappling and dressing	7,857½	1 7¾	649 5 6½
45. Miles - -	Quarrymen - -	4,647	2 0¼	470 11 1½
46. Drabble - -	Scappling and dressing	6,301½	1 7¼	508 18 5¼
47. Gunning - -	,, ,,	4,839½	2 0	486 6 8¾
49. Fogarty - -	,, ,,	6,147	1 5¾	455 12 2¾
50. Rennie - -	,, ,,	151	1 7	11 0 5¾
51. Penclerick -	,, ,,	156	1 4¼	10 11 11¾
		137,440	—	12,675 17 8¾

(D.) SUMMARY of WAR DEPARTMENT WORK for the year 1865, as detailed in Appendix (G.), showing the Average Earnings of each Party of Convicts.

No. of Party. Name of Warder in charge.	Description of Work.	No. of Days.	Average per Man per Day of 6 Hours 56 Minutes.	Amount.
			s. d.	£ *s. d.*
McLynchey -	Blacksmiths - -	3,152⅓	2 5¾	393 6 3⅓
Mitchell, Jno. -	Carpenters - -	4,780	2 7½	621 8 0¾
Yeatman -	Platelayers - -	4,612	2 0¼	468 8 9½
Sladden - -	Riggers - - -	1,802	2 2½	200 9 0½
3. Mitchell, Chas	Excavators - -	7,792	1 8	650 14 4⅔
7. Curtis - - -	Quarrymen - -	4,909	1 6	370 11 8½
	Carried forward			2,704 18 3½

Summary of Work, &c.—*continued.* Governor's Report.

No. of Party. / Name of Warder in charge.	Description of Work,	No. of Days.	Average per Man per Day 6 Hours 56 Minutes.	Amount.
			s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
	Brought forward -			2,704 18 3½
8. Cotton - -	Excavators - -	7,734½	1 7¾	639 8 10¾
9. Millard -	„ - -	7,011½	1 8¾	611 3 7¾
11. Trevitt - -	„ - -	10,415½	1 6¼	801 4 8
15. Jackson, Jno. -	Scappling - -	1,841	1 3¼	116 8 6
16. Brown, B. -	„ - -	4,386	1 8½	419 5 11¼
19. Lowing - -	Excavators - -	2,339	1 9	205 4 1¼
20. Stafford - -	„ - -	2,729½	1 6½	212 4 5
25. Jennings - -	„ - -	9,829½	1 6	741 1 3¾
28. Mullins - -	„ - -	2,856½	1 6½	221 19 10¾
31. Brown, A. -	„ - -	2,876½	1 7¼	231 4 5¼
32. Downton -	„ - -	5,576	1 7¾	449 1 8¾
34. Gall - -	Stone dressing - -	11,144	2 0½	1,147 3 4¾
35. Stone - -	Excavators - -	9,076	1 9	796 3 6¼
36. Spence - -	„ - -	10,608½	1 6¼	807 6 11½
37. Parsons - -	Builders - -	5,294	1 7	419 14 11¾
38. Smith, George -	Excavators - -	6,660½	1 7¾	552 15 6¾
39. Legge - -	Scappling and dressing	7,575	1 2½	455 7 4½
40. Roberts, John -	Excavators - -	10,554	1 6	800 0 0¼
41. Gulliver - -	„ - -	10,311½	1 6	781 13 0
42. Partridge -	„ - -	10,903	1 6	825 1 4
43. Terrill - -	„ - -	6,854	1 7½	557 3 1½
44. Moxham - -	„ - -	6,219½	1 7¼	549 4 9
48. Davis - -	„ - -	8,037½	1 7½	651 17 1
50. Excell - -	„ - -	10,243	1 7½	843 9 11½
51. Frazer - -	„ - -	8,389	1 8	702 4 5¾
		206,962½	—	17,242 11 4½

(E.) Summary of Prison Work for the year 1865, detailed in Appendix (II.), showing the Average Earnings of each Party of Convicts.

No. of Party. / Name of Warder in charge.	Employment.	No. of Days.	Average per Man per Day of 7 Hours 52 Minutes.	Amount.
			s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
McDermott -	Blacksmiths - -	5,739	2 3¾	663 19 1¼
Bearn - -	Carpenters - -	6,218½	2 5	757 10 0½
Crooks - -	Painters - - -	4,213	2 4½	501 19 3¼
Lano - -	Stone Sawyers - -	8,633½	1 7¾	711 18 5
1. Barnet - -	Forming Parades -	220	1 1¾	12 12 4½
12. Cox - -	Platelayers - -	112	2 0	11 6 8
15. Grooves - -	Building - -	1,723½	1 8¾	149 5 8¾
27. Hardy - -	Masons - - -	15,378½	2 2	1,666 11 11
30. Weston - -	Carting Materials -	7,384½	1 5½	539 17 3¾
Blainey - -	Light Work - -	252½	1 3¼	16 4 3
		49,875	—	5,031 2 2½

Governor's Report.

Summary of Work, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Party. / Name of Warder in charge.	Employment.	No. of Days.	Average per Man per Day 7 Hours 52 Minutes.	Amount.
			s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Lesch - -	Tailors - - -	7,415½	1 6	556 13 3
„ - -	Bookbinders - -	311	2 6	38 17 6
Heritage - -	Washers - - -	6,989½	1 6	524 4 3
Legge - -	Cooks - - -	6,064½	1 6	454 16 9
Rowcliffe -	Bakers - - -	3,065½	2 6	383 3 9
Crisp - -	Gardeners - -	2,599	1 6	194 18 6
Trotman - -	Shoemakers - -	5,767½	1 6	432 11 3
Green - -	Cleaners - - -	4,676	1 6	350 14 0
		36,388½		2,935 19 3
Smart - -	Sick - - -	10,609½		
Kimber - -	Punishment - -	5,594		
	Not told off to Parties	714		
	Remained in the Prison	3,184½		
		20,102		
	Lost time through wet Weather - -	18,731		

(F.)—Detail of the Labour performed by Convicts for the Admiralty Department from 1st January to 31st December 1865, with the measurement and value thereof. Governor's Report.

Description of Labour.	Measurement.		Average Rates.		Amount.		
	Tons.	Ft.	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Stone, kerf, quarried and loaded - -	3,394	5	2	0	339	8	7½
„ kerf, quarried and scappled to moulds, breakwaters - -	1,580	4	5	10	460	18	1¼
„ kerf, quarried and scappled to moulds, Portsmouth - -	240	11	5	6	66	3	9
„ kerf, quarried and scappled to moulds, Chatham - - -	9	0	5	9	2	11	9
„ kerf, quarried and scappled to random sizes - - -	860	7	4	6	193	11	11½
„ kerf, quarried and scappled to 3 tied dimensions, Portsmouth -	45	7	5	6	12	9	11
„ kerf, quarried and scappled to dimensions, breakwater - -	91	12	5	6	25	4	7½
„ kerf, quarried and scappled to 2 dimensions- - - -	42	0	5	2	10	17	0
„ basebed, quarried and scappled to random sizes - - -	3,474	11	4	6	781	3	1
„ basebed, quarried and scappled to moulds, for breakwater - -	672	0	5	9	193	4	0
„ basebed, quarried and scappled to 3 tied dimensions, breakwater -	63	7	5	6	17	9	3
„ basebed, quarried and scappled to 2 dimensions, breakwater - -	4	5	5	2	1	2	4
„ basebed, quarried and scappled to 3 dimensions, Chatham - -	74	0	5	6	20	7	0
„ basebed, quarried and scappled to moulds, Chatham - - -	117	0	6	6	15	5	6
„ basebed, scappled to random sizes -	1,395	9	2	9	191	17	7½
„ „ „ to moulds -	158	2	5	1	40	3	9½
„ „ „ to random sizes -	846	10	2	10	119	8	9
„ „ „ to 2 tied dimensions, breakwater - - -	29	9	3	6	5	5	3
„ basebed, scappled to 3 tied dimensions, breakwater - - -	45	4	4	0	9	1	0
„ basebed, scappled to moulds, breakwater - - - -	19	1	4	1½	3	18	4½
„ kerf, scappled to random sizes -	1,792	7	2	9	246	9	5
„ „ scappled to 3 tied dimensions for Chatham - - -	8	4	3	6	1	8	10½
„ kerf, scappled to 3 tied dimensions, breakwater - - - -	409	2	3	9	76	14	2
„ kerf, scappled to 2 tied dimensions, breakwater - - - -	383	7	3	6	67	2	0
„ kerf, scappled to moulds, breakwater - - - -	127	12	4	0	25	11	0
„ kerf, scappled to 3 tied dimensions, for Portsmouth - - -	24	8	3	9	4	11	10½
„ kerf, scappled to 2 tied dimensions for Portsmouth - - -	28	14	3	5	4	18	0
„ whitbed, scappled to random sizes -	3,434	13	3	1½	36	13	6
„ „ „ to moulds, for breakwater - - - -	36	3	4	0	7	5	9
Carried forward -	—		—		3,480	6	3¼

Governor's Report.

Detail of Work, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Labour.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
	Tons. Ft.	*s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	—	—	3,480 6 3¼
Stone, whitbed, scappled to 2 tied dimnesions, breakwater - - -	13 11	3 6	2 7 11
,, whitbed, scappled to moulds, for War Department - - -	58 15	4 6	13 5 6
,, whitbed, scappled to 3 dimensions, for Portsmouth - - -	42 0	4 1	8 11 6
,, whitbed, scappled to 2 dimensions for Portsmouth - - -	87 1	3 8	15 19 2½
,, roach, scappled to random sizes -	946 9	3 2	149 17 5
,, ,, ,, to 1 tied dimension, for breakwater - - -	32 7	3 4	5 8 4
,, roach, scappled to 2 tied dimensions, for breakwater - - -	6 4	3 8	1 2 11
,, flatbed, scappled to random sizes -	16 8	3 0	2 9 6
,, ,, ,, to 2 tied dimensions, for breakwater - - -	278 3	3 5	47 10 5
,, flatbed, scappled to 3 tied dimensions, for breakwater - - -	288 15	3 9	54 3 9
,, basebed, quarried and loaded -	468 12	2 0	46 17 6
,, flatbed, ,, ,, -	35 0	1 6	2 12 6
,, rough deposit, quarried and loaded, for breakwater - - -	Tons. cwt. 27,556 10	0 10	1,148 3 9
,, foundation, quarried and loaded, and partially broken, for breakwater -	12,685 10	0 11	592 11 8½
,, rough deposit, excavated from rubble banks, moved various distances, and loaded for breakwater - - -	71,925 10	0 5½	1,648 5 7½
,, foundation, loaded from rubble banks, moved various distances, for breakwater - - -	6,356 16	0 6½	172 3 3
,, rubble, quarried and loaded for prison	1,391 0	0 11	63 15 1
,, kerf ashlar, scappled and dressed for breakwater - - - -	60 tons 2 feet.	6 8	20 0 5
,, flatbed, ashlar, scappled and dressed, for breakwater - - -	2 ,, 13 ,,	6 8	0 18 9
,, flatbed, scappled and dressed, for breakwater - - - -	5,692 cubic ft.	0 5	118 11 8
,, roach, scappled and dressed, for breakwater - - - -	583·2 ,,	0 9¼	22 9 5
,, basebed, scappled and dressed, circular work, for breakwater - -	681·5 ,,	0 10	28 7 11
,, basebed, scappled and dressed, circular sunk work, for breakwater -	95·4 ,,	1 4	6 7 1
,, roach, scappled and dressed, circular curb, for breakwater - -	559·6 super. ft.	0 8	18 13 0
Add for scappling without a crane -	150 tons 3 ft.	0 6	3 15 1
Scappling and dressing coping G course, for breakwater - - -	87·9 lin. feet	2 0¼	8 17 5
Scappling and dressing coping H course, for breakwater - - -	109·3 cube feet.	1 9	9 11 1¾
Scappling and dressing coping I course, for breakwater - - -	158·4 ,,	1 9	13 17 1
Scappling and dressing coping K course, for breakwater - - -	374·11 ,,	0 8¾	13 13 5½
Scappling and dressing coping A course, for breakwater - - -	0 ,,	1 6	2 3 6
Carried forward -	—	—	7,722 18 1

Detail of Work, &c.—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Description of Labour.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	—	—	7,722 18 1
Scappling and dressing caps for coping, for breakwater - - -	20·2 cube ft.	2 2	2 3 8
Sill stones, scappled and rough dressed face work, for breakwater - - -	700·0 super ft.	0 6	17 10 0
Sill stones, scappled and rough dressed joints, for breakwater - - -	264·0 „	0 2½	2 15 0
Sill stones, scappled and rough dressed beds, for breakwater - - -	426·0 „	0 1	1 15 6
Cutting 2 chamfer in do., for breakwater -	54·4 cube feet.	0 7	1 11 8
Roach, scrappled, with pitched face „ -	441·0 „	0 3½	6 8 7½
Rough dressing roach, plain face work „ -	1,152 super ft.	0 3½	16 16 0
„ „ „ sunk „ „ -	878 „	0 6	21 19 0
„ „ „ „ joint „ -	959 „	0 3	11 19 8
„ „ „ pitched face „ -	1,714 „	0 1	7 2 10
Dressing kerf, ashlar, for breakwater -	12,481·9 cube ft.	0 3½	182 0 7
„ flatbed „ „ -	9,136·10 „	0 3½	133 4 11
„ roach „ „ -	560·0 „	0 4	9 6 8
„ basebed „ „ -	629·0 „	0 3½	9 0 10
„ whitbed „ „ -	121·0 „	0 3½	1 15 3½
„ joints of roach blocks, for breakwater - - -	10,292·1 sup. ft.	0 2½	107 4 7
Re-dressing roach circular curb, for breakwater - - - - -	833·0 „	0 2½	8 13 6½
Reducing and tooling top of do., for breakwater - - - -	350·0 „	0 2	2 18 4
Cutting rebate 1½ × 1 in. do., for breakwater - - - - -	210 lin. feet	0 2	1 15 0
Scappling stone pitching - -	2,753·0 sup. ft.	0 0½	5 14 8½
Jetty stones, scappled on face - -	469·0 „	0 0¾	1 9 3¾
„ „ dressed on beds and joints -	510·10 „	0 2	4 5 2
Scappled stone taken from stack and re-dressed - - - -	33·6 „	0 1½	0 4 2¼
Drilling lewis holes in dressed stone -	1,126 lin. feet	0 7	32 16 10
Scappling quoins to moulds for prison -	8½ tons.	4 8	1 19 8
Splitting coping to sizes and loading „ -	104 lin. feet	0 2½	1 1 8
Stone split and loaded, for prison -	963 tons 8 feet	0 9	36 2 3
„ loaded „ -	291 „ 0 „	0 4	4 17 0
Ashlar, dry set in stone fields, for breakwater - - - - - -	448 „ 0 „	0 4	7 9 4
Kerf, split from basebed blocks, „ -	150 „ 0 „	1 10	13 15 0
Loading, unloading, or stacking stone „ -	24,192 „ 0 „	0 3½	352 16 0
Unloading coals, „ -	377 „ 0 „	0 4	6 5 8
Loading scappled or dressed stone „ -	5,615 „ 8 „	0 4	93 12 0
Jacking stone from outside crane sweep, for breakwater - - -	218 „ 0 „	0 4¼	3 17 4½
Slaty material, specially gathered and loaded, for breakwater - -	3¾ „ 0 „	1 6	0 5 7½
Splitting out and scappling stone blocks about 2′ 0″ × 1′ 6″ × 1′ 0″ for railway sleepers, axing top, and drilling 2′ 1¼″ holes through blocks, for trenails	No. 7,218	1 3	451 2 6
Digging, filling, and wheeling earth and rubble 25 yards - - -	17,866 cub. yd.	0 5¼	390 16 4½
Breaking concrete to pass 2½″ ring -	456 „	1 6	34 4 0
„ „ „ ¾″ „ -	1,266 „	2 3	142 8 6
Loading „ - - - - -	1,905½ „	0 5	39 13 11½
Carried forward -	—	—	9,893 17 1

Detail of Work, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Labour.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	—	—	9,893 17 1
Filling and wheeling concrete under 25 yards - - - -	91 cub. yd.	0 3	1 2 9
Screening concrete once - - -	487 „	0 3	6 1 9
„ „ twice - - -	305 „	0 6	7 12 6
„ „ thrice - -	124 „	0 9	4 13 0
Unloading moulding sand and wheeling under 25 yards - - -	32 „	0 4	0 10 8
Unloading broken flint - - -	30 „	0 3	0 7 6
Loading ashes - - - -	160 „	0 3	2 0 0
„ stone dust - - -	16 „	0 3	0 4 0
Filling and wheeling ballast, and filling in for railroad - - - -	40 „	0 4	0 13 4
Excavating and throwing out for railroad	35 „	0 4	0 11 8
Loading ballast - - - -	35 „	0 3	0 8 9
Stone spawls filled and wheeled 25 yards	180 „	0 3½	2 12 6
Building wall, random coursed work, for yard, to contain scrap iron - -	1,052 cube ft.	0 1½	6 11 6
Rough blocks split into small ashlar -	415 „	0 1	1 14 7
Stone failed after being scappled and dressed through vents and other imperfections - - - -	510 „	0 6	12 10 0
Scappling and dry setting paving -	351 „	0 4	5 17 0
Whitewashing prisoners' closets - -	171 super. yds.	0 0½	0 7 1½
Coal-tarring „ „ - -	237 „	0 0¾	0 14 9¼
Loading waggons of wood - -	No. 8	6*d.* ld.	0 4 0
Marking stone - - - -	314 days	1 10	28 15 8
Cleaning engine-house - - -	45 „	1 9	3 18 9
Putting waggons on ketch - -	20 „	2 0	2 0 0
Working traveller whilst out of repair -	147 „	1 2½	8 16 4½
Clearing incline of old timber, iron, &c. &c. - - - -	722 „	1 9½	64 15 9
Attending to railway points - -	769 „	2 3	86 10 3
Digging out sling chains and sleepers -	22 „	1 7½	1 14 2½
Shifting soil - - - - -	46 „	2 3	5 3 6¼
Removing shelter sheds - - -	8 „	1 10¾	0 15 2
Packing dry rubble wall - - -	8 „	1 8¾	0 14 10
B.G. railway laid on transverse wood sleepers, and ballasted - - -	60 chain 13 yds.	28 0	84 16 3¼
Do. laid on stone blocks with wrought-iron tie rods, and ballasted - -	33 „ 17 „	35 0	59 1 11
Do. laid on, taken up, stacked, or removed wood sleepers - - -	116 „ 11 „	7 6	43 13 9
Do. laid on, taken up, stacked or stone sleepers - - - -	6 „ 0 „	10 0	3 0 0
Do. laid on repaired wood sleepers not taken out - - - -	548 „ 0 „	9 0	246 12 0
Do. laid on repaired stone sleepers not taken out - - - -	68 „ „	10 6	35 14 0
Do. laid on repaired old sleepers taken out and replaced with new ones -	101 „ 0 „	13 6	68 8 6
Do. laid on repaired old sleepere taken out and replaced with stone blocks -	58 „ 6 „	22 0	64 2 0
Do. ballasted - - - -	31 „ 0 „	9 6	14 14 6
Do. points and crossings laid complete -	6 sets	28 0	8 8 0
N.G. railway laid on transverse wood sleepers - - - -	2 chain	18 6	1 17 0
Carried forward -	—	—	10,782 6 11¼

Detail of Work, &c.—*continued.* Governor's Report.

Description of Labour.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*
Brought forward -	—	—	10,782 6 11¼
Points and crossings changed - -	No. 4	14 0	2 16 0
„ „ repaired - -	„ 3	6 0	0 18 0
Shifting railway - - - -	56 days	1 5¼	4 0 6
Collecting, loading, and unloading materials - - - -	—	—	8 8 5½
Making railway keys - - -	—	—	0 4 10¾
Cranes erected - - - -	No. 45	30 0	67 10 0
„ shifted - - - -	„ 79	22 0	86 18 0
„ taken down - - -	„ 44	20 0	44 0 0
Jibs raised - - - -	„ 32	5 0	8 0 0
Guys shifted - - - -	„ 616	2 3	69 6 0
Making guy holes in roach, whitbed, or kerf; or digging holes for sleepers in ground or rubble - - -	„ 459	2 6	56 7 6
Removing plant in quarries - -	—	—	1 6 8
Putting on pedestals to cranes - -	—	—	0 11 10
Erecting or taking down barrow runs -	—	—	6 11 10
Taking off old wheels and fixing new ones to cranes - - - -	—	—	2 2 0
Oiling cranes - - - -	—	—	1 10 6
Assisting fitters in repairs of machinery -	—	—	1 7 0
Fitting new and splicing old ropes to engines - - - -	—	—	0 7 6
Repairing and receiving fall chain -	—	—	0 2 6
Making road and clearing place to shift crane - - - - -	—	—	1 12 0
Taking down travelling cranes and gantrys - - - -	—	—	15 11 6
Tarring wire rope and drum - -	—	—	0 4 0
Jacking and lifting stone blocks - -	—	—	0 15 0
Tarring roof of shelter sheds - -	—	—	0 5 3
Lifting waggons on to railroad - -	—	—	0 5 3
Repairing and cleaning water tank	—	—	1 7 3
Making beds for cranes - -	—	—	0 13 1
Collecting tools and carrying to foreman of works' stores - - -	—	—	2 1 4¾
Smiths' Work :			
Forgings, castings, &c. in repairs of 222 iron waggons - - - -	—	—	37 8 3¼
Forgings and castings for engines -	—	—	48 18 6
„ „ for cranes -	—	—	141 10 7½
„ „ for trollies -	—	—	119 6 11
New work for tools and plant - -	—	—	233 10 11
Repairs „ „ „ - -	—	—	354 11 2
Carpenters Work :			
New work to tools and plant - -	—	—	201 4 4¾
„ trollies - - - -	No. 16	51 0	40 16 4
Repairs to tools and plant - -	—	—	109 12 8¼
Sawing elm, ash, or cresote timber -	50,278 super. ft.	4*s.* per 100 ft.	100 11 1
„ Memel - - - -	1,658 „	3*s.* „	2 9 8
„ old breakwater timber, including drawing nails, bolts, &c. &c. - -	5,982 „	5*s.* 7*d.* „	16 14 5
Hewing timber - - - -	1,970 „	3*s.* „	2 19 1
Cross-cutting fir balk - - -	110 cuts	0 2	0 18 4
„ „ hard wood - -	192 „	0 3	2 8 0
Carried forward -	—	—	12,580 11 4

Governor's Report.

Detail of Work, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Labour.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Account.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*
Brought forward -	—	—	12,580 11 4
Cutting and splitting old timber for loco. engines - - - - -	—	—	2 11 6
Unloading and trucking timber - -	—	—	4 6 10¾
Laying and repairing lead gutters on work-shops - - - - -	—	—	2 16 8
Glazing windows and skylights - -	—	—	1 15 9
Painting waggon frames, trollies, cranes, window frames and sashes, lettering masons templets, &c. &c. - -	—	—	16 16 8¼
Altering scappled stone for Chatham -	—	—	4 3 3
Screening and shifting ashes - -	—	—	0 16 2¼
Opening ground for repairs of water pipes - - - - -	—	—	0 5 3¾
Cleaning stone field - - -	—	—	0 8 4
Making road west quarries - -	—	—	2 12 6¾
Working air fan in foundry - -	—	—	41 13 10¼
Collecting scrap iron - - -	—	—	5 15 11¼
Mixing mortar - - - - -	—	—	0 13 3
Unloading, cleaning, and tarring old tension rods from breakwater -	—	—	1 17 0½
Levelling ground for stacking stone -	—	—	3 0 0
Drawing stone with crane and stacking -	—	—	5 13 2
Total -	—	—	12,675 17 8¾

(G.)—Detail of the Labour performed by Convicts for the War Department on Fortifications, &c., &c., in the Year 1865, with the measurement and value thereof. Governor's Report.

Locality and Description of Labour.	Measurements.	Average Rates.		Amount.			Total.		
North Common.		*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Excavating in earth and rubble for drains, filling and wheeling various distances	63,170 cube yds.	0	8	2,105	13	4			
Excavating in earth and rubble for railroad	536 „	0	5	11	3	4			
Excavating in earth and rubble for gallery under North Face, stuff moved 25 yds., thrown out 2 throws, then filled into barrows and wheeled 75 yds.	68½ „	1	8½	5	17	0¼			
Filling stone rubble into gallery	68½ „	1	6	5	2	9			
Hand packing stone rubble for drain	20½ „	0	8½	0	14	6½			
Collecting or digging out stone rubble	53½ „	0	9	2	0	1½			
Collecting stone rubble, filling and wheeling various distances, and filled into drains	23,860 „	0	8½	845	0	10			
Stone rubble filled into hand waggons, moved various distances on tramway, lowered by drum into drain, and tipped	3,698 „	0	7	107	17	2			
Stone rubble filled and moved various distances	3,120 tons	0	4	52	0	0			
Loading turf into waggons for Nothe Fortification	144½ „	0	5	3	0	2½			
Cutting turf, and wheeling various distances	265 cube yards	0	6	6	12	6			
Do. do. as last	19,048 super. yds.	0	1½	119	1	0			
Relaying turf	1,385 „	0	1½	8	13	1½			
Stone rubble partially broken for drains	2,591 cube yards	0	5	53	19	7			
Earth filled and wheeled various distances, and filled in over drains or levelled in hollows	8,824 „	0	5	183	16	8			
Filling and wheeling earth 100 yds. run	2,692 „	0	6½	72	18	2			
Digging, filling, and wheeling earth and turf	259 „	0	5	5	7	11			
Digging, filling, and wheeling and levelling earth	643 super. yds.	0	2	5	7	2			
Throwing out mud from railway	161 cube yards	0	2¼	1	10	2¼			
Timbering gallery under North Face	164 super. yds.	0	4½	3	1	6			
Taking poling boards out of gallery	164 „	0	1½	1	0	6			
Laying 6″ drain pipes	368½ lineal yds.	0	2	3	1	5			
„ 2′ 6″ gauge railway	40½ chains	6	6	13	3	3			
Taking up 2′ 6″ gauge railway	8 „	4	0	1	12	0			
Sowing grass seed	6 days	1	6	0	9	0			

Governor's Report.

Detail of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Locality and Description of Labour.	Measurements.	Average Rates.	Amount.	Total.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Cutting thistles	24 days	1 6	1 16 0	
Making shelter sheds	8 „	1 10½	0 15 0	
Oiling trucks, and repairing line	—	—	1 10 0	
Repairing plant tools, &c., &c.	—	—	7 14 0	
Carrying timber and railway sleepers	—	—	1 9 8¾	3,631 8 0¼
EAST WEARE BATTERIES.				
Excavating in earth and clay for batteries, slopes, drains, &c., filled and wheeled various distances	42,321 cube yds.	0 9¼	1,631 2 5	
Forming surface of slopes and parapets	13,520 super. yds.	0 1¼	70 8 4	
Stone rubble filled and wheeled various distances; and filled in for drains or roads	17,408 cube yds.	0 10	725 6 8	
Excavations filled and wheeled various distances, filled into drains, or levelled in hollows	8,042 „	0 3¼	108 18 0½	
Stone broken to pass 4″ ring, wheeled various distances	569 „	1 2	33 3 6	
„ rubble partially broken for drains	445 „	0 5	9 5 5	
„ broken to pass 1½″ ring, filled and wheeled	372 „	1 11	35 13 0	
„ filled and wheeled, and broken on surface of road	681 super. yds.	0 4	11 7 0	
Carrying coals from Vern to batteries	28¼ tons	15 1	21 6 1	
Scappling roach or whitbed	592 „	3 1	91 5 2	
„ of less average than 6 feet to a stone	124·5 „	4 5	27 9 1	
Add for stone scappled without a crane	330 „	0 6	8 5 0	
Roach scappled and dressed to one tied dimension	194·6 cube feet	0 8	6 9 8	
„ ashlar scappled and dressed	559 „	0 8½	19 15 11	
„ curb scappled and dressed, and rebated	8·6 „	1 1	0 9 2½	
„ curb scappled and dressed for shot racks	24 „	0 10	1 0 0	
„ angle stones scappled and dressed for shot racks	11·6 „	2 0	1 3 0	
„ scappled to moulds	11 tons 5 feet	7 0	3 19 2¼	
Carried forward			2,806 6 8¼	3,631 8 0¼

Detail of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Locality and Description of Labour.	Measurements.	Average Rates.		Amount.			Total.		
		s.	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	-	-	2,806	6	8¼	3,631	8	0¼
Dressing door jambs, quoins, &c. - -	4,672·6 cube ft.	0	7¾	150	17	4			
„ plinth (roach) -	326·4 „	0	9¼	12	11	3¼			
„ ashlar (roach) -	174·6 „	0	4	2	18	2			
Re-dressing plinth (roach) -	78 lineal feet	0	2	0	13	0			
Scappling and dressing foundation stone of mortar mill	14·7 cube feet	0	10	0	12	1¾			
Drilling hole through centre of do. - - -	2·6 lineal feet	1	0	0	2	6			
Cutting 2″ rebate of do. -	9 „	0	2½	0	1	10½			
Setting stone curb for shot racks - - -	54·4 „	0	4	0	18	2			
Dressing roach arch stones -	624·6 cube ft.	0	10¾	27	19	5			
Splitting blocks into small ashlar - - - -	7,171 „	0	1	29	17	7			
Broken stone filled and wheeled, and filled in for foundation - -	103·18 cube yds.	0	9	3	17	9			
Broken stone filled and wheeled, forming concrete	35 „	2	1½	3	14	4½			
Revetting slopes of magazine	195·3 „	1	6	14	12	8			
Packing dry rubble wall -	667 „	0	7½	20	16	10			
Filling and wheeling ground various distances, and forming parapet - -	3,369 „	0	5¼	73	13	11			
Selecting and drawing stone out of rubble heaps -	287 tons	0	6	7	3	6			
Jacking stone to crane, loading and removing -	1,229 „	0	7	35	16	11			
Quarrying or cutting out large blocks of roach -	446 „	2	6	55	15	0			
Stacking stone - -	419 „	0	5	8	14	7			
Trucking stone in block -	94 „	0	7½	2	18	9			
Removing spoiled ashlar 25 yards with crane - -	51 „	0	4	0	17	0			
Wall stones pulled out of heaps, split to sizes, beds, joints, and face picked and axed to one tied dimension	136·6 cube ft.	0	6	3	8	3			
Preparing and building nobbled stone work, including wheeling stone and making clay mortar (lime kiln) -	2,009 „	0	2½	20	18	6½			
Pointing face of nobbled work (lime kiln) -	208·6 super. ft.	0	0¾	0	13	0½			
Building brickwork of lime kiln - - -	528·6 cube ft.	0	3½	7	14	2			
Pulling down brickwork, cleaning and stacking bricks - - -	No. 2,658	5	0	0	13	3½			
Filling and wheeling bricks various distances - -	„ 14,508	7	6	5	8	9			
Building random coursed work No. 2 Magazine -	4,463 cube feet	0	2	37	3	10			
Preparing 7″ pitching -	65 „	0	3	0	16	3			
Laying do. -	12 super. yards	0	8	0	8	0			
Carried forward -	- - -	-	-	3,338	3	6¾	3,631	8	0¼

Governor's Report.

Detail of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Locality and Description of Labour.	Measurements.	Average Rates.		Amount.			Total.		
		s.	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	-	-	3,338	3	6¾	3,631	8	0¼
Loading nobbled stone, and moving 100 yards -	45½ cube yards	0	9	1	14	1½			
Rubble filled into spandrail of arch, taken out and moved 25 yards - -	22½ „	1	6	1	13	9			
Excavating blocks of stone out of Rubble Bank -	583⅓ tons	0	7	17	0	4½			
Building arch (2 brick rim)	418 super. feet	0	4½	7	16	9			
Rough rendering in mortar top of water tank -	36 super. yards	0	2	0	6	0			
Building rubble in spandrails of arch in mortar -	31¼ cube yards	2	4	3	12	10			
Wheeling mortar 100 yards -	31 „	0	8	1	0	8			
Sorting, screening, and wheeling ballast - -	38 „	1	6	2	17	0			
Excavating and wheeling rubble - - -	308 „	0	7¼	9	6	1			
Mixing clay puddle and spreading over tank -	7⅕ „	1	0	0	7	2¼			
Rendering in cement and sand water tank - -	105 super. yds.	0	2⅓	1	1	10½			
Forming gutters - -	82 lineal yards	0	2½	0	17	1			
Raking and levelling beach to form road - -	320 super. yds.	0	1	1	6	8			
Moving shingle one throw on beach - -	160 „	0	1	0	13	4			
Cutting holes in walls for ventilation - -	41·6 cube feet	0	6	1	0	9			
Plain face work to sides of holes - - -	277 super. feet	0	6	6	18	6			
Stone failed in working (through vents, &c.) -	640 cube feet	0	3	8	0	0			
Dressing door jambs and sills - - -	65·6 „	0	1	3	5	6			
Fitting and fixing ventilating grates - - -	No. 15	0	6	0	7	6			
Excavating, shoring, and pumping water out of excavations - -	1,433 days	1	3	89	11	3			
Carpenter repairing tools, plant, &c. - -	221½ „	2	2	24	18	4½			
Sowing grass seed - - -	250 „	1	6	18	15	0			
Carrying lime and burning clay - - -	168 „	1	5	11	18	0			
Grinding burnt clay -	128 „	1	8	10	13	4			
Weeding slopes and cutting thistles - - -	108½ „	1	10	9	18	11			
Clearing road to ditch -	45 „	1	7	3	11	3			
„ ditch - - -	20 „	1	6	1	10	0			
Attending mortar mill -	12 „	1	5¾	0	17	9			
Repairing road to mortar mill - - -	12 „	1	6½	0	18	6			
Collecting timber - -	9 „	1	6	0	13	6			
Smith repairing tools and plant - - -	215 „	2	2	23	6	8			
Carried forward -	- - - -	-	-	3,604	3	10	3,631	8	0¼

Detail of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Locality and Description of Labour.	Measurements.	Average Rates.	Amount.	Total.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	3,604 3 10	3,631 8 0¼
Excavating stone out of Rubble Bank - -	36 days	1 9	3 3 8½	
Forming road - -		1 9		
				3,607 7 6½
MASONS YARD.				
Dressing ashlar, common -	19,165·6 cube ft.	0 5¼	419 4 8½	
„ „ double-headers	339·2 „	0 9	12 14 3	
„ „ for loop holes	22 „	0 9	0 16 6	
„ window and door jambs, heads, sills, &c. - -	1,882·1 „	0 9	70 11 6	
„ coping - - -	2,035 „	0 7½	63 11 10½	
„ and lettering boundary stones -	165 „	2 8	22 0 0	
„ springers for arches	657·4 „	0 8½	23 5 4½	
„ steps, landings, &c., &c. - -	152 „	1 8¼	12 16 6	
„ arch stones -	3,801·8 „	0 10½	166 6 9	
„ paving as ashlar -	540 „	0 9	20 5 0	
„ sink stones for stop cocks - -	10·8 „	1 5	0 15 1	
„ gutter stones -	23·4 „	1 0	1 3 4	
„ embrasure stones, 1st course -	103·6 „	0 6½	2 16 1	
„ embrasure stones, 2d course -	67·3 „	0 7½	2 2 0	
Squaring specimens of roach and flatbed - -	8·4 „	0 10	0 6 11¼	
Facing and jointing 3″ flags	367·4 super. ft.	0 1½	2 6 0	
Sawing basebed or whitbed -	4,064·10 „	0 6	101 12 5	
Scappling „ „ -	528 tons	2 1	55 0 0	
„ „ of less average than 6 feet to a stone -	5 „	3 9	0 18 9	
Stacking, loading, or unloading stone blocks - -	6,327 „	0 3½	92 5 4½	
Hoisting stone from ditch -	1,182 „	0 7½	36 18 9	
Packing dry rubble wall -	11 cube yds.	1 0	0 11 0	
Collecting, filling, and wheeling stone chippings -	1,133 „	0 5	23 13 4	
Lowering mortar into ditch -	122 boxes	0 8	4 1 4	
Unloading, reloading, and lowering bricks into ditch	No. 1,575	2 5½ a 1,000	0 3 10½	
Sand filled and wheeled various distances - -	19 cube yards	1 4	1 5 4	
Pumping and carting water	7,900 gallons	0 11 per 100	3 9 4	
Hoisting timber out of ditch	8 days	2 5	0 19 4	
Lowering bottom of stone field - - -	35 „	1 5	2 9 7	
Stone failed in working through vents, &c. -	66 cube feet	0 2¾	0 15 1½	
				1,145 5 5¼
Carried forward -	- - -	- -	- -	8,384 1 0

Governor's Report.

Detail of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Locality and Description of Labour.	Measurements.	Average Rates.	Amount.	Total.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	- - -	8,384 1 0
VERN DITCH.				
Excavations filled and wheeled various distances to and from horse run - -	5,256 cube yds.	0 6½	142 7 0	
Excavating, filling, and wheeling various distances -	2,519 „	0 8½	89 4 3½	
Quarrying rock, filling and wheeling to heaps -	1,700 „	1 1	92 1 8	
„ flatbed - -	285 tons	1 1	15 8 9	
„ and scappling flatbed to random sizes - -	668 „	4 9	158 13 0	
Jacking stone blocks over cliff - - -	40 „	0 4	0 13 4	
Loading and removing stone blocks - - -	1,090 „	0 5	22 14 2	
Splitting and removing stone blocks - - -	70 „	1 5	4 19 2	
Scappling roach or whitbed without a crane - -	50 „	3 3	8 2 6	
Loading stone deposit for breakwater -	6,347 „	0 5	132 4 7	
„ concrete -	195 cube yards	0 4	3 5 0	
Breaking stone for concrete to pass 2″ ring - -	202 „	1 7	15 19 10	
Excavating earth and rubble, and forming railroad -	636 „	0 5	13 5 0	
Loading rubble into wood waggons - -	656 „	0 5	13 13 4	
Quarrying stone in gully of rock, and notching for wall - - -	95 „	2 0	9 10 0	
Building dry rubble wall -	83½ „	0 6	2 1 9	
Scappling without a crane roach or whitbed, hoisting do. with hand crab, setting and backing wall with rubble in gullies of rock, including shifting lifts -	9,891 cube feet	0 4	164 17 0	
Conveying mortar from bridge to site of wall - -	—	—	3 7 7	
				892 7 11½
NORTH CLIFF.				
Loading loose earth and rubble into waggons -	1,168 cube yds.	0 4½	21 18 0	
Excavating earth and rubble, and wheeling various distances -	28,636 „	0 7	835 4 4	
„ rock and rubble, and wheeling various distances -	10,748 „	0 11¾	526 4 1	
Carried forward -	- - -	- -	1,383 6 5	9,276 8 11½

Detail of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Locality and Description of Labour.	Measurements.	Average Rates.	Amount.	Total.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	1,383 6 5	9,276 8 11½
Excavating and throwing out for roads -	1,755 cube yards	0 4	29 5 0	
Rough cutting to face of excavations in rock -	574 super. yds.	1 0	28 14 0	
Scappling basebed to random sizes, loading, removing, and unloading - -	248 tons	2 9	34 2 0	
Loading, unloading, or stacking stone blocks -	406 „	0 3½	5 18 5	
Jacking stones over cliff -	900 „	0 3	11 5 0	
Loading stone deposit for breakwater - -	10,959½ „	0 5	228 6 5½	
Breaking stone to pass 2″ ring - - -	162 cube yards	1 9	14 3 6	
Filling and wheeling earth and rubble, and tipping over cliff - -	90 „	0 9	3 7 6	
Stone partially broken -	144½ „	0 5	3 0 2½	
Forming surface on top of cliff - - -	202 super. yds.	0 0¾	0 13 0½	
Cutting turf, filling and wheeling various distances to heaps - -	94½ cube yards	1 1	5 2 4½	
Quarrying rock and turning back - -	101¼ „	1 1	5 9 8¼	
„ and loading flat-bed - -	38 tons 4 ft.	1 10	3 10 1½	
„ and scappling flat-bed to random sizes - -	49 „ 13 „	5 0	12 9 7	
Shifting plant in mouth of ditch - - -	11 days	2 2	1 3 10	
Removing machinery up face of cliff - - -	36 „	1 9½	3 4 6	
Earth and rubble filled, wheeled, and tipped over cliff - - -	65 „	1 9½	5 16 5½	
				1,778 18 1¼
BASTIONETTE.				
Packing stone rubble against parapet on top of scarp -	133·9 cube yds.	0 6	3 6 8	
Forming bank on side of road on top of scarp -	239 „	0 2	1 19 10	
Excavating rock and rubble, filling, and wheeling various distances - -	9,375 „	1 0	468 15 0	
Loading earth into wood waggons - -	247 „	0 2	2 1 2	
Stone rubble filled and wheeled 25 yards, and hand packed at back of casemates - -	25 „	1 1	1 7 1	
Excavating ground and rubble, filling and wheeling 50 yards - -	938 „	0 6½	25 8 3	
Carried forward -	- - -	- -	502 18 0	11,055 7 0¾

Governor's Report.

Detail of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Locality and Description of Labour.	Measurements.	Average Rates.		Amount.			Total.		
		s.	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	-	-	502	18	0	11,055	7	$0\frac{3}{4}$
Excavating ground and rubble, filling and wheeling 50 yards uphill over 18 feet vertical height -	450 cube yards	0	$9\frac{3}{4}$	18	5	$7\frac{1}{2}$			
Shifting and stacking stone -	100 tons	0	6	2	10	0			
Loading stone deposit for breakwater - -	1,814 tons 7 cwt.	0	5	141	19	2			
Unloading stone block -	370 tons	0	4	6	3	4			
Quarrying flatbed - -	200 „	1	0	10	0	0			
„ stone deposit, thrown down one throw into ditch, filled, and wheeled 25 yds., and loaded for breakwater -	1,364 tons 6 cwt.	1	$0\frac{1}{2}$	71	0	10			
Scappling flatbed to random sizes - - -	50 tons 12 ft.	3	0	7	12	3			
Working shoot, East Cliff -	—	—		0	7	3			
							760	16	$5\frac{1}{2}$
CITADEL VERN.									
Excavating for drains, parades, roads; stripping quarry land, &c.; filling and wheeling various distances - - -	8,868 cube yds.	0	8	295	12	0			
Excavating, filling, and wheeling earth and rubble to and from horse run, and forming parapets -	6,069 „	0	$8\frac{3}{4}$	221	5	$3\frac{3}{4}$			
Excavating rubble, filled, wheeled, spread, and part broken - - -	$68\frac{1}{2}$ „	0	$11\frac{1}{4}$	3	4	$2\frac{3}{4}$			
Quarrying rock or flatbed, and turning back -	$487\frac{1}{2}$ tons	1	3	30	9	$7\frac{1}{2}$			
„ and scappling whitbed to random sizes, and loading -	323 „	4	5	71	6	4			
Filling, throwing, or levelling earth and rubble -	201 cube yards	0	3	2	10	3			
Stone filled and wheeled various distances, and forming parades -	510 „	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$	13	16	3			
Do. do. as last -	2,456 super. yds.	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$	25	14	8			
Breaking stone to pass 2″ ring for parades, &c. -	632·14 cube yds.	1	9	55	7	9			
Excavations filled into drains, roads, &c. - -	437·7 „	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	14	$7\frac{3}{4}$			
Rough picking in rock in foundation of porches -	156 super. feet	0	1	0	13	0			
Revetting slopes of parapets	$855\frac{1}{2}$ cube yards	1	10	78	8	5			
Wheeling earth, and filling in at back of revetments -	475 „	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$	14	16	$10\frac{1}{2}$			
Carried forward -	- - - -	-	-	815	19	$4\frac{1}{4}$	11,816	3	$6\frac{1}{4}$

Detail of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Locality and Description of Labour.	Measurements.	Average Rates.		Amount.			Total.		
		s.	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	-	-	815	19	4¼	11,816	3	6¼
Filling and wheeling rubble, and breaking on surface -	55 cube yards	0	8½	1	19	1½			
Hand packing dry rubble wall - - -	118 „	1	0	5	18	0			
Taking down old rubble wall - - -	75½ „	0	7½	2	6	10½			
Moving rubbish - - -	22 „	0	4	0	7	4			
Levelling and forming surfaces of slopes - -	2,647 super. yds.	0	1	11	0	7			
Picking up surface of parades - - -	167 „	0	0¾	0	10	5			
Forming surface of parades	830½ „	0	0¾	2	11	11			
Levelling „ „ -	1,190 „	0	1	4	19	2			
Breaking stone on surface of parades - - -	1,190 „	0	2½	12	7	11			
Flint broken to pass 4″ ring, filled, and wheeled 25 yds.	15·5 cube yards	0	9	0	11	5			
Building random coursed work main magazine -	2,732 cube feet	0	1½	17	1	6			
Wall stones picked and axed for main magazine -	2,732 „	0	2½	28	9	2			
Splitting ashlar out of block, main magazine - -	342 „	0	1	1	8	6			
Cutting holes through walls for ventilation, main magazine - - - -	33 „	0	6	0	16	6			
Do. do. as last -	145 „	0	6	3	12	6			
Rough cutting to sides of walls, main magazine -	271·6 super. ft.	0	2	2	5	3			
Loading stone, moving 50 yards, and unloading, main magazine - -	170·12 tons	0	7½	5	6	9			
Broken stone filled, wheeled, spread, and levelled on floors, main magazine -	26½ cube yards	0	6	0	13	3			
Forming surface of floors, main magazine - -	136 super. yards	0	0½	0	5	8			
Stone rubble filled and wheeled 25 yards, one third broken, the whole levelled on surface -	264 cube yards	0	9	9	18	0			
Sinking in rock for privies, &c., &c. - - - -	269 „	1	0½	14	0	2½			
Loading broken stone -	211½ „	0	3½	3	1	8			
Moving stone with rack jacks - - -	30 tons	0	3	0	7	6			
Hoisting flatbed from ditch	130¼ „	0	7	3	15	11½			
Laying 3″ iron pipes jointed in lead - - - -	53 lineal yds.	0	2	0	8	10			
Taking up 1″ iron pipes jointed in lead - - -	120 „	0	0½	0	5	0			
Filling and hoisting bricks to top of casemates -	165 barrow loads	0	1	0	13	9			
Cleaning bricks, filling, wheeling, and stacking -	No. 1,000	3	0	0	3	0			
Carting materials - - -	16 days	1	8	1	6	8			
Carried forward -	- - - -	-	-	953	11	9¼	11,816	3	6¼

Governor's Report.

Detail of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Locality and Description of Labour.	Measurements.	Average Rates.	Amount.	Total.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	953 11 9¼	11,816 3 6¼
Weeding parades -	36 days	1 7	2 17 0	
Carrying water, and watering revetments - -	—	—	6 6 0	
Mowing slopes and making hay - - - -	—	—	9 16 6	
Shoring excavations, including carrying timber, &c. -	—	—	3 10 0	
				976 1 3¼
GLACIS NEAR WAYCROFT.				
Excavating rock and rubble, filling, and wheeling 50 yards - - -	1,924 cube yds.	0 8	64 2 8	
Quarrying and scappling key and basebed to random sizes - -	354 tons 8 feet	4 6	79 15 3	
Quarrying and scappling key and basebed to moulds	13 „ 0 „	5 9	3 14 9	
Quarrying and scappling roach to moulds -	32 „ 8 „	7 6	12 3 9	
Quarrying and scappling roach to random sizes -	90 „ 8 „	4 9	21 9 10½	
Quarrying and scappling whitbed to random sizes -	156 „ 4 „	5 0	39 1 3	
Quarrying and scappling whitbed to moulds -	25 „ 0 „	7 3	9 1 3	
Quarrying and loading kerf	64 „ 10 „	2 0	6 9 3	
Moving blocks with rack jacks - - -	166 „ 0 „	0 5	3 9 2	
Loading stone blocks -	38 „ 8 „	0 3½	0 11 2¾	
				239 18 5¼
WAYCROFT.				
Roach scappled to random sizes -	858 tons 0 feet	2 9	122 19 6	
„ to 2 tied dimensions -	14 „ 12 „	3 4	2 9 2	
„ to 3 tied dimensions -	23 „ 12 „	3 9	4 9 1	
„ to moulds -	125 „ 7 „	4 0	25 1 9	
„ of less average than 6 feet to a stone -	25 „ 0 „	3 6	4 7 6	
Whitbed scappled to random sizes -	113 „ 15 „	2 9	15 13 3¼	
„ to moulds -	43 „ 14 „	4 0	8 15 6	
Key or basebed scappled to random sizes - -	1,256 „ 0 „	2 6	157 0 0	
Key or basebed scappled to moulds - - -	164 „ 5 „	4 3	34 18 9	
Key or basebed scappled to 2 tied dimensions -	102 „ 0 „	3 2	16 3 0	
Key or basebed scappled to 2 tied dimensions less than 6 feet to a stone - -	49 „ 1 „	4 3	10 8 6	
Whitbed quarried and scappled to random sizes -	0 „ 8 „	5 0	0 2 6	
Carried forward -	- - -	- -	402 8 6¼	13,032 3 2¾

Detail of the Value of Labour—*continued.* Governor's Report.

Locality and Description of Labour.	Measurements.	Average Rates.	Amount.	Total.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	402 8 6¼	13,032 3 2¾
Whitbed quarried and scappled to moulds - -	6 tons 4 feet	7 6	2 6 10½	
Roach quarried and scappled to random sizes - -	5 „ 0 „	5 0	1 5 0	
Roach quarried and scappled to moulds - -	1 „ 7 „	7 6	0 10 6	
Roach quarried and loaded -	60 „ 6 „	2 3	6 15 10	
Loading or stacking stone in block - - -	3,627 „ 0 „	0 3½	52 17 10½	
Stone spoiled in working through vents, &c. -	6 „ 8 „	2 6	0 16 3	
Altering scappled stone -	8 „ 0 „	0 7	0 4 8	
Splitting out and scappling stone blocks about 2′ 0″ × 1′ 6″ × 1′ 0″ for railway sleepers, axing top, and drilling two 1¼″ holes for trenails, and loading -	No. 183	1 3	11 8 9	
Splitting stone for paving -	887 cube feet	0 1	3 13 11	
Quarrying rock for breakwater -	363 cube yds.	0 10	15 2 6	
„ and loading rock and rubble for breakwater -	4,902 „	1 3	306 5 0	
Breaking stone before loading for breakwater -	250 „	0 4	4 3 4	
Loading stone deposit for breakwater - -	4,077 tons	0 5	84 18 9	
Breaking stone to pass 2½″ ring - - -	10½ yards	1 6	0 15 9	
Building or packing dry rubble wall - -	52 „	0 6	1 6 0	
Excavating earth, filling, and wheeling various distances	1,944 „	0 7½	60 15 0	
Filling and wheeling stone chippings under 75 yards	546½ „	0 6	13 13 3	
Clearing stone fields, rubbish wheeled to heaps -	—	—	11 17 7¼	
				981 5 4½
CUTTING NEAR WAYCROFT.				
Excavating earth and rubble, filling, and wheeling under 50 yards - -	3,844 cube yds.	0 7	112 2 4	
Excavating earth and rubble, filling, and wheeling under 25 yards, and loaded into wood waggons - -	17,828 „	0 5¾	427 2 7	
Quarrying rock and rubble -	4,694 „	0 9	176 0 6	
Drawing blocks of roach with crane, and loading -	2,236 tons	0 4	37 5 4	
Quarrying rough deposit for breakwater -	568 „	0 6	14 4 0	
„ and loading kerf and basebed -	2,677·11 „	2 0	267 15 4½	
Roach scappled to random sizes - - -	169·3 „	2 9	23 5 3	
Carried forward -	- - -	- -	1,057 15 4½	14,013 8 7¼

Governor's Report.

Detail of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Locality and Description of Labour.	Measurements.	Average Rates.	Amount.	Total.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward - - - -		- -	1,057 15 4½	14,013 8 7¼
Basebed and kerf scappled to random sizes - -	19·14 tons	2 6	2 9 8	
Whitbed scappled to random sizes - - -	13·2 „	2 9	1 16 1	
Kerf quarried and scappled to moulds - -	4·2 „	6 0	1 4 9	
Basebed quarried and scappled to random sizes -	42·3 „	4 6	9 9 10	
Stacking scappled stone -	74·0 „	0 4	1 4 8	
Drawing blocks of cap long distances with crane -	565·0 „	0 1½	3 10 7½	
Filling and wheeling rubble, and forming railroad -	980 cube yards	0 4	16 6 8	
Packing rubble to face of embankment - -	89 „	0 8	2 19 4	
				1,096 17 0
RIGGERS.				
Cranes taken down -	No. 35	20 0	35 0 0	
„ erected - -	„ 37	30 0	55 10 0	
„ shifted - -	„ 16	22 0	17 12 0	
Guys shifted - -	„ 90	2 3	10 2 6	
Making guy holes in roach, cap, whitbed, or dug in ground for sleepers -	„ 226	2 6	28 5 0	
Taking down or erecting staging, barrow, or horse runs, gantrys, &c., &c. -	—	—	14 0 1	
Removing machinery and materials to various places on the works - -	—	—	28 7 0½	
Repairing shelter sheds -	—	—	2 10 1½	
„ cranes - -	—	—	3 6 7	
„ shoot, East Cliff -	—	—	2 1 6	
„ and tarring R.E. quarters -	—	—	2 6 8	
Shoring drains at batteries -	—	—	0 12 0	
Carrying coals, lime, and timber, and lowering them to batteries - -	—	—	1 13 11½	
Loading bricks and lowering to batteries - -	—	—	2 14 3	
Erecting and fitting traveller	—	—	3 4 7	
Tarring sheds, tool, and sentry boxes, privies, &c., &c. -	1,1817 super.yds.	0 0¾	5 13 6¾	
				212 19 10¼
PLATELAYERS.				
B.G. railway laid on transverse wood sleepers, and ballasted -	79 chains	28 0	110 12 0	
„ laid on stone blocks with wrought-iron tie rods, and ballasted -	62 „	35 0	108 10 0	
Carried forward - - - -		- -	219 2 0	15,323 5 5½

Detail of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Locality and Description of Labour.	Measurements.	Average Rates.	Amount.	Total.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	219 2 0	15,323 5 5½
B.G. railway taken up and stacked or removed, wood sleepers -	32 chains	7 6	12 0 0	
„ taken up and stacked or removed, stone blocks -	2 „	10 0	1 0 0	
„ repaired, sleepers not taken out, stone blocks -	27 „	12 10	17 6 6	
„ repaired, sleepers not taken out, wood sleepers	76 „	9 0	34 4 0	
„ repaired, old sleepers taken out and replaced with new ones -	19 „	13 6	12 16 6	
„ repaired, old sleepers taken out and replaced with stone blocks -	4 „	22 0	4 8 0	
Points and crossings laid in complete - -	9 sets	28 0	12 12 0	
N.G. railway laid complete on transverse wood sleepers -	55 chains 17 yds.	18 6	50 13 8¾	
„ taken up, stacked, or removed -	49 „ 0 „	6 0	14 14 0	
„ repaired, sleepers not taken out -	58 „ 8 „	7 0	20 8 4½	
„ repaired, sleepers not taken out, stone blocks -	4 „ 2 „	10 0	2 0 11	
„ old sleepers taken out, and replaced with new ones -	11 „ 11 „	8 6	4 17 8¾	
N.G. points and crossings laid complete - -	5 sets	20 0	5 0 0	
Repairing points - -	4 „	2 1	0 8 4	
Drilling holes in stone sleepers - -	No. 60	0 3	0 15 0	
Levelling and forming railroad from East Ditch to North Cliff - -	1,623 cube yds.	0 3½	23 13 4½	
Altering and widening viaduct, East Cliff - -	26 days	2 3	2 18 6	
B.G. railway repaired on East Cliff and Weycroft -	836 „	2 0	83 16 7	
Altering tramway - -	13 „	2 0	1 6 0	
Opening out and ballasting railway - - -	151 lineal yds.	0 8	5 0 8	
Collecting and removing materials - -	—	—	9 5 2½	
				538 7 5
Carried forward -	- - -	- -	- - -	15,861 12 10½

Governor's Report.

Detail of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Locality and Description of Labour.	Measurements.	Average Rates.	Amount.	Total.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	- - -	15,861 12 10½
CARPENTERS.				
New work for tools and plant - - -	—	—	305 1 6	
New work for casemated barracks - -	—	—	51 19 11¾	
New work for main magazine - - -	—	—	12 9 3	
Repairs to tools and plant -	—	—	154 12 5	
Sawing elm or ash for new work and repairs -	33,283 super. ft.	4 0 per 100	66 11 0	
„ Memel for new work and repairs -	11,118 „	3 0 per 100	16 13 7	
Hewing ash or elm for new work and repairs -	1,982 „	3 0 per 100	2 19 5	
Cross-cutting ash or elm for new work and repairs -	96 cuts	0 3	1 4 0	
Painting trollies, cranes, waggons, &c., &c. -	—	—	4 19 2½	
Glazing - - -	—	—	1 3 1½	
Loading and carting timber	—	—	3 14 5	
				621 7 10¾
SMITHS.				
New work to tools and plant	—	—	171 10 8½	
Repairs „ „ -	—	—	221 15 7	
				393 6 3½
MAKING ROAD TO BATTERIES AND REPAIRING DO. FROM FORTUNE'S WELL TO VERN CITADEL.				
Excavating ground and rubble, and wheeling various distances - -	4,414 cube yds.	0 5	91 19 2	
Filling, wheeling, and breaking stone rubble, and forming road - - -	2,326 „	0 8½	82 7 7	
Breaking stone to pass 3″ ring on surface of road -	5,878 super. yds.	0 3	73 9 6	
Repairing stone rubble wall	1,517 cube feet	0 1½	9 9 7½	
Fixing fender stones at side of road - - -	No. 145	0 1	0 12 1	
Filling, wheeling, and dry-packing stone spawls -	395 cube yards	1 2	23 0 10	
Filling, wheeling, and packing stone spawls in mortar	105 „	2 0	10 10 0	
Filling in ground to wall, and ramming - -	25 „	0 1½	0 3 1½	
Cutting, moving, and relaying turf - - -	2,201 super. yds.	0 2½	22 18 6½	
Filling and wheeling stone rubble to form road -	622 cube yards	0 6	15 11 0	
Carried forward -	- - -	- -	- - -	16,876 7 0¾

Detail of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Locality and Description of Labour.	Measurements.	Average Rates.	Amount.	Total.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	- - -	6,876 7 $0\frac{3}{4}$
Pulling stone out of rubble heap, filling, wheeling, breaking, spread, and levelled on road - -	290 cube yards	2 8	33 16 8	
Pulling down old rubble wall - - -	$15\frac{2}{3}$ „	0 6	0 7 10	
Breaking stone to pass 2″ ring - - -	10 „	1 9	0 17 6	
Trimming slopes - -	—	—	1 0 $10\frac{1}{4}$	
				366 4 $3\frac{3}{4}$
Total - -	- - -	- -	- -	17,242 11 $4\frac{1}{2}$

Governor's Report.

(H.)—Detail of the Labour performed by Convicts for Portland Prison in the Year 1865, with the Measurements and Value thereof.

Description of Labour.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*
Carpenters.			
New work for prison buildings, bachelor offices, and civil guard's quarters, new penal prison, conversion of associated rooms to cells, alterations steward's stores, &c.	—	—	287 7 9¾
New work for furniture and fittings of prison	—	—	45 11 5½
New work for superior officers' quarters, additions, alterations, &c.	—	—	168 13 6½
New work for subordinate officers' quarters	—	—	6 12 5¼
„ tools and plant	—	—	45 9 11¾
Repairs to prison buildings, halls, &c.	—	—	27 7 5¼
„ superior officers' quarters	—	—	9 1 7½
„ subordinate „	—	—	9 1 11¾
„ furniture and fittings for prison	—	—	27 3 6
„ tools and plant	—	—	17 1 7
Sawing ash, oak, or elm	5,745 super. feet	4*s.* per 100 feet.	11 9 9½
„ Memel	57,545 „	3*s.* per 100 feet.	86 6 4
Hewing ash or elm	725 „	„	1 1 9
Cross-cutting fir	62 cwts.	0 2	0 10 4
„ hard wood	75 „	0 3	0 18 9
Unloading and trucking timber	—	—	12 12 5½
Smiths.			
New work for prison buildings, bachelor offices and civil guards' quarters, new penal prison, conversion of associated rooms to cells, alterations to steward's stores, &c.	—	—	186 10 9½
New work for furniture and fittings of prison	—	—	20 10 11¼
New work for superior officers' quarters	—	—	24 6 8
„ subordinate „	—	—	6 14 3
„ tools and plant	—	—	25 12 0¾
„ steam, gas, and water fittings	—	—	23 2 1¾
Repairs to prison halls, buildings, &c.	—	—	15 13 8½
„ furniture and fittings of prison	—	—	11 10 5¾
„ superior officers' quarters	—	—	8 13 10½
„ subordinate „	—	—	4 11 5¾
„ tools and plant	—	—	68 14 9½
„ steam, gas, and water fittings	—	—	89 13 2¾
Castings, iron	—	—	41 13 2¼
„ brass	—	—	0 17 0¼
Tinman.—Making prison utensils	—	—	9 2 5
„ Repairing „	—	—	57 5 0
Locksmith.—New work to locks, keys, latches, holts, &c.	—	—	9 14 0
„ Repairs	—	—	16 9 11½
Grinder.—Grinding and setting razors, scissors, office knives, &c.	—	—	31 7 11½
Carried forward	—	—	1,408 14 8¾

Detail of the Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Description of Labour.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward - -	—	—	1,408 14 $8\frac{3}{4}$
Unloading, weighing, casting iron, shifting stores, &c. - - - -	—	—	8 0 $6\frac{3}{4}$
Fixing weigh bridge - - -	—	—	3 0 0
PAINTERS.			
New work to prison buildings - -	—	—	36 8 $2\frac{1}{2}$
„ superior officers' quarters -	—	—	35 19 $4\frac{1}{4}$
„ furniture and fittings of prison	—	—	1 12 $0\frac{1}{4}$
Repairs to prison buildings - -	—	—	126 0 $9\frac{1}{2}$
„ superior officers' quarters -	—	—	90 14 2
„ subordinate „ - -	—	—	207 19 $0\frac{3}{4}$
„ furniture and fittings of prison	—	—	2 8 11
MASONS, WALLERS, BRICKLAYERS, QUARRYMEN, EXCAVATORS, AND LABORERS.			
Dressing stone work for prison buildings, bachelors' offices, and civil guard's quarters, penal prison, officers' reading room, conversion of associated rooms to cells, additions and alterations to superior and subordinate officers' quarters, steward's stores, &c. - - - -	8,164 cube ft.	1 $2\frac{1}{4}$	484 14 9
3 flags faced and pointed - - -	3,277 sup. ft.	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$	20 9 $7\frac{1}{2}$
Hearth stones dressed with rubbed face -	159	0 3	1 19 9
Dressing chimney pieces - - -	No. 17	5 0	4 5 0
Wall stones picked and axed for random coursed work - - - -	41,448 cube ft.	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	431 15 0
Arch stones and skewbacks dressed to templets - - - -	4,603$\frac{1}{2}$ „	0 $10\frac{1}{2}$	201 7 $7\frac{1}{2}$
Dressing coping stones - - -	252·6 lin. feet	1 $4\frac{1}{2}$	17 7 2
„ steps for communion in chapel, rubbed face - - -	60 cube ft.	1 0	3 0 0
„ flags for communion in chapel, rubbed face - - -	108 super. ft.	0 3	1 7 0
„ quoins, ashlar, &c., Deputy Governor's porch, rubbed face -	63·5 cube ft.	2 6	7 18 9
„ stone covering for do. rubbed both sides - - - -	36 sup. ft.	0 $4\frac{1}{4}$	0 12 9
Trimming joints and rubbing down inside of porch - - - -	94 „	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 9
Dressing plain quoins - - -	444 cube ft.	1 0	22 4 0
Bond and flue stones, picked and axed to templets - - - -	3,710 „	0 4	61 16 8
Cutting away stone wall to widen infirmary passage for fire engine - - -	116 „	0 4	1 18 8
Building random coursed work set fair both sides - - -	28,902 „	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$	180 12 9
„ random coursed work set fair one side - - -	6,731 „	0 1	28 0 11
„ foundations rubble work set in mortar - - - - -	27,143 „	0 $0\frac{3}{4}$	84 16 $4\frac{1}{2}$
Fixing door and window heads, jambs, sills, &c. - - - -	6,777 „	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	70 11 $10\frac{1}{2}$
Carried forward -	—	—	3,546 8 $2\frac{3}{4}$

Governor's Report.

Detail of the Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Labour.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward - -	—	—	3,546 8 $2\frac{3}{4}$
Rough blocks split into ashlar for quoins, &c. - - - - -	22,452 cube ft.	0 1	93 11 0
Building dry rubble wall - - -	4,138 „	0 $0\frac{1}{2}$	8 12 5
Cutting channel in rock for drain pipes -	73 lin. ft.	0 4	1 4 4
Cutting holes through masonry for gas, steam or water pipes - - -	197·6 cube ft.	0 6	4 18 9
Turning cell arches, including fixing centres	869 „	0 $1\frac{3}{4}$	6 6 $8\frac{3}{4}$
Rough sunk work in door jambs - -	282·6 „	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	3 16 $4\frac{1}{2}$
Building brickwork - - -	$982\frac{1}{2}$ „	0 3	12 5 6
Refacing stone pitching - - -	80 super. ft.	0 $0\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 4
Cutting channels in flags to carry off water	9 lin. feet	0 3	0 2 3
„ old fire bricks out of smelting furnace - - - - -	—	—	0 1 $8\frac{1}{4}$
Building new fire-brick lining set in fire clay to cupola of smelting furnace, including cutting bricks - - -	36 cube feet	0 6	0 18 0
Sawing whitbed or basebed for new work and repairs - - - -	7721·2 sup. ft.	0 6	193 0 1
Quarrying whitbed without a crane -	25 tons	2 9	3 8 9
Scappling whitbed or basebed without a crane - - - - -	153 „	3 0	22 19 0
Breaking stone for burning into lime for building purposes - - -	427 cube yards	0 6	10 13 6
Breaking stone for burning into lime for purifying gas - - - -	74 „	0 6	1 17 0
Burning lime for building purposes -	293 „	1 2	17 1 10
„ „ purifying gas - -	$50\frac{1}{2}$ „	1 2	2 18 11
Excavating for foundations for drains -	3,656 „	0 $7\frac{1}{2}$	114 5 0
Pulling down old masonry of civil guard barracks, &c. - - - -	$960\frac{1}{6}$ super. yds.	0 6	24 0 1
Laying stone pitching - - -	67 „	0 $6\frac{1}{2}$	1 16 $3\frac{1}{2}$
Lathing partitions and ceilings - -	567 „	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$	3 10 $10\frac{1}{2}$
Plastering walls and ceilings - -	2,215 „	0 3	27 13 9
Preparing mortar for building purposes -	656 cube yds.	0 9	24 12 0
Slating roofs - - - -	75 sq.	3 $10\frac{1}{2}$	14 10 $7\frac{1}{2}$
Taking up and stacking 3″ paving -	36 sup. yards	0 3	0 9 0
Laying drain pipes - - -	$27\frac{1}{2}$ lin. yards	0 2	0 4 7
Grinding burnt ballast for mortar -	27 cube yards	1 2	1 11 6
Filling excavations in to foundation and ramming - - - -	$272\frac{1}{2}$ „	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$	2 5 5
Breaking stone for repairs of road -	455 „	1 8	37 18 4
Wheeling rubble from masons' shed -	674 „	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$	12 12 9
Screening stone chippings, ashes, &c., for mortar - - - -	1,80 „	0 3	22 10 0
Breaking stone, mixing concrete, and filling in for foundation - - -	20 „	1 10	1 18 4
Quarrying rock in foundations - -	$15\frac{1}{4}$ „	0 $8\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 9
Laying 3″ flagging - - -	2,767 sup. feet	0 1	11 10 7
Running cornices - - -	337 lin. feet	0 $4\frac{3}{4}$	6 13 $4\frac{3}{4}$
„ cement fillets and skirting -	1,475 „	0 $0\frac{3}{4}$	4 12 $4\frac{1}{4}$
Pointing walls in mortar - - -	23,728 „	0 $0\frac{3}{4}$	74 3 0
Moving stone blocks with rack jacks -	146 tons	0 6	3 13 0
Cutting bolt and plug holes in door jambs, &c. - - - - -	No. 301	0 3	3 15 3
Gas tarring shelter sheds - - -	849 sup. yds.	0 $0\frac{3}{4}$	2 13 $0\frac{3}{4}$
Carried forward -	—	—	4,328 17 $7\frac{1}{2}$

Detail of the Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Description of Labour.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	—	—	4,328 17 $7\frac{1}{2}$
Limewhiting walls and ceilings of stores -	1,454 sup. yds.	0 $0\frac{3}{4}$	4 10 $10\frac{1}{2}$
Rendering walls in cement - -	72 „	0 5	1 10 0
Render float and set walls in cement -	17 „	0 $7\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $7\frac{1}{2}$
Unloading stone without a crane - -	1,736 tons	0 4	28 18 8
Perforating door jambs and fitting ventilators, penal prison - - -	No. 79	1 9	6 18 3
Stripping off old slates and lowering to foot of building - - -	$23\frac{1}{2}$ sq.	2 1	2 8 $11\frac{1}{2}$
Cleaning out eaves gutters - -	339 lin. yds.	0 $0\frac{1}{4}$	0 7 $0\frac{3}{4}$
Cement washing walls of cottages -	452 sup. yds.	0 $0\frac{3}{4}$	1 8 3
Bedding sash frames, bachelors' quarters -	No. 31	0 6	0 15 6
Cutting and squaring ends of stone steps -	No. 16	0 3	0 4 0
Trucking stone 300 yards to masons' shed	8 tons	0 $9\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 4
Fitting stone curb and ventilating grates, chapel - - - -	—	—	0 5 6
B. G. railway laid on stone sleepers and wrought iron tie rods - - -	6 chain	35 0	10 10 0
Pulling down brickwork, cleaning and stacking bricks - - -	No. 1,625	5 0	0 8 $1\frac{1}{2}$
Fixing hip or ridge tiles - - -	$333\frac{1}{2}$ lin. feet	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 $7\frac{1}{2}$
Forming surface of concrete - -	$79\frac{1}{2}$ sup. yards	0 1	0 6 $7\frac{1}{2}$
Coal tarring hollow walls - -	98 „	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$	0 12 3
Fixing arches, steps, landings, &c. -	865 cube feet	0 2	7 4 2
Working beds of door jambs - -	31 super. feet	0 2	0 5 2
Loading stone deposit for breakwater -	55 tons	0 5	1 2 11
Fixing soot doors - - -	No. 3	1 6	0 4 6
Digging holes for posts, filling in and ramming (new reading room) - -	„ 36	0 5	0 15 0
Taking out old windows, No. 1 associated room - - - - -	„ 6	2 0	0 12 0
Breaking up surfaces of parades - -	1,784 sup. yds.	0 1	7 8 8
Collecting and breaking stone on surface of parades - - - - -	2,114 „	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	17 12 4
Stone spread and levelled on surface of parades - - - - -	$376\frac{1}{2}$ cube yds.	0 3	4 14 $1\frac{1}{2}$
Forming surface of parades - -	564 sup. yds.	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$	3 10 6
Picking up surface of road to Folly Pier	1,762 „	0 3	22 0 6
Collecting, filling, and wheeling stone rubble, spread, levelled, and broke on surface of Folly Pier road - -	1,936 „	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	20 3 4
Spreading and levelling stone on surface of do. - - - - - -	$61\frac{1}{2}$ cube yards	0 3	0 15 $4\frac{1}{2}$
Spreading and levelling fine stone and ballast on do. - - - -	158 „	0 4	2 12 8
Excavating hard rocky ground for channel main sewer - - - -	20 „	0 7	0 11 8
Filling in and ramming to do. - -	20 „	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 6
Dressing channel stones, plain sunk for do.	810 cube feet	0 5	16 17 6
Trucking and fixing „ „ do.	810 „	0 7	23 12 6
Trucking rough blocks and covering channel of main sewer to protect it from the action of the sea - - -	45 tons	0 9	1 13 9
Raking out joints and repointing with cement, water tanks - - -	3,686 super. ft.	0 $1\frac{1}{4}$	19 3 $11\frac{1}{2}$
Carried forward -	—	—	4,542 3 $6\frac{1}{4}$

Governor's Report.

Detail of the Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Labour.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*
Brought forward -	—	—	4,542 3 6¼
Excavating sand and clay for puddle filling and wheeling do. - - -	34½ cube yds.	1 7	2 14 6½
Making clay puddle and puddling do. -	36½ „	1 1	1 19 6½
Baling out water by hand do. - -	4,773 galls.	0 4 100 galls.	0 15 11
Pumping water to clean out do. - -	—	—	5 1 2
Pointing water tanks in cement - -	621 sup. feet	0 1	2 11 9
Cleaning mud and dirt out of tanks and removing - - - -	—	—	3 10 7¾
Repairs to water tanks - - -	—	—	1 14 0
Fixing water tank, Deputy Governor's Quarters - - - -	—	—	0 2 3
Cleaning out rooms, Junr. Deputy Governor's quarters- - - -	—	—	1 19 2
Bedding floor joists, penal prison -	—	—	0 8 0
Fixing roof of shelter shed - -	—	—	0 1 9
Testing fire engine, cleaning hose, &c. -	—	—	3 3 9
Pulling down bachelor officers' quarters -	—	—	11 11 11
Fixing chimney cowls, stoves, ranges, boilers, &c. - - - - -	—	—	15 14 6
Fixing chimney pieces and hearth stones -	—	—	3 2 9
Carting coke to prison boiler house -	85 tons 16 cwt.	1 8	7 3 0
„ stone spawls and ballast for parades, &c. - - -	654 cubic yds.	0 11	29 16 6
„ stone for building purposes -	2,323 tons 3 cwt.	1 1¾	133 1 9¼
„ mortar „ „	1,141·3 cubic yds.	1 3½	73 13 9½
„ bricks „ „ -	No. 3,400	0 4	0 11 4
„ slates „ „ -	54 tons	2 1	5 12 6
„ water „ „ -	14,900 galls.	0 9 100 galls.	5 11 9
„ joiner's work, ironmongery, cement, drain pipes, stores, scaffolding, &c. - - -	859 loads	0 6½	23 5 3½
„ rubbish or excavations from buildings - - - - -	761·5 cubic yds.	0 8	25 7 4
Collecting road drift and carting do. for mortar - - - -	64 „	2 0	6 8 0
Repairs to roofs and floors of halls and buildings - - -	—	—	6 5 5
„ drains, opening, clearing, and making good - -	—	—	12 0 10
„ boundary walls - -	—	—	0 11 0¼
„ superior officers' quarters -	—	—	15 16 10½
„ subordinate „ „ -	—	—	11 7 3
„ prison halls, entrance gates, passages, &c. - -	—	—	5 14 6½
„ gas house, pulling down retorts, cleaning and stacking bricks - - -	—	—	8 19 8
„ bakehouse ovens - -	—	—	2 8 2
„ chapel - - -	—	—	1 2 11¼
Cleaning prison yards, parades, inclines, and pumping water inside of prison for prison purposes - - -	—	—	22 9 2½
Carried forward -	—	—	4,994 2 4¼

Detail of the Labour, &c.—*continued.* Governor's Report.

Description of Labour.	Measurement.	Average Rates.	Amount.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*
Brought forward -	—	—	
Sorting old rags in steward's stores -	—	—	2 8 4¼
Carting old materials from civil guards' barracks and bachelor officers' quarters -	—	—	17 17 10½
Alterations to stewards' stores - -	—	—	7 7 6
Fixing door steps, fitting in pivots, fastenings, hooks, stops, &c. to iron gates, penal prison - - - -	—	—	6 7 7½
Cutting grooves to receive glass to carry cell tables and for bolts to secure perforated iron plates penal prison - -	—	—	2 14 6
Sorting slates - - - - -	—	—	0 4 0
Total - -	—	—	5,031 2 2½
TAILORS.			
Making officers' uniform and repairing prisoners' clothing - - -	7,415½ days	1 6	556 13 3
WASHERS.			
Washing clothing and bedding, &c. -	6,989½ „	1 6	524 4 3
COOKS.			
Cooking for prisoners - - -	6,064½ „	1 6	454 16 9
BAKERS.			
Baking - - - - - -	3,065½ „	2 6	383 3 9
SHOEMAKERS.			
Repairing boots and shoes - -	5,767½ „	1 6	432 11 3
GARDENERS.			
Gardening - - - -	2,599 „	1 6	194 18 6
CLEANERS.			
Cleaning prison - - - -	4,676 „	1 6	350 14 0
BOOKBINDER.			
Book-binding - - - - -	311 „	2 6	38 17 6
Total - -	—	—	2,935 19 3

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Portland Prison for the Year ending 31st March 1866.

	£	s.	d.
1. Salaries of principal officers and clerks	4,690	6	1
2. Wages of subordinate officers, &c.	10,964	5	11
3. Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	1,234	3	2
4. Rations for officers, &c.	3,692	2	1
5. Uniforms for officers and servants	1,288	16	1
6. Victualling prisoners	12,689	10	5
7. Clothing, &c. for prisoners	3,864	13	3
8. Bedding for prisoners	296	9	6
9. Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	123	11	4
10. Medical comforts	284	9	8
11. Clothing and travelling expenses, &c.	2,153	10	7
12. Gratuities, &c. to convicts	3,668	0	5
13. Furniture and fittings	92	5	4
14. Kitchen utensils	14	16	9
15. Fuel and light	1,542	3	7
16. Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	737	8	2
17. Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	153	4	5
18. Brushes, brooms, and mops	79	9	8
19. Funeral expenses, &c.	18	10	1
20. Various small disbursements	582	1	3
21. Rents, rates, and taxes	1,136	18	2
Total	49,306	15	11
Deduct for sundry receipts	466	17	9
Net expenditure	48,839	18	2

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Portland Prison, January* 10, 1866.

I BEG to submit my report for the year ending the 31st December 1865.

Religious and Moral Condition.

The religious and moral condition of the prisoners will bear as favourable an account as in former years ; the means for promoting the same have been steadily and, we hope, beneficially employed. Prisoners on reception are advised upon those points which especially bear upon their circumstances, and whilst reference is justly made to past evil in the life, the course of rectitude and the encouragement of hope for the future are opened up. No instance has occurred during the year of such advice firmly and affectionately given being met in a disrespectful spirit. The men, it is believed, go forth to their labour divested of the feeling that every official is an enemy and they are doomed to live

without hope. The great means of reforming evil-doers, whether bond or free, must be the everlasting Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ accompanied by the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and we rejoice that our facilities for engaging in the work of the ministry among our fallen fellow men confined in this prison are so many. If circumstances do not permit the possession of all we could wish, and we think we could improve, we will strive with God's help to use aright the opportunities afforded, and wait for the day of increase through the mercy of Him who ordereth all things well.

Divine Service.

The demeanour of the prisoners during divine service in chapel has been, with a few exceptions, marked by devoutness and attention. Among so large a body of men, each bearing the stamp of crime, it would be but reasonable to expect that many were strangers to the true meaning of religious services, and deaf to the Word of God ; but we have evidence, clear and decisive, that by the majority of prisoners the chapel services are much appreciated. There has not been a single instance of disturbance during divine service arising from the misconduct of a prisoner for several years.

Divine service has been celebrated twice on each Sunday, and twice on Good Friday and Christmas Day. The Holy Communion has been administered to the prisoners three times, and to the officers and their families seven times. The attendance of the prisoners after due preparation has been very satisfactory, as may be seen from Appendix A.

Communicants.

Many officers and members of their families have availed themselves with much religious devotion of the opportunities afforded them of attending the Lord's Table. On Christmas Day there were 40 present.

Bible Class.

The Bible class for prisoners on Sunday afternoon has been well attended. Perhaps the recent alterations in the disciplinary arrangements fell with somewhat of an adverse effect upon this portion of our work. Dividing the men into sections necessarily broke up our band of 140 men who constantly attended this class, and we have to struggle with some difficulties ; but these will doubtless in time disappear and the way be opened for the occupation of new fields of usefulness. The experience of eight or nine years has shown that this class, which might be esteemed by even thoughtful and well-disposed persons unacquainted with the need of this place superfluous, has been the instrument of much good. Discharged prisoners, some of whom have found their way to the distant shores of Australia, and others to the wide regions of the "Far West," have written to us, inquiring in grateful terms how these meetings for prayer and the exposition of the Word of God prospered, and referring to them as having been the source of much spiritual good to themselves.

Daily Prayers.

Morning prayers have been read daily to the prisoners, and lectures delivered twice a week.

Chaplain's Report.

Hospital.

The hospital wards have been daily visited, prayers selected from the Liturgy read, and the Scripture expounded to the sick. The officers confined by accident or disease in the ward appointed for them have been regularly ministered to. Ten prisoners died during the year.

The number admitted to the infirmary reached a total for the year of 1,010.

Services in the Officers' Schoolroom.

On the Sunday and Thursday evenings in each week service, consisting of the Litany or selections from the collects and sermon, have been held in the officers' schoolroom. These services have been maintained for many years. A harmonium has been recently purchased and a choir formed, and the services are conducted in due order, and we trust in an earnest spirit.

Sunday School.

The Sunday school, which is very ably supported by the ready assistance of some of the prison officials, is in a satisfactory state. The number of children on the roll is 150. There are six male teachers, and an equal number of female, all of whom give their time and labour from an earnest desire to benefit others.

Weekly School.

The school for the officers' children has been rescued from the confusion and ruin in which it so long lay, and is now prospering under the management of a committee. The present master and mistress, both of whom are certificated, pay the greatest attention to their work. In the week preceding Christmas an examination of the children was held, and prizes distributed to the most worthy. The average daily attendance has been 135. On some days the number has reached as high as 156.

Children's Evening Class.

A class for boys and girls is held on Monday in each week at 6 p.m., when biblical instruction and simple lectures illustrated by diagrams are given by the Chaplain. The attendance has varied according to the state of the weather, but generally it has been good.

Confirmation Classes.

Confirmation classes for prisoners, and the officers' children have been held.

Confirmation by the Bishop of the Diocese.

The Bishop of the Diocese, with his usual kindness and readiness to every good work, held a confirmation in the prison chapel on Advent Sunday, when 54 prisoners and 12 young persons were admitted. The Bishop expressed himself much pleased with the orderly behaviour of the congregation and the arrangements made for the proper administration of this solemn ordinance. We have to acknowledge with much

thankfulness the ready acquiescence by the Board of Directors to our request for a few necessaries for the better performance of divine service. Chaplain's Report.

Prison School.

One very important part of our duties lies in connexion with the prison school. We are thankful to be able to report most favourably respecting it. The recent regulations, under which the ignorant only are permitted to attend, free the masters from the encumbrance of those prisoners who are already fairly educated, and with whom nothing could be efficiently done unless the more ignorant were greatly neglected, or a large increase to the staff of instructors was made. The presence of one or two men advanced above the rest in knowledge was often quite sufficient to embarrass the master, deter the unlettered from efforts to improve, and generally to render all organization impracticable. The better educated prisoners are supplied with the means of improvement in their own cells, the following educational books being afforded every man upon reception, besides devotional books and a book from the prison library for general reading, viz., arithmetic, geography, grammar, and dictionary; in lieu of these may be had an atlas, mensuration, Euclid, algebra. The attention of the schoolmasters is thus confined to the uneducated, and the progress of these men in learning to read, write, and work the first four rules of arithmetic is, taking into consideration that we have to deal with adults who have been hitherto strangers to mental application, and some of whom are 60 years of age, very satisfactory. Those who attend school are divided into four grades or classes, according to their educational qualifications. (See Appendix B.) The majority of those who are reported as having made little or no progress are prisoners who have lately been received into the prison. The conduct of the men during school time is orderly and attentive, and most of them show a desire to learn. Attendance at school is regarded as a privilege, the application to be allowed to attend by prisoners who are excluded being frequent.

Schoolmasters.

We have six schoolmasters, but owing to the retirement of Mr. Cooper, recently on the staff as Scripture reader,, the principal schoolmaster, has been much occupied with the duties which fell to that officer. We have consequently only five masters fully available for carrying on the ordinary business of the school. The number of prisoners on the school list gives to each master 102$\frac{4}{5}$ men during the week, or an average of 20$\frac{3}{5}$ each night, there being no school on Saturday. School is held on five evenings of the week during the summer months from 25 minutes to 7 to 10 minutes to 8 o'clock, in winter from 6 o'clock to 10 minutes to 8.

The masters pay the greatest attention to their classes, and set a most beneficial example of punctuality, patience, and diligence. Their duties are well performed, and I have great pleasure in expressing my confidence and satisfaction in them.

Separate Cells.

Our work in the separate cells has much increased since the detention at this prison of men placed in the penal class. These prisoners, as well as those placed under punishment for less serious offences, are daily visited by the assistant Chaplain and myself, each taking half the cells, an arrangement we have found absolutely necessary. The number

Chaplain's Report.

of prisoners under punishment in the separate cells for longer or shorter periods during the last four months of the year was as follows :—

September - - - - -	206
October - - - - - -	187
November - - - - - -	165
December - - - - - -	203

Cellular Visiting.

Visiting the prisoners in their cells forms another important part of our work. Time which can be spared from inspecting the school and seeing the men to be discharged on the day following is devoted to this. During 1865 no less than 2,435 applications for special visits from the Chaplains were sent in. In winter, the time spent by the prisoners in their cells being longer, we are able to do a large amount of work of this kind, but in summer the hours of labour extending, we find considerable difficulty in meeting the demand. The object the prisoners have in view in asking for a visit is not always of a frivolous nature. Attempts at imposition doubtless there are, but a little experience enables us to detect them with sufficient readiness. Sometimes it is to secure the supply of a favourite library book, or to obtain information about a letter, but more frequently it is for advice respecting the future course of life ; sometimes it is concerning a pressing family necessity, and sometimes, would it were more frequently so, to comfort the penitent and encourage the man fighting against temptation and anxious to walk in newness of life. Whatever the motive which provokes the desire to receive our visits, we trust our moving to and fro among the men is not in vain. We have nothing but earnest and friendly advice to give, no privileges are in our hands to distribute, and it is well, the ministry of religion cannot be too free from such trammels. As affording an insight to the nature and object of our visits the details of one evening's operation, not specially selected, may suffice.

Visited four men on discharge. Advised about employment :—

2 to go to sea.
1 to get employ as a plasterer.
1 to get employ as a weaver.
1 about letter from friends.
2 for spiritual instruction.
1 to join the choir.
1 advised about emigrating after discharge.
1 about his learning in school.
1 for loan of tracts.
1 to read letter from friends, not being able to read himself.
1 anxious to stay from school on account of weak sight.
1 confirmation instruction.

Prison Library.

The prisoners' library contains about 5,000 volumes, most of which are in fair preservation, but the wear and tear of books lent to prisoners, many of them unused to the care of them, is very great. The circulation of any books bearing the character of novels and other works of a trifling character, some of which had crept in, has been most justly suppressed, and we hope their place will be supplied by works of a popular but instructive character. Each man is allowed a fresh book once a fortnight. A small library consisting of religious

books is provided for the hospital, and a small selection, approved by the Chairman of the Directors, for use in the separate cells. The number of library books in circulation at one time is about 1,500. The books chiefly sought for are histories ancient and modern, "Popular Educator," "Leisure Hour," "Pilgrim's Progress," the "Quiver," and works on chemistry. Chaplain's Report.

Officers' Library.

The officers' library contains a good selection. Much wear and tear unavoidably takes place, as these books are carried to and fro, and kept in the warders' houses for some time. A habit of reading has always been prominent among the Portland officers, but it has become more developed within the last 12 months. The weekly average of books in circulation is 70. It is very desirable to encourage this taste, for the more the man is given to improving his mind the less likelihood is there of his seeking the pernicious excitement of the public house.

Officers joining the Service.

Officers on joining are desired to give the Chaplain an interview as soon as convenient with the object of receiving godly counsel and advice. It is felt that much depends upon officers bearing the character expected by the rules, viz., that "they shall be men of moral principle and unblemished character." They have important duties and interests entrusted to them, and they cannot fail in promoting either good or evil among those over whom they are placed, according as they are guided by a right or a wrong principle themselves. We would therefore use every opportunity of impressing upon those who join the service here the importance of acting loyally to the government employing them, and at the same time "not with eye service, as "men pleasers, but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God "from the heart." This desire on our part has never been regarded as intrusive, it being felt that our wish is only to offer such counsel as the experience of years has shown tends to save, under God, from much subsequent error and grief.

Prospects of Prisoners on Discharge.

The destination and employment of the prisoners after their discharge is a subject of constant thought and anxiety. It may be said that with the last day of their imprisonment our connexion with and responsibilities concerning them cease, but we can hardly feel it is so, or reconcile all our warnings against yielding to temptation, and our exhortations to pursue an honest, industrious, and religious life with a cold indifference to what becomes of them after they leave the walls of this prison, whether they prosper or are driven at once by their desolation and pauperism into the heaviest temptation which can befall them. Of those who return to prison on fresh sentences many have striven to earn an honest livelihood, but in vain. We frequently receive letters from discharged prisoners imploring help and advice.

Emigration.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has done much with small means, but we severely feel the effect of the recent regulations adopted by this society in refusing to assist men to emigrate. We have for years endeavoured to impress upon the well-disposed the wisdom of

Chaplain's Report.

seeking a new home in a distant land, where the evil companions of former days would not find them, and the evil report and finger of scorn would be at rest ; and in a very large majority of cases emigration has proved the greatest blessing. We deeply deplore that, for the present at least, we have no sanction for encouraging men to turn their thoughts to this channel, but we trust that the decision which we believe is so adverse to the well-doing of many a man anxious to lead a reformed life will be rescinded. The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has done vast good. The need of such a society and the willingness of men to avail themselves of its privileges may be seen from the fact that during the past year 139 men from this prison entered their names as applicants for its assistance. We rejoice to see kindred societies, such as the North Staffordshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, entering the field and labouring in this good work.

In the foregoing remarks I have endeavoured to abstain as far as possible from expressing my opinion upon matters which, had I not been restrained by the recollection of the very recent mark of your confidence in my election to the important office of Chaplain to this prison, I might have felt myself justified in making. Some parts of the system under which we act are on their trial, and in weighing their merits we would await the result of experience and the conclusions of maturer judgment.

Conclusion.

I will only in conclusion desire the privilege of paying a passing tribute to the worth and unfailing devotion to his duties of our late Chaplain, who retired from his arduous labours on the 31st of October last. He is gone from our midst, but his record remains. It cannot fail to be a source of comfort to him that the feelings of our hearts concerning him would find utterance in the words which doubtless he will in the great day hear from the mouth of the Lord, "Well done thou good and faithful servant." It will be our duty and our happiness to carry on the work he so ably began, and to build upon his foundation by steadily developing, under God's guidance, the plans he formed and set on foot for the spiritual good alike of those wearing the badge of involuntary servitude as of those who, whilst engaged as officers of this establishment, must never forget that they have personal and family interests, both of a temporal and spiritual character, which cannot with safety be neglected.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
ARTHUR HILL,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX A.

Number of prisoners who attended Holy Communion during the year 1865 :—

Sunday	April 16th - - - - -	81
„	July 30th - - - - -	93
„	Dec. 25th - - - - -	127

Chaplain's Report.

APPENDIX B.—PRISONERS who can

Read and Write moderately.	Read moderately and Write imperfectly.	Read and Write imperfectly.	Read imperfectly and Write slightly.	Total.
133	107	125	149	514

STATEMENT showing the PROGRESS of PRISONERS who attend SCHOOL.

Good.	Fair.	Slight.	Nil.	Total.
207	184	99	24	514

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Portland Convict Prison, January* 10, 1866.

Medical Officer's Report.

I HAVE the honour to forward the 17th annual medical report of this prison for the year ending the 31st December 1865.

The large number of 2,306 convicts have been in the prison during the year; the present number is 1,354. Those newly arrived from the London prisons look generally pale and blanched from seclusion from the solar light and want of active exercise in the open air. The functions of the body are in an unnatural torpid state from confinement. After one or two months' residence here, where they are employed in the fine pure bracing sea air of the island, they have generally improved in health and appearance, but still there are complaints peculiar to convicts which require much careful treatment. Scrofula in various forms, consumption and other diseases of debility, and scorbutic symptoms, often of the most obscure nature; in no two individuals are the symptoms alike; the weakest organ generally gives way first.

Ten deaths have occurred during the year, three from chest complaints, three from continued fever, two from chronic dysentery, one from apoplexy, and one from accident. The accidents are still numerous, 282, including 8 fractured limbs, severe injuries on the hands, head, and feet; they have generally done well; no important surgical operation has been performed, but a large number of minor ones. During the months of July, August, and September the weather was unusually hot and sultry; bilious cholera prevailed extensively. I attribute this to the use of gruel and molasses for supper; a more bilious diet can scarcely be used; besides, it produces worms in the mucous follicles of the intestines. I would strongly recommend tea to be issued for supper from 1st May to 1st October, as was done formerly with much benefit to the general health of the convicts, besides being a refreshing beverage after a hard day's work. The new scale of diet I am inclined to think will not bear any reduction; I would rather see some increase, particularly for those employed at hard labour. I would strongly recommend

Medical Officer's Report.

from one to two ounces per man of split peas to be added to the soup; the vegetable caseine of the pea is a highly nutritious and strengthening article of diet; it is pea soup that gives the muscles and stamina to the arms, &c. of our seamen and marines.

During the year 25 convicts were removed to Woking Invalid Prison, being unfit for labour. Four feigned attempts at suicide by strangulation and incision of skin; with one exception, these were chiefly by young men of short sentences.

Those prisoners in the penal class require much looking after; when they have been one or two months on penal diet they look as though they had improved in health and gained in weight, but this soon subsides, obscure scorbutic symptoms set in, and the health declines more or less after three months, according to the strength of the individual. The ventilation of the prison appears sufficient for all sanitary purposes, particularly as the prisoners, with few exceptions, are unemployed in the open air. A large ventilating window is recommended to be made in the wall which divides F. hall, as it becomes very hot and sultry at night from the strong rays of the sun heating the slates on the roof; also an open ventilator, about 10 inches in diameter, at each end of the main passage leading to the dark cells, and a washing or bath room for the use of the penal class prisoners in the new wing. The clothing is plain, but substantial, suited to the work and locality. The water is clear and limpid, free from taste or smell, and fit for general use; in the summer months it contains traces of lime.

The superior officers of the prison, with the subordinates, number, with their wives and families, upwards of 650. Their general health has been tolerably good, but 176 subordinate officers were on the sick list during the year, 18 were invalided, none died. Measles and scarlatina prevailed during the winter and spring months amongst the children; and during the summer months, which was unusually hot and sultry, continued fever prevailed; about 30 cases were treated; one case proved fatal, the chief clerk's wife, chiefly brought on from over-fatigue attending on her husband and child. One case of albuminuria proved fatal after two years' duration.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
W. Houghton,
Medical Officer, R.N.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Portland for the Year ending 31st December 1865.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 2,306.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1865.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Pardons on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1865.
1. Zymotic Diseases.							
Cynanche Tonsillaris	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	—	163	160	2	—	—	1
Dysentery	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Influenza and catarrh	1	28	27	—	—	—	2
Fever, Continued	—	5	2	—	—	3	—
Rheumatic Fever	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Syphilis, Secondary	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
2. Dropsy, Cancer, and Diseases of uncertain Seat.							
Anasarca	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Abscess	2	128	128	—	—	—	2
Ulcer	2	17	17	—	—	—	2
3. Tubercular Diseases.							
Scrofula	1	14	15	—	—	—	—
Phthisis	—	7	3	4	—	1	—
Hæmoptysis	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Atrophia	—	9	3	5	—	—	1
4. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.							
Apoplexy	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Other forms of Paralysis	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Epilepsy	—	14	10	4	—	—	—
Other forms of Unsound Mind	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Neuralgia	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diseases of Heart and Organs of Circulation.							
Palpitatio	—	3	2	1	—	—	—
Syncope	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Heart and Organs of Circulation	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
6. Diseases of Respiratory Organs.							
Bronchitis	—	8	8	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	9	5	1	—	2	1
Other Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages	—	5	5	—	—	—	—

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Portland—*cont.*

DISEASES.	Remaining, Jan. 1st, 1865.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Pardons on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Remaining, Dec. 31st, 1865.
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs.							
Hæmatemesis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dyspepsia	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Obstipation	—	30	30	—	—	—	—
Colic	—	5	4	—	—	—	—
Hernia, Reducible	1	2	3	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Digestive Organs	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
8. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.							
Ischuria	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Stricture of Urethra	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
9. Diseases of Joints and Bones.							
Arthritis	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Muscular Rheumatism	—	10	9	1	—	—	—
Diseases of Bones	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
„ of Joints	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
10. Diseases of the Integumentary System.							
Carbuncle	—	40	37	—	—	—	3
Boils	—	123	121	—	—	—	2
Sycosis	1	2	1	—	—	—	2
Scabies	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Urticaria	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Eczema	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	—	20	20	—	—	—	—
11. Diseases of the Organs of Sense.							
Ophthalmia	—	19	18	1	—	—	—
12. Accidents and Injuries.							
Contusions	5	184	184	1	—	—	4
Sprains	2	20	22	—	—	—	—
Dislocations	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fractures	1	5	5	—	—	1	—
Incised and Punctured Wounds	—	57	56	—	—	—	1
Burns and Scalds	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other Accidents and Injuries	—	11	8	1	—	—	2
Attempts at Suicide	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
13. Feigned Diseases.							
Mania	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lumbago	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Total	18	1,010	967	25	1	10	25

Medical Officer's Report.

Daily Average Number of Sick, from 1st January 1865 to 31st December 1865.

Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Daily Average Number of Infirmary Sick.	Per-centage of Infirmary Sick.	Daily Average Number of complaining Sick.	Total Daily Average Number unfit for Labour.
14·54	33·79	2·26	45·42	33·79

Daily average Sickness of Subordinate Officers.

Daily Average Number of Officers.	Daily Average Number of Officers Sick.	Average Number of Days each Officer was Sick.	Number Died.	Number Invalided.
223	4	8	None.	18

CHATHAM PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Chatham Prison, January*, 1866.

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year 1865.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number in prison 1st January 1865		1,003
Received during the year		670
Total		1,673
Removed to other prisons	162	
Embarked for Western Australia	235	
Released on licence	195	
„ on expiration of sentence	6	
„ on conditional pardon	1	
„ on free pardon	6	
Died	14	
		619
Remaining 31st December 1865		1,054

(See Appendix A.)

Conduct of Officers.

I have been well supported by all departments of the prison.

I lost a most able colleague in Captain Stopford, who was promoted to be Governor of Dartmoor Prison in October, and whose valuable assistance, while Deputy-Governor of this prison, I have previously brought to your notice.

From Mr. Butts, who is now the senior Deputy-Governor, I continue to receive the most cordial assistance and support.

Mr. Hindle, who was appointed Deputy-Governor in succession to Captain Stopford, has, during the short time he has held the appointment, shown himself most desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of his duties.

The very difficult and responsible duties of the chief warder have been performed by Mr. Turner in the same efficient and zealous manner that I have felt it my duty each successive year since his appointment to bring specially to your notice; and he has, as heretofore, been well supported by the principal warders; indeed, the great body of officers have shown much zeal and efficiency in the discharge of their respective duties, and with the exception of such cases as have been brought to your notice, their conduct has been very good.

Discipline.

Strict discipline and obedience to the prison rules have been enforced without any undue severity having been exercised.

Description of Labour.

Governor's Report.

The prisoners have been employed, as during the previous year, either upon labour connected with the extension of the dockyard or with the prison, and it has consequently been classed under the following heads, viz., Admiralty Works, Prison Works, and Prison Employment.

Admiralty Works.

A considerable portion of the labour under this head is of a very heavy description, consisting of all the work connected with the excavation of a large bason of sufficient depth to receive ships of the largest class, unloading barges laden with mud, clay, sand, gravel, &c., and removing the same to where required.

During the summer months a portion of the men were employed in brick making, and during the season they made upwards of three million bricks.

Machinery has been introduced on the works for the manufacture of bricks with the most beneficial results; and I have every hope that with the arrangements now in progress for the ensuing season we shall be enabled to more than treble the amount of bricks that were made last year.

The ground on which the present brickfield is situated being required this year for other purposes a new brickfield is in course of formation on the north-east side of St. Mary's island; the filling up, levelling, and adapting this piece of ground to the purpose for which it is now appropriated is a work of considerable magnitude, in consequence of the very uneven and marshy character of the land, but when completed it will be one of the best arranged fields of its size in the county.

A considerable number of the convicts have been employed during the year in building the river wall, which, on the west side of the works, is nearly finished; also in putting in concrete and building the foundations for the new factory, and in erecting a portion of the wall of the new bason.

The convicts have further been extensively employed on the Admiralty works as blacksmiths, carpenters, sawyers, stone masons, &c.; also in making and repairing mud boots, of which there is a great consumption in consequence of the wet and dirty character of the great portion of their work.

Prison Works.

Under this head, a considerable number of the convicts have been employed in the erection of thirty new penal cells, a new adjudication room, and the requisite rooms for photography, a new Deputy-Governor's house, an additional division to the prison containing 265 cells, and a considerable extension of the boundary wall on the north side of the prison.

In consequence of all the above-named works having been in progress during the past year a much larger number of convicts than usual have been employed under this head as bricklayers, stone masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, fitters, slaters, painters, plumbers, glaziers, &c.

Prison Employment.

The convicts whose labour has been classed under this head are those employed in cooking, baking, washing, repairing boots and shoes,

Governor's Report.

repairing clothing, &c., pumping water, re-picking bedding, and also those employed as cleaners.

More detailed particulars of the labour of the convicts will be found in the Appendixes C and D, by which it is shown that the average number of convicts in confinement during the year has been 1,027, and that their daily employment has been as follows :—

Admiralty works - - - - -	762
Prison works - - - - - -	83
Prison employment - - - - -	111
Total employed - -	956
Average number non-effective, as sick, under punishment, &c. - - - -	71
Daily average throughout the year -	1,027

It will further be seen by the above-named returns that the value of the labour executed by the convicts during the year has been :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For the Admiralty works - -	28,403	6	11¼
For the prison works - - - -	3,373	14	0½
For prison employment - - - -	2,253	9	10¼
	34,030	10	10

The work has been measured as far as practicable, and estimated in accordance with a schedule of prices supplied by Government ; but in cases where measurement has been impossible, credit for their work has been given to the convicts at the same rate as it was proved they were earning when it had been measured.

The average earnings of each effective prisoner is shown by the above return to have been for the year 35*l.* 8*s.* 3¾*d.*, and including non-effective men to have been 32*l.* 19*s.* 4¼*d.* per man.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The conduct of the prisoners, as a body, has been good, the best proof of which is the value of the work performed by them, and the comparatively few reports for insolence or insubordinate conduct of any description, but there has been a much larger number of minor reports than usual ; the offences that have been most common are stealing food and trafficking with it ; there has also been a large number of reports during the year for malingering and for not keeping their cells, &c. in proper order, and there are some prisoners who appear to prefer being on bread and water in a state of idleness in the separate cells to doing their work and receiving the ordinary diet of the prison, and who, apparently, constantly commit one offence after the other with no other object ; it is almost superfluous to remark that convicts of this incorrigibly idle class tend greatly to increase the number of reports.

The most serious report that occurred during the year was caused by an attempt which a prisoner made to throw an officer from the steam-barrow lift into the excavation for the bason, a depth of about 30 feet ; most fortunately, the officer made a spring as he was being pushed over and caught hold of a beam of wood on the opposite side of the opening.

thus saving himself from falling, or he would otherwise, in all probability, have been killed. Governor's Report.

The prisoner, who was a German, and under sentence of seven years penal servitude, could have had no personal animosity to the officer, who had not joined the prison on appointment many days, and had never once spoken to him on any subject, it can therefore only be supposed that he committed the act under the impression that he might thereby get a longer sentence, and be sent abroad.

The prisoner was committed to Maidstone gaol, convicted for the attempt to murder, and sentenced to eight years penal servitude.

Escapes.

There have been 13 attempts to escape during the year, all made while the convicts were employed on the works. One of these attempts, consequent upon the connivance of the party with which the convict was working, was partially successful, inasmuch as he succeeded in getting off St. Mary's island, and was not recaptured till the following day. The other 12 attempts were all frustrated before any one of the convicts had succeeded in getting any considerable distance from his party.

The prisoner who succeeded in getting off the island was a sailor, and while his party were employed in the brick field on the island in picking out from one of the rows of bricks where they were drying some that had been damaged, and in re-arranging the remainder, they made an excavation like a shallow grave, the prisoner laid himself in it, a board was placed over him, then a sprinkling of earth ; the bricks were arranged over the earth, and his place of concealment was perfect, and remained undiscovered throughout the minute search that was at once instituted, and sentries were placed around the island during the night, but nevertheless the prisoner succeeded, in the darkness, in reaching the edge of the river, when he slid into it, and though it appears he was nearly drowned in the attempt he succeeded in getting on board a barge, which he robbed of clothing, money, and a boat, with which he made his way to the opposite bank of the river. As soon as the prisoner was missed from his party, every possible step was taken to make the circumstance known throughout the neighbourhood and county, and on the following day the prisoner was re-captured at Stroud by a constable of the Rochester police force just as he had embarked on board a steam-boat for Sheerness.

Deaths.

Fourteen deaths have occurred in the course of the year, being, I regret to say, the greatest number that has taken place during any one year since the opening of the prison.

They were all from natural causes.

State of the Buildings, &c.

The penal cells, the room for hearing prisoners' reports, also a room for the officer in charge of the cells, and the rooms for photography, have all been completed since the date of my last report, and are now in use.

The new Deputy-Governor's house will be ready for occupation next month.

The brickwork of the new division of the prison is finished, and the remainder of the work in connexion with it is being carried on as rapidly as we are enabled.

Governor's Report.

The new boundary wall is completed with the exception of the tower at the north-west angle, which is not yet quite finished.

All the buildings connected with the prison are in good repair, but great difficulty is still experienced in making the skylights in the roof of the prison water-tight, though every endeavour has been made the course of the year to effect this object.

Concluding Remarks.

Now that the new system of classification is becoming to be practically understood by the prisoners it is much more appreciated by them, and, as a greater number of them attain the higher classes, I doubt not it will be still further appreciated, and form an additional inducement for both industry and good conduct, on which the attainment of the various higher classes, as well as the prospect of any remission, so entirely depends.

I find that the anxiety of the prisoners respecting the amount of marks that they may be earning daily is continually on the increase, and this I consider the best possible proof of the satisfactory working of the whole system.

Nearly one-third of all the prisoners who have been discharged from this prison during the year have availed themselves of the assistance of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society; and I find, by a report that I have received from the secretary of that most valuable society, that nearly the whole of these men are known to be gaining an honest livelihood.

Observance of Rules.

I certify that, to the best of my belief, the rules laid down for the government of this prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been brought to the notice of a Director.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
T. Folliott Powell,
Governor.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX (A.)—ANNUAL STATEMENT of the RECEPTION and REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from the above Prison during the Year 1865. Governor's Report.

On the 1st January 1865—			
The number of convicts in Chatham prison - - -			1,003
Received during the year from—			
Convict Prisons	Millbank - - -	132	
	Pentonville - - -	177	
	Portland - - -	11	
	Portsmouth - - -	1	
	Dartmoor - - -	41	
			362
County and Borough Prisons under Contract with the Government.	Wakefield - - -	165	
	Leicester - - -	56	
	Northampton - - -	25	
	Perth - - - -	15	
	Bedford - - -	11	
	Aylesbury - - -	31	
	Leeds - - - -	5	
			308
Disposed of during the year, by—			
Transfers to Convict Prisons.	Millbank (for special service, 3; completion of sentence, 5) -	8	
	Pentonville (for special service) -	5	
	Portland - - -	14	
	Portsmouth - - -	23	
	Broadmoor - - -	50	
	Dartmoor - - -	13	
	Woking - - - -	48	
			161
Embarkations - Western Australia - - -			235
Removals - County Prisons - - - -			1
Pardons -	Free (military) - - -	6	
	Conditional - - -	1	
			7
Discharged	On licence (to Millbank, 74; to the country, 121) - - - -		195
	On sentence expired (to Millbank, 3; to the country, 3) - - -		6
Deaths - - - - - - -			14
Numbers remaining 31st December 1865 - -			1,054
Actual number during the year -			1,673

Average number during the year, 1,027.

APPENDIX (B.)—FROM the 1st January to the 31st December 1865.

Number of Offenders punished.			Number of Men not punished.	Number of Offences for which actual Punishment was inflicted.				Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Men in the Prison.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.
By the Director.	By the Governor.	Total.		By the Director.	By the Governor.	Total.	Average Number of Offences daily.			
24*	806	830	843	29	2,496	2,525	6·91 or 0·66 per cent.	121	1,044	1,673

* Corporally punished, 9.

Governor's Report.

Daily Distribution of Time.

Occupation.	From.	To.	Time employed.	Remarks.
	A. M.	A. M.	H. M.	
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, and clean cells and wards.	5 0	5 45	0 45	
Breakfasts, officers and prisoners	5 45	6 15	0 30	
Morning prayers, including time for unlocking.	6 15	6 30	0 15	
Labour, including mustering, and going to and from the working ground and preparing for dinner.	6 30	12 15	5 45	Or from earliest dawn to 12·15 p.m. when the days are shorter.
	P. M.	P. M.		
Dinner for officers and prisoners and making up hammocks.	12 15	1 15	1 0	
Labour, including mustering and going to and from the working ground.	1 15	6 10	4 55	Or from 1·15 p.m. to dusk when the days are shorter. On Saturday afternoons the prisoners are re-called from labour at 4·30 p.m.
Supper, officers and prisoners	6 10	6 40	0 30	
Cleaning shoes, shaving, bathing, reading in cells, evening instruction, letter writing, and mustering officers.	6 40	7 45	1 5	
Taking down hammocks	7 45	8 0	0 15	
Total from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M.	—	—	15 0	

Abstract of the above.

	Hours.	Mins.	
Meals	2	0	
Morning prayers including time for unlocking	0	15	
Out-door labour, including mustering and moving to and from labour, &c.	10	40	About one hour and twenty minutes each day of this time is consumed in parading and going to and from the working grounds at a distance.
* In-door occupation	2	5	
Total	15	0	

* This includes some time passed in cleaning up halls, wards, cells, and utensils, evening instruction, letter writing, &c.

Appendix (C). Value of Prisoners' Labour.

Governor's Report.

Summary of Admiralty Works for 1865, detailed in Appendix (D), showing the average earnings of each party of Convicts.

Number of Party. Names of Warders in charge. Number of Artificers and Labourers in Party.	Description of Work.	No. of Days.	Amount.			Average per man per diem of 8 hours.	
			£	s.	d.	s.	d.
No. 12, Ekins - -	Smith's work - -	6,628	949	0	9½	2	10¼
No. 11, Smith and Myhill.	Carpenter's work - -	4,302½	566	2	8¾	2	7½
No. 49, Potter and Burton.	Carpenters and pile driving	3,854½	434	4	6¾	2	3
No. 38, Lynch and Usher.	Rough carpenters -	3,314	367	17	11¾	2	2½
No. 25, Usher and Doeherty.	„ „ -	3,678	407	17	6	2	2½
No. 33, Ancell and Seymour.	„ „ -	3,929½	443	18	2½	2	3
No. 6, Docherty -	„ „ -	4,018½	493	13	6	2	5¼
No. 1, G. Douglas -	„ „ -	2,443	280	19	10½	2	3½
No. 11, Myhill -	Shoemakers - -	786	101	9	1¼	2	6⅜
No. 34, Attree -	„ - -	230	27	4	6	2	4¼
No. 7, Harrison -	Driving piles - -	3,465½	432	11	11¼	2	5¾
No. 3, Davidson -	Driving piles and removing clay.	3,794	386	13	2¾	2	0¼
No. 5, Burton - -	Driving piles and removing clay.	3,601	418	15	6¾	2	3¾
No. 48, Pepper -	Driving piles - -	3,663	503	6	3¼	2	8¾
No. 58, Button -	Driving piles and removing clay.	4,501	530	12	8½	2	4¼
No. 8, Douglas -	Driving piles and removing clay.	2,291½	285	6	0¾	2	5¾
No. 2, Knell - -	Mason's work - -	4,158	517	14	7	2	5⅜
No. 32, Myhill -	„ „ - -	5,382½	660	18	4¾	2	5¼
No. 34, Attree - -	Smith's work - -	622	68	7	9	2	2¼
No. 18, Stennet and Whiting.	Bricklayers building factory foundations and removing clay.	954½	103	6	2¼	2	1¾
No. 39 Whiting -		1,542½	234	4	7¾	3	0¼
No. 51, Quick - -		4,225½	647	5	10¼	3	0¾
No. 9, Whiting -		492	58	17	0¾	2	4½
No. 46, Brown and Ross.		4,593	532	15	11¼	2	3½
No. 27, Sutton -	Grinding lime - -	86	9	19	7½	2	3¾
No. 26, Thompson -	„ „ - -	213	17	13	11¼	1	8
No. 9, Wilson and Maher.	Grinding lime and removing clay.	2,253½	269	11	0	2	4½
No. 10, Seymour and Sutton.	Grinding lime and cleaning yards.	2,291½	280	7	6¼	2	5¼
No. 4, Harrison and Thompson.	Excavating and removing clay.	4,110	497	14	4¼	2	5
No. 13, Walsh and Hillier.	Making tramways and roads repaired.	2,219½	248	6	2½	2	2¾
No. 16, Abbott -	Excavating factory and basin wall foundations, removing gravel and forming new brickfield.	4,903	643	8	11¾	2	7¾
No. 17, Perrett -		4,996	640	4	6¼	2	6⅜
No. 20, Sands and Brown.		4,492½	529	6	10¼	2	4½
No. 21, Fallick and Anderson.		4,737	569	2	9¼	2	4¾
	Carried forward -		13,159	0	8¾		

Governor's Report.

Summary of the Admiralty Department—*continued.*

Number of Party. Names of Warders in charge. Number of Artificers and Labourers in Party.	Description of Work.	No. of Days.	Amount. £	s.	d.	Average per man per diem of 8 hours. s.	d.
	Brought forward -		13,159	0	8¾		
No. 22, Fisher and O'Brian.	Excavating factory and basin wall foundations, removing gravel and forming new brick-field.	3,932½	481	2	6¾	2	5¼
No. 23, Jones - -		4,619	571	4	8½	2	5½
No. 24, Walmsley -		4,735	543	4	11½	2	3½
No. 31, Nichol -		4,867	538	3	7	2	2½
No. 35, M'Crenor -		5,424½	760	14	8	2	9½
No. 36, Smith - -		4,562	567	11	4¾	2	5¾
No. 37, A. Brown -		4,880	565	0	6¼	2	3¾
No. 41, Ferguson -		4,824½	579	1	4½	2	4¼
No. 42, Davidson -		1,287½	152	10	11¼	2	4¼
No. 44, Sealey and Plant.		4,766	594	6	6¼	2	5¾
No. 45, Ford - -		3,771	413	16	7½	2	2¼
No. 47, Lonergan and Robertson.		3,083½	342	0	1	2	4¼
No. 52, Crowley and Knell.		5,354½	599	14	4¾	2	2¾
No. 53, King - -		4,631½	486	5	9½	2	1
No. 55, Payne and Pennick.		5,150	707	1	7½	2	8¾
No. 56, Douglas -		4,338½	564	17	9	2	7¼
No. 57, Ross and Hillier.		4,226½	546	12	0	2	7¼
No. 59, Larner and Hargraves.		3,233½	379	19	6	2	4
No. 60, Gamble and Woollard.		3,096½	401	5	10¾	2	7¾
No. 61, Walmsley and Maher.		3,598	423	16	11¼	2	4¼
No. 14, Gibbs and Simpkins.	Excavating factory and basin wall foundations.	4,064	452	8	2¾	2	0¾
No. 43, W. W. Smith		3,831½	448	0	8¾	2	4
No. 50, Andrews -		902½	92	10	9¼	2	0½
No. 50, Austin -		5,871½	643	5	11	2	2¼
No. 50, Ancell -		5,564	646	10	8½	2	3¾
No. 50, Andrews -		4,134½	443	15	7¼	2	1¾
No. 62, Williams -	Making tramways and repairing roads.	2,535½	346	19	9¾	2	8¾
No. 40, Bartley -	Excavating and removing chalk.	3,844½	502	0	9¼	2	7¼
No. 54, Butler -	Excavating and removing chalk.	4,099	516	7	4½	2	6
No. 63, Woollard -	Driving horses and attending railway points.	6,349	687	15	1	2	2
No. 19, Thompson and Craig.	Light labour, screening ashes.	4,541	245	19	5	1	1
	Total -	236,880½	28,403	6	11¼	2	4¾

Value of Prisoners' Labour.

Governor's Report.

Summary of Prison Works for 1865 detailed in Appendix (E), showing the average earnings of each party of Convicts.

Number of Party. / Names of Warders in charge. / Number of Artificers and Labourers in Party.	Description of Work.	No. of Days.	Amount.			Average per man per diem of 8 hours.	
	Prison Works Department.		£	s.	d.	s.	d.
Boyce - -	Carpenters' work -	4,735	606	13	5½	2	6¾
Boyce and Whiting -	Masons' work - -	1,467	180	11	4¾	2	5½
Potter and Whiting -	Bricklayers' work -	8,845	1,210	14	8¾	2	8½
Boyce and Wilson -	Smiths, tinmen, gas fitters, and bell hangers work.	3,703	432	2	3½	2	4
Douglas and Larner -	Painters, plumbers and glaziers.	2,110½	274	5	2½	2	7
Freeman - -	Making and repairing roads.	2,697	296	3	3¾	2	2¼
M'Elliott - -	Cleaning parades and repairing roads.	3,537	373	3	8	2	1¼
		27,094½	3,373	14	0½	2	5¾
	Prison Employment.						
Boyle - -	Light labour, picking coir	1,544	83	12	8	1	1
Watson - -	Washers - - -	4,971	434	2	2¼	1	8¾
Jones and Gray -	Cleaners - - -	5,485½	342	16	10½	1	3
Carpenter - -	Shoemakers mending boots	5,598	349	17	6	1	3
Darling and Anderson	Tailors repairing clothing	6,750	421	16	10½	1	3
Kay and Lonergan -	Cooks - - -	3,375	253	12	6	1	6
M'Kay - -	Bakers - - -	2,239	167	18	6	1	6
Gamble - -	Pumping water - -	4,455	199	12	9	0	10¾
		34,417½	2,253	9	10¼	1	3½
	Sick in the infirmary -	10,531					
	Under punishment -	6,712					
	Not told off to parties -	1,249½					
	Time lost by rain -	7,364					
		25,856½					

Memorandum.—The daily average Number of Prisoners employed throughout the year 1865, is as follows :—

Description of Work.	Daily Average.
Admiralty department - - -	762
Prison works - - - -	83
Prison employment - - -	111
Non-effective - - - -	71
Total - -	1,027

Governor's Report

Value of Prisoners' Labour—*cont.*

GENERAL SUMMARY of detailed Labour.

Description of Work.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Admiralty department - - -	28,403	6	11¼
Prison works - - - -	3,373	14	0½
Prison employment - - -	2,253	9	10¼
Total - - -	34,030	10	10

APPENDIX E.

CHATHAM PRISON (Appendix D).—DETAIL of the LABOUR performed by Convicts for CHATHAM PRISON, 1865, with the Measurements and Value thereof.

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.			Total.		
CARPENTERS AND SAWYERS.		s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sawing timber for new work and repairs -	49,026¼ sup. ft.	per 100 3	0	73	10	9¼			
Sawing elm and oak timber - - - -	527½ „	4	0	1	1	0¾			
Carting old bricks, fixing iron partitions and general repairs to prison, as recorded in monthly accounts and according to authorized schedule -	—	—		119	15	1¾			
New tool boxes made -	3	8	0	1	4	0			
Segmental window frames for penal cells - -	62¾ feet	2	8	8	7	4			
Window centres made -	103 „	2	2	1	1	5½			
Match boarding prepared for penal cells - -	631 „	0	2	5	5	2			
Bond timber prepared for new additional cells -	215 cube feet	0	3	2	13	9			
Framed doors for new cells	495 feet	0	5	10	6	3			
Framed partitions for do. -	199¼ cube ft.	2	2	21	11	8½			
Frames for notice boards -	5	2	0	0	10	0			
Office stools - - -	2	3	0	0	6	0			
Bead and flush doors for penal cells - -	93½ feet	0	4¼	1	13	1¼			
Floors for new cells prepared - - -	40 squares	5	0	10	0	0			
Roofing, fixing floors, doors, windows, &c., for penal cells - - -	—	—		100	19	7¼			
Carpenters' work done in the Governor's new house	—	—		119	10	4¾			
Carried forward -	—	—		477	15	9			

Detail of Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
Brought forward -	—	—	477 15 9	
Carpenters and Sawyers—*cont.*				
Carpenters work done for the new additional cells -	—	—	119 13 3¾	
Repairs to superior officers' quarters - - -	—	—	3 7 8½	
Shovel handles made -	No. 4	0 10	0 3 4	
Hammock slip „ -	No. 134	0 2	1 2 4	
Broom handles „ -	„ 23	0 3	0 5 9	
Clay pick handles made -	„ 12	0 3½	0 3 6	
Sledge hammer handles -	„ 9	0 6	0 4 6	
New ladders, per round -	„ 110	0 4½	2 1 3	
Trade instructors office -	—	—	1 16 0	
				606 13 5¼
Blacksmiths and Tinmen.				
Inspection plates made -	No. 80	0 1	0 6 8	
Bolts forged and screwed -	14 c. 2 qr. 24 lb.	0 2	13 14 8	
Iron gates, table and hammock irons made -	47 „ 0 „ 9 „	0 2⅓	54 18 6½	
Smith's tools made -	3 c. 2 qr. 24½ lb.	0 3½	6 1 5¾	
Mason's chisels sharpened -	82 doz.	0 5	1 14 2	
Fitting spindles to locks -	No. 24	0 4	0 8 0	
Cell irons made - -	29 c. 2 qr. 1 lb.	0 1¼	17 4 3¼	
Making area gratings, cutting out and punching iron panels for cell doors	28 „ 2 „ 25 „	0 1½	20 2 1½	
Cutting hoop iron - -	1 „ 3 „ 21 „	0 0¼	0 4 6¼	
Drilling holes in panels -	No. 3,177	0 0½	6 12 4½	
Cast-iron windows fitted to penal cells and new additions - - -	No. 102	3 6	17 17 0	
Making angle iron frames for penal cells - -	36 c. 0 qr. 18 lb.	0 1	16 17 6	
Making brick augers -	No. 16	0 6	0 8 0	
Hanging bells in penal cells	25	3 6	4 7 6	
Fixing eave gutters in penal cells - - -	556 feet	0 1	2 6 4	
Making baking tins -	1 c. 2 qr. 17 lb.	0 1½	1 3 1½	
Turning and boring -	106 feet	1 6	7 19 0	
Making window bars -	7 c. 0 qr. 15 lb.	0 1½	4 19 10½	
Making cell bars and hammock irons - -	5 „ 0 „ 11 „	0 0½	1 3 9½	
Repairs to warders' quarters as recorded in monthly account, and according to authorized schedule -	—	—	6 4 9	
Hanging bells in the Governor's new house -	—	—	2 0 0	
Ironwork for new cells and general labour, as recorded in monthly accounts, and according to authorized schedule -	—	—	224 5 10½	
				432 2 3½
Carried forward -	—	—		1,038 15 8¾

Governor's Report.

Detail of Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		s. d.	*£ s. d.*	*£ s. d.*
Brought forward -	—	—	—	1,038 15 8¾
BRICKLAYERS' WORK.				
Building, tuck pointing, plastering in cement and slating Governor's new house - - -	—	—	223 14 8¼	
Pointing prison walls, whitewashing, building chimney for cook house, reparing, paving, alterations in the infirmary, and plastering penal cells	—	—	312 16 0	
Building prison boundary wall - - -	—	—	350 9 1	
Building new addition to the prison and concreting foundations - -	—	—	323 14 11½	
				1,210 14 8¾
MASONS' WORK.				
Masons' work done for the Governor's new house -	As recorded in monthly accounts.	And according to authorized schedule.	40 0 3½	
Masons' work done for the new additional cells -			62 17 9	
Flagging squared and laid, glass fitted in lamps, and brickwork pointed in penal cells - -			17 8 7¾	
Repairs to officers' quarters			0 6 10	
General repairs to the prison, cleaning yards and drains, taking up and relaying flagging, repairing roofs, &c. - -			59 17 10½	
				180 11 4¾
GENERAL LABOUR.				
Excavating boundary wall and foundations of new addition, carting gravel for concrete, carting bricks and timber for new addition - -	As recorded in monthly accounts.	And according to authorized schedule.	407 8 0¼	
Pumping water - -				
Making drains for the Governor's new house -			2 0 4	
Cleaning yards and drains, farming parades, filling the creek, collecting plant and removing bricks -			259 18 7½	
				669 6 11¾
Carried forward -	—	—	—	3,099 8 10

Detail of Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
Brought forward -	—	—		3,099 8 10
PLASTERERS, PAINTERS, AND GLAZIERS.				
Plastering, painting, varnishing, glazing, paperhanging and colouring done in the Governor's new house - -	—	—	70 0 11¼	
Papering, graining, varnishing, whitewashing, and colouring done in the warders' quarters -	—	—	30 11 9¼	
Papering, varnishing, and colouring done in the superior officers' quarters	—	—	7 17 2¾	
Painting, varnishing, whitewashing, and lettering notice boards for the prison department -	—	—	121 0 0¾	
Painting, plastering, varnishing, and whitewashing done in the new penal cells - -	—	—	18 19 7	
				274 5 2½
Total -	—	—	—	3,373 14 0½

CHATHAM PRISON (Appendix D).

DETAIL of the LABOUR performed for the Admiralty Department, &c., of Convicts in the Year 1865, with the Measurements and Value thereof.

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
CARPENTERS AND SAWYERS.				
Sawing Memel timber -	186,521½ ft.	0 3 0 per 100	279 15 7½	
„ oak and elm -	46,811½ „	0 4 0	93 12 5¼	
„ old ship timber -	9,726 „	0 6 0	29 3 6½	
Casing girders for engineers office - - -	630 „	0 2 6	0 15 9	
Piles dressed -	67,418¼ „	0 3 0	101 2 6¼	
New piles, headed and pointed - - -	No. 1,740	0 0 6	43 10 0	
Old piles headed and pointed - - -	„ 86	0 0 9	3 4 6	
Altering old sash frames -	„ 9	0 3 0	1 7 0	
Carried forward -	—	—	—	

Governor's Report.

Detail of Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate. £	*s.*	*d.*	Amount. £	*s.*	*d.*	Total, £	*s.*	*d.*
Brought forward -	—									
Carpenters—*cont.*										
Arris gutters for engineers office - - -	1,070 ft.	0	0	2	8	18	4			
Circular headed sashes and frames for engineers office - - -	14 pair	1	16	0	25	4	0			
Frames for pug tubs -	No. 6	0	1	0	0	6	0			
Rough timber frames for brickfield - -	„ 1	0	7	6	0	7	6			
Making new barrows -	„ 73	0	5	0	18	15	0			
„ mud scoops -	„ 62	0	1	3	3	17	6			
„ water tubs for brickfield - -	„ 11	0	10	6	5	15	6			
Making stone saw stretchers and new wood buckets -	„ 68	0	0	9	2	10	0			
Making mortar hods and wood beaters - -	„ 108	0	1	0	5	8	0			
Making hammer handles, tail-boards for waggons and hack covers -	No. 1,315	0	0	3	16	8	9			
Glazing windows for workshops - - -	51 feet	0	0	1	0	4	3			
Making adze handles -	No. 62	0	0	6	1	11	0			
„ concrete stages -	73 squares	0	2	6	9	2	6			
„ sand boards -	No. 44	0	1	6	3	6	0			
„ clay pick handles -	„ 373	0	0	3½	5	8	9½			
„ off bearing barrows	„ 3	0	10	6	1	11	6			
„ crowding barrows -	„ 14	0	6	6	4	11	0			
„ new crowding barrows - - -	„ 14	0	6	6	4	11	0			
Making nipper blocks -	„ 12	0	2	6	1	10	0			
„ elm boxes for lowering concrete - -	91 ft.	0	0	3	1	2	9			
Making ¼ timber cleets -	No. 643	0	0	1½	4	0	4½			
„ fillets for engine sheds - - -	800 ft.	0	0	0¼	0	16	8			
Making ledge shutters for engine sheds - -	578 „	0	0	2	4	16	4			
Making rough boarding for engine sheds -	57¼ squares	0	2	0	5	14	6			
„ „ „ for water closets - -	5½ „	0	2	0	0	11	0			
Hanging doors on workshops - - -	100 ft.	0	0	2	0	16	8			
Wood boxes for lowering bricks to basin wall -	No. 2	0	1	3	0	2	6			
Making frames for notice board - - -	50 cubic ft.	0	0	4½	0	18	9			
Making windows and skylights for workshops and trunks for pumping water	1,278¾ ft.	0	0	2½	13	6	4¾			
Making stages for steam barrow lift - -	660 „	0	0	4	11	0	0			
Making slides for barrow lift - - -	300 „	0	0	1¼	1	11	3			
Carried forward -	—		—			—				

Detail of Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate. £ s. d.	Amount. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward -	—	—		
Carpenters—*cont.*				
Making portable water-closets - - -	No. 1	0 15 0	0 15 0	
Making concrete shutters for river wall - -	„ 17	0 4 0	3 8 0	
Making new pile leaders -	296 ft.	0 0 6	7 8 0	
„ new brick truck -	No. 6	1 5 0	7 10 0	
„ sluice for chalk dam - - -	144 ft.	0 0 6	3 12 0	
Making ranging rods -	36 sets	0 0 9	1 7 0	
Painting and lettering notice boards - -	7	0 4 5	1 10 11	
Preparing window beads and swings for engineer's office - - -	323¼ ft.	0 0 2	2 13 10½	
Preparing door fillets for engineer's office -	623	0 1 0 per 100	0 6 2¾	
New barrows made -	No. 184	0 3 6	32 4 0	
„ water tanks for brickfield - - -	270 ft.	0 0 4	4 10 0	
Making barkers for unloading gravel - -	299 ft.	0 2 6 per 100	0 7 6	
Timber removed - -	8,895 cubic ft.	0 0 0¼	9 5 3¾	
Making tipping boxes -	No. 4	0 5 0	1 0 0	
„ window beads for engineer's offices -	46 ft.	0 0 0¼	0 0 11½	
Making sashes and frames for engineer's offices -	340 „	0 0 7½	10 12 6	
Making large tool boxes -	No. 2	0 15 0	1 10 0	
„ wood shoots for pumping water from foundations of basin -	1,600 ft.	0 0 1½	10 0 0	
Preparing match boarding for engineer's office and office for brickfield -	2,004¾ ft.	0 0 2	16 14 1¼	
Making pump handles, pallet boards for brickfield, and sledge-hammer-handles - - -	No. 358	0 0 6	8 19 0	
Framed partitions for engineer's office - -	362 ft.	0 0 3½	5 5 7	
Rabeted door casings for engineer's office - -	49½ „	0 0 3	0 12 4½	
Wood waggons repaired -	No. 56	0 5 0	14 0 0	
Making stages for unloading gravel and shutters for engine sheds -	7,619 ft.	0 0 1	31 14 11	
Making jack rails frames -	No. 18	0 1 0	0 18 0	
„ large buckets -	„ 57	0 2 6	7 2 6	
„ small „ -	„ 243	0 1 3	15 3 9	
Mud waggons repaired -	„ 27	0 5 0	6 15 0	
Making skylight frames for workshops - -	87 ft.	0 0 2	0 14 6	
Carried forward -	—	—	—	

Governor's Report.

Detail of Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate. £ s. d.	Amount. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward -	—	—	—	
Carpenters—*cont.*				
Making fender piles -	524 ft.	0 0 5½	12 0 2	
„ mason's mallets -	No. 19	0 0 9	0 14 3	
„ chisel and hammer handles - - -	„ 331	0 0 2½	3 8 11½	
Making stone saw handles	„ 14	0 0 10	0 11 8	
„ strike sticks for brickfield - -	78 doz.	0 0 4	1 6 0	
Making framed doors for engineer's offices -	144 ft.	0 0 5	3 0 0	
Making stone pick handles	No. 502	0 0 2	4 3 8	
„ tanks for walls -	133 ft.	0 0 4	2 4 4	
„ architraves and door linings for engineer's offices - -	394 „	0 0 1¼	2 1 0½	
Mud waggons repaired -	No. 6	0 4 0	1 4 0	
Principals for workshops -	„ 42	0 4 6	9 9 0	
Making levels - -	„ 2	0 3 0	0 6 0	
„ ledge boarding for brick kilns - -	6 squares	0 2 0	0 12 0	
Making boxes for engineer's tools - -	7 „	0 4 0	1 8 0	
Making bead and flush doors for engineer's offices - - -	91 ft.	0 0 4¼	1 12 2¾	
Removing timber - -	1,525 cubic ft.	0 2 2 per 50 ft.	3 6 1	
Making new tipping waggons - - -	14	2 10 0	35 0 0	
Mud waggons repaired -	99	0 3 0	14 17 0	
Making mud barrows, building shed and workshops on the island, making hack covers, shoring in the basin foundations, collecting plant, and general repairs as recorded in monthly accounts and according to authorized schedule - -	38	0 4 6	8 11 0	
			563 17 4	1,591 18 11¼
Mason's Work.				
Sawing Portland stone -	7,678¼ ft.	0 0 6	191 19 1½	
Tooled labour on stone for river wall, quoins for basin, factory sills, and string course - -	7,349 „	0 0 6	183 14 6	
Boasted labour on do. -	14,456 „	0 0 2	120 9 4	
Circular tooled labour on quoins for basin -	122½ „	0 0 10	5 2 1	
Tooled labour on granite for river wall - -	1,250¾ „	0 0 9	6 18 0¾	
Carried forward -	—	—	—	1,591 18 11¼

Detail of Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate. £ s. d.	Amount. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward -	—	—	—	1,591 18 11¼
Masons—*cont.*				
Circular tooled labour on granite for river wall -	207½ ft.	0 1 1	11 4 9½	
Unloading stone - -	2,291 tons	0 0 4	38 3 8	
Scappling Portland stone -	47½	0 2 7	6 2 8½	
Fine scappled labour on coping for river wall -	112 ft.	0 0 3	1 8 0	
Tooled labour on Peterhead granite for river wall -	386¼ „	0 0 11	17 14 0¾	
Boasted labour on Peterhead granite for river wall -	1,650 „	0 0 4½	30 18 9	
Rubbed labour on factory window sills - -	1,519½ „	0 0 7½	47 9 8¼	
Rubbed and sunk labour on factory window sills -	1,183 „	0 0 8½	41 17 11½	
Granite scappled for river wall - - -	458⅓ „	0 0 4½	8 11 10½	
Sample stones prepared for basin wall - -	—	—	1 11 9	
Washing sand, drilling holes for splitting stone, repairing bridges, labour on ballards, cleaning yards, collecting plant, unloading and removing stone, as recorded in monthly accounts and according to authorized schedule - -	—	—	212 8 3½	965 14 7¾
Painter's Work.				
Painting doors, windows, ladders, &c., one coat in oil - - -	690 yds.	0 0 0½	1 8 9	
Ditto two coats in oil -	100 „	0 0 1½	0 12 6	
Notice boards lettered -	No. 1,080	0 0 0½	2 5 0	4 6 3
Shoemaker's Work.				
Making mud boots -	85 pair	0 10 6	44 12 6	
Repairing mud boots and making lime bags -	—	—	109 8 0¼	154 0 6¾
Bricklayer's Work.				
Building factory foundations - - -	rods feet 163 60	1 12 7	265 14 8	
Building factory foundations - - -	62 156	1 14 6	107 18 9¼	
Building factory foundations - - -	0 267	2 9 10	2 8 11	
Carried forward -	—	—	—	2,716 0 4¼

Governor's Report.

Detail of Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
	rods feet	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward -	—	—	—	2,716 0 4¼
Bricklayers—*cont.*				
Building factory foundations set in cement -	9 174	2 6 5	22 7 5¼	
Building factory foundations - - -	0 28	3 2 3	0 6 4¾	
Building factory foundations - - -	17 263	2 4 3	39 15 0¼	
Building factory foundations - - -	52 173	1 17 6	98 13 10	
Rough cutting to arches -	4,965¼ ft.	0 0 2	41 7 6	
Forming a 12 ft. barrel drain - - -	124 „	0 0 3½	1 16 2	
Concreting factory foundations - - -	160 cube yds.	0 1 3	10 0 0	
Excavating and removing foundations - -	417 „	0 0 6¾	11 14 6¾	
Setting skewbacks to invert arches - - -	781 cube ft.	0 0 4	13 1 4	
Clay removed 25 yards -	202 cube yds.	0 0 5½	4 12 7	
	rods feet			
Building river wall -	13 170	2 4 3	30 2 10½	
Building river wall -	19 259	2 13 3	53 2 5¼	
Building river wall -	26 205	2 1 7	55 12 6	
Building river wall set in cement - - -	9 0	1 13 3	14 19 3	
Building river wall set in cement - - - -	8 112	1 12 7	13 14 1	
Building brick kilns -	29 0	2 3 6	63 1 6	
Building brick kilns -	99 70	1 12 7	161 14 1½	
Building basin wall set in cement - - -	2 34	1 17 6	3 19 8¼	
Building basin wall set in cement - - -	25 0	1 12 7	40 14 7	
Removing stone, washing sand, cleaning yards and brick, and collecting plant, as recorded in monthly accounts and according to authorized schedule - -	—	—	69 19 4½	
				1,126 17 7¼
Smith's Work.				
Forging and screwing bolts and making barrow irons	t. c. q. lbs. 13 6 3 26	per lb. 0 0 2	249 3 8	
Forging and screwing bolts and making ironwork for waggons - -	17 6 1 19	0 0 1½	242 9 10¾	
Making spring bars -	0 0 2 26	0 0 7	2 7 10	
Bending boiler plate iron -	0 1 0 5	0 0 0½	0 4 10½	
Making beaters and shoes for wooden levers -	0 2 3 15	0 0 2½	3 7 3½	
Making sieve handles and plank hooks - -	0 10 1 13	0 0 3	14 10 3	
Carried forward -	—	—	—	3,842 17 11½

Detail of Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward -	—	—	—	3,842 17 11½
Smiths—*cont.*	t. c. q. lbs.			
Forging railway points -	0 12 3 22	0 0 1¼	7 11 0½	
Forging and screwing bolts	6 4 0 5	0 0 1¼	72 7 2½	
Making feathers for splitting stone - - -	0 4 3 13	0 0 0¼	0 11 4½	
Forging ironwork for travellers - - -	0 2 0 17	0 0 1¼	1 5 1¼	
Forging and screwing bolts in long lengths - -	0 24 0 0	0 0 0¼	2 16 0	
Making rivets, staples, and switch bars - -	0 19 1 5	0 0 3½	31 10 3½	
Making pile shoes -	21 11 1 11	0 3 6 per cwt.	75 9 8½	
Fitting keys to waggon wheels - - -	No. 80	0 0 2	0 13 4	
Mason's tools sharpened -	„ 682	0 0 2½	7 2 1	
Stone picks steeled -	„ 85	0 0 4	1 8 4	
Clay picks sharpened -	115 doz.	0 0 9	4 6 6	
Punches sharpened -	1,093 „	0 0 4	18 4 4	
Mason's tools sharpened -	386 „	0 0 5	8 0 10	
Stone picks repaired -	134 „	0 0 6	3 7 0	
Hammers repaired -	No. 55	0 0 3	0 13 9	
Tramway points - -	9 cwt.	0 0 1 per lb.	4 4 0	
Hammers steeled - -	No. 270	0 0 6 per lb.	6 15 0	
Forging for fender piles -	t. c. q. lbs. 5 10 0 27	0 0 1¼	64 6 1¾	
Turning and boring waggon wheels and axletrees	1,166 ft.	0 1 6	87 9 0	
Making links for chains -	No. 729	0 0 3	9 2 3	
Sledge hammers faced -	„ 5	0 0 8	0 3 4	
Making bars for gravel screens - - -	4 cwt. 14 lbs.	0 0 0½ per lb.	0 19 3	
Bending shoulder plates for tramways - -	No. 14	0 1 0	0 14 0	
Cutting axletrees - -	69 cwt. 6 lbs.	0 0 0¼ per lb.	8 1 1½	
Smith's tools repaired -	No. 69	0 0 1	0 5 9	
Mason's tools repaired -	„ 478	0 0 0¾	1 9 10½	
	c. q. lbs.			
Making timber dogs -	104 2 0	0 0 1	48 15 4	
„ mason's tools -	6 0 25	0 0 3	8 14 3	
„ „ -	3 1 3	0 0 2½	3 16 5½	
„ springs for off-bearing barrows -	0 2 9	0 0 3	0 16 3	
Making switch bars -	4 3 16	0 0 3½	7 19 10	
Mason's axes repaired -	No. 651	0 0 2½	6 15 7½	
Shovels repaired - -	„ 58	0 0 4	0 19 4	
Drudger repaired - -	—	—	7 10 11	
				1,017 8 5¼
General Labour.				
Excavating and removing clay from foundations of basin wall and brickfield	cube yds. 219,065	0 0 5½	5,020 4 9½	
Carried forward -	—	—	—	4,860 6 4¾

Governor's Report.

Detail of Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate.			Amount.			Total.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward -	—		—		5,020	4	9½	4,860	6	4¾
General Labour—*cont.*										
Excavating and removing clay from foundations of basin wall, &c., 50 yards	32,492	0	0	6¾	913	16	9			
Do. do. removed 75 yards	2,571	0	0	8	85	14	0			
Do. do. removed 100 yards	2,439	0	0	9¼	94	0	0¾			
Gravel removed for concreting factory foundations - - -	205,505	0	0	5½	4,709	9	9½			
Do. do. and removed 50 yards - - -	11,972	0	0	6¾	336	14	3			
Gravel screened for concreting factory foundations - - -	3,090	0	0	4	51	10	0			
Puddling clay for river wall	128	0	1	0	6	8	0			
Tipping and levelling chalk	11,988	0	0	2	99	18	0			
Tipping and levelling chalk	15,710½	0	0	1½	98	3	9¾			
Excavating and filling chalk for roads and dams	38,984	0	0	5½	893	7	8			
Excavating and removing clay by steam barrow lift	1,601	0	0	4	26	13	8			
Tipping and levelling mud	5,632	0	0	1½	35	4	0			
Unloading and removing mud - - -	1,208	0	0	6¾	33	19	6			
Concreting factory foundations - - -	18,823½	0	1	3	1,176	9	4½			
Unloading stones - -	2,462 tons	0	0	4	41	0	8			
Breaking stones to pass a 2 foot ring - -	729¾ cube yds.	0	1	9	63	17	0¾			
Removing and stacking bricks - - -	4,965,852	0	0	0½ per 1,000	289	13	5¾			
Unloading and removing coals - - -	4,642 tons	0	0	4	77	7	4			
Loading and removing ashes - - -	30 yds.	0	0	5½	0	13	9			
Tipping, levelling and removing chalk - -	4,497 cube yds.	0	0	2¾	51	10	6¾			
Stone broken to pass a 2½ ft. ring - - -	98 yds. 16 ft.	0	1	6	7	7	10½			
Bricks removed 50 yards and stacked - -	600,200	0	1	5	42	10	3¼			
Bricks removed 50 yards and stacked - -	397,000	0	2	0½	40	10	6½			
Timber removed and stacked - - -	563,355 cube ft.	0	0	0¼	586	16	6¾			
Piles driven in foundation of basin and river walls, whole timber, by hand -	2,654 ft. run	0	0	9	99	10	6			
½ timber piles do. -	29,358 „	0	0	4½	550	9	3			
½ timber piles do. - -	3,104¼ „	0	0	1½	19	8	0¼			
Whole timber piles driven by steam - -	5,511 „	0	0	4½	103	6	7½			
½ timber piles driven by steam - - -	6,792 „	0	0	2¼	63	13	6			
								15,619	9	8
Carried forward	—		—			—		20,479	16	0¾

Detail of Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward -	—	—	—	20,479 16 0¾
PLATELAYER'S WORK.				
Relaying and ballasting tramways - -	chains yds. 88 15	0 8 6	37 13 9½	
Laying in and ballasting tramways - -	69 15	0 18 6	64 9 1¼	
Laying in tramways not ballasted - -	50 0	0 13 0	32 10 0	
Grinding lime - -	50,926 bushels	0 0 0¾	159 2 10½	
Unloading lime - -	5,661 cube yds.	0 0 3	70 15 3	
Storing lime - -	468 „	0 0 2	3 18 0	
				368 9 0¼
BRICKMAKING.		per 1,000		
Moulding bricks by hand -	783,326	0 6 3	244 15 9¼	
Making bricks by steam -	3,333,833	0 2 2	361 3 3½	
Pressing bricks - -	60,212	0 2 0	6 0 5	
Removing bricks - -	40,824	0 0 3	0 10 2¼	
Unloading bricks from kilns - - -	2,955,960	0 1 0	147 15 11½	
Unloading bricks from kilns and removing -	2,950,857	0 1 3½	190 11 6¼	
Do. do. - - -	1,488,490	0 1 5	105 8 7	
Do. do. - - -	730,431	0 1 11	69 19 11¾	
Do. do, - - -	1,603,904	0 1 8	133 13 2	
Do. do. - - -	109,256	0 1 9	9 11 2¼	
Do. do. - - -	359,732	0 1 4	23 19 7½	
Skintling bricks - -	3,610,167	0 0 4	60 3 4½	
Farming menage for training horses - -	—	—	137 0 11	
Making temporary bridges, removing engines, repairing tramways, erecting stages for unloading gravel, screening ashes, making hack covers, washing sand, collecting plant, building workshops on the island, cleaning drains, making and repairing roads, building sheds on the island, building wharf for unloading vessels, and turfing for clay as recorded in monthly accounts and according to authorized schedule -	—	—	5,826 12 4½	
Discrepancy caused by January and February accounts being rated from the old schedule of prices - - -	—	—	237 15 6	
				7,555 1 10¼
			£	28,403 6 11¼

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Chatham Convict Prison, for the Year ending 31st March 1866.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	3,888	8	11
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	8,230	8	9
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	483	11	6
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof	2,561	7	10
Uniforms for officers and servants	1,043	6	6
Victualling prisoners	8,002	10	10
Clothing, &c., for prisoners	3,002	17	0
Bedding for prisoners	100	1	3
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	101	18	11
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	23	4	11
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	697	10	4
Gratuities, &c. to convicts	996	11	5
Furniture and fittings	73	11	11
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	5	5	2
Fuel and light for general purposes	1,331	4	9
Buildings and ordinary repairs	348	0	4
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	211	3	5
Brushes, brooms, and mops	38	4	10
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	71	9	5
Various small disbursements	334	17	3
Rent, rates, and taxes	669	5	2
Total	32,215	0	5
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts	389	5	9
Net expenditure	31,825	14	8

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Chatham Prison, January* 3, 1866.

Chaplain's Report.

I HAVE the honour to forward the report for the past year of the Chaplain's department in this prison.

As to "the religious and moral condition of the prisoners," the same remarks are generally applicable as have occurred on previous occasions. A similar variety of mental character and outward conduct prevails according to their previous habits and opportunities of instruction and training; but whether they be more subtle and hardened, or be more submissive to rules and open to good advice, there is in nearly all prisoners a loss of moral power to resist temptation and to overcome evil propensities; and this loss can only be repaired by continued discipline on the renewing principles of genuine Christianity.

The usual religious services on Sundays and week-days are observed. The attention and interest both in public worship in the chapel and at the daily morning prayers in the halls have been sustained; and their solemnity is perhaps increased by the separation of the prisoners into classes or divisions.

Chaplain's Report.

In addition to the amount of instruction conveyed in the Sunday services, the Chaplains have given four brief expositions of Scripture each week at the early services before the daily labour of the prisoners begins; they have also held divine worship, with lectures in the different wards of the infirmary on the Lord's Day, and prayers daily with four short lectures for the sick during each week, and have, as usual, warned and instructed them individually from bed to bed.

The Scripture reader has been employed in the infirmary, in the care of the prisoners' library and preparation of the books for daily issue, and in the evening instruction whenever a schoolmaster has been absent on leave. He also attends for an hour every Sunday in the infirmary and in the separate cells for the religious instruction of their inmates. He has likewise charge of the bookbinding; and both he and the schoolmaster assist in rotation at morning prayers.

The Lord's Supper has been administered six times during the year to an average number of 64 prisoners free from report since the previous celebration, and after being examined and cautioned on the subject.

Prisoners separated under punishment have been visited daily by the Chaplains. A considerable proportion of them have been so detained for idleness and malingering, and we have been pained to find the *dark* cells more frequently occupied than in several previous years.

The system of evening instruction has been pursued throughout the year with as much success as could be fairly expected under the difficulties to which night schooling is subject. The least educated of the prisoners are assembled in classes at desks on the basements of the halls, the desks being so placed as to keep the men of each ward distinct and separate from those of other wards; whilst they who are better instructed remain each in his particular cell, engaged under the occasional assistance of a schoolmaster, with such authorized books from the school and library as he may require.

On a recent date, there were in the prison 1,060 prisoners; of these, there were at desks 287, in their cells, 773; of *the latter* who voluntarily took books for self-improvement, there were 730.

And the books so used, were—

Arithmetics - -	579
Spelling books - -	193
Dictionaries - -	379
Grammars - -	53
Geographies - -	214
Reading class books -	191
Mensuration books -	39
Total - -	1,648

Of the 287 prisoners learning in classes at the desks, above one-fourth have made *good* progress; nearly one-half *fair* progress, and scarcely one-fourth *little* progress. There were, at the same time, 996 library books also in use by about 94 per cent. of the prisoners then confined.

Fourteen prisoners died during the year; a larger number than in any previous year since the prison was opened. They were all *specially* visited daily by the Chaplains and Scripture reader during their previous illness, and received such counsel, instruction, and guidance as their respective cases demanded.

Prisoners have been admonished and advised by the Chaplain, both on their reception and before their discharge from the prison.

In conclusion, I am happy to say, that, so far as I could observe, "the discipline of the prison" has been excellent; firmness and humanity

Chaplain's Report.

have marked the treatment, and I trust that a large proportion of those discharged have left the prison improved and hopeful, if only they have a fair opportunity of employment in the world to which they have returned.

Each newly appointed warder is seen by the Chaplain and suitably advised as to the arduous and responsible duties, on his right performance of which the success of penal and reformatory treatment so much depends.

I have thankfully to acknowledge the cordial co-operation, in all our duties, of the Reverend J. R. Walsham, who was transferred as assistant Chaplain from Dartmoor in April last.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
J. K. Marsh,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

List of Books in use in School.

Fifth Book of Lessons, Irish.
Fourth do. do.
Third do. do.
Second do. do.
Sequel to Second Book do.
Third Book, C.K.S.
Second do. do.
Do. do., new series, C.K.S.
Adult Learners' First Book.
Lesson Book for Adults.
Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties.
Lectures for Young Men.
History of the British Empire.
Exemplary Biography.
Moral Class Book.
Goldsmith's History of England.
Large Irish Arithmetic.
Small do. do.
Thompson's Arithmetic.
Walkinghame's do.
Chambers' Mathematics.
Do. Arithmetic.
Do. Algebra.
Do. Mensuration.
Mensuration (Irish).
Hutton's Mathematics.
Tate's do.
Do. Arithmetic.
Do. Algebra.
Do. Geometry.
Tract on Book-keeping.
English Grammar.
Descriptive Geography.
Sullivan's do.
Spelling Books.
Dictionaries.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Chatham Convict Prison, January* 12, 1866.

I beg to transmit the annual medical report of the state of health of the prisoners confined in this establishment.

There have been 670 prisoners admitted during the past year; of these, 67 have been invalided, 86 discharged to other prisons, 14 died, and 452 otherwise disposed of, leaving 1,054. Of these, there have been none sent to lunatic asylums or pardoned on medical grounds; 564 have been received into the infirmary, 29 were left from last year's report, 536 have been discharged to labour, 9 invalided, 14 died, leaving 34 under medical treatment. The casualties have amounted to 23,417.

The prisoners received during the year have been generally healthy and able-bodied; those of less robust constitution have improved after employment in the open air, while some have been removed to the invalid prison at Woking, chiefly on account of chronic diseases and debility, a list of whom is annexed. For such there is neither employment nor accommodation here, as the labour required on the public works is of the heaviest description, while exposure to the weather on the marsh where they work is sufficiently trying to the strongest constitution.

Diarrhœa has been more prevalent than usual, and has been even worse than on the first occupation of the prison, before the drains were laid, particularly during the months of August and September; but whether owing to the use of the well water which is slightly impregnated with salt, to the exhalations of a neighbouring creek, to the effluvium from drains unconnected with the prison which burst in the vicinity, or to the season of the year when this disease is usually expected, it would be difficult to determine, without ascribing to each some share in its production. At other times, colic has arisen from the prisoners eating tallow, refuse, and herbs found on the public works. One death, 6,881, W. C., was caused by the last mentioned, producing inflammation and gangrene of the bowels.

A case of English cholera occurred in June, followed by several cases of choleraic diarrhœa. One case of typhus proved fatal, being the first fatal case from this cause which has occurred amongst the prisoners.

Scabies (itch) made its appearance amongst the prisoners in April, but by careful inspection and stringent observance of cleanliness, with change of clothing and bedding, it shortly disappeared without taking them from work.

Several accidents of a serious nature incident to the heavy work of digging foundations, removal of gravel, and building material have occurred. 7,423, T. H., fell from a height of 30 feet into the mud by a blow of a winch handle, which caused a compound fracture of the arm before the fall. The man was of delicate constitution, but the arm was saved, with a weak union of the bones, for which he was sent to Woking in June. 7,523 had compound fracture of the skull from a blow from a splinter bar while tending a restive horse; he has made a perfect recovery, but is still a convalescent in hospital. Four prisoners had severe bruises from railway accidents. 12 fractures altogether have occurred during the year. 7,104, T. A., died from loss of blood, the result of a crush between a railway waggon and a shed, causing internal hæmorrhage.

At the beginning of the year, malingering was practised to a considerable extent, particularly amongst the military prisoners, to evade labour, but the punishment of those leaving their labour unnecessarily under pretence of wishing to see the medical officer,—light labour diet

Medical Officer's Report.

and restricted diet while under treatment for sores and wounds purposely inflicted,—eventually stopped it. There is on this account less ulcer to be recorded. Prisoner J. K. bruised the fore-finger of the right hand purposely, and mutilated the fore-finger of the left hand by chopping it with a knife, opening the joint, and producing so much inflammation that the whole finger required to be removed. This prisoner afterwards feigned insanity, and also pretended to attempt suicide while under observation in a separate ward in the infirmary. Another prisoner, 6,398, feigned an attempt to hang himself in the separate cells while under punishment. 7,631, J. D., allowed a rupture from which he suffered to become strangulated, to evade labour, though supplied with a truss and repeatedly cautioned ; the tumour burst, causing almost instant death.

Smallpox has twice occurred amongst the warder's families, once in February away from the prison, and again in December at the prison. On both occasions, the greatest precautions were taken to prevent contagion by keeping the warders concerned from their duties at the prison during the existence of the disease, and employing them on their return where they would be least in contact with the prisoners. On the last occasion, the parents neglected the vaccination of their children, and the disease was traced to a Plymouth family, of which one member died.

Scarlet fever attacked the warders' families in July, in the same house in which it occurred last year. The families were removed to other quarters and the house thoroughly cleaned and white-washed before it was again occupied.

The drainage of the prison has been satisfactory, but drains in the immediate neighbourhood have occasionally burst, causing noxious emanations for some days till they were cleared. Firebarn Creek to the N.E. of the prison, became offensive from the accumulation of mud, on the destruction of a bathing pond which formerly cleared it ; this on representation was filled up. The ventilation of the prison, which was partially interrupted by the new division walls, has been improved by increasing the number of openings in the roof, and acts satisfactorily.

The prison diet has been found sufficient for the generality of prisoners, but some lose flesh. There is no waste of provisions ; the latter have been generally of good quality, and when not in accordance with the contract, a survey has been instituted. Potatoes were discontinued in July from their scarcity, when greens were issued in lieu ; and from the 7th September to the 16th November, from the prevalence of diarrhœa, when peas and beans were substituted.

During the year, one schoolmaster, one watchman, and one civil guard have become ineffective.

In reviewing the above, I consider the general hygienic state of the prison satisfactory and effective, and but for an epidemic of diarrhœa, the convicts have been kept in a healthy and efficient state, with less than the average amount of sickness. The conduct of the nurses and warders belonging to the infirmary, has been most satisfactory in the performance of their duties ; they have shown the greatest kindness and forbearance towards the sick, with a proper and due regard to the maintenance of discipline.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN J. D. BURNS, M.D., M.R.C.P.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

INFIRMARY REPORT of the CONVICT PRISON at Chatham for the Year ending 31st December 1865.

Medical Officer's Report.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 1,673.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1865.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1865.
1. Zymotic Diseases:—						
Diarrhœa	1	101	95	1	1	5
Dysentery	1	1	2	1	1	–
Cholera	–	1	1	–	–	–
Influenza and Catarrh	–	3	3	–	–	–
Febricula	–	16	16	–	–	–
Ague	–	14	12	2	–	–
Typhus Fever	–	1	–	–	1	–
Rheumatic Fever	–	1	1	–	–	–
Erysipelas	–	3	3	–	–	–
Syphilis	–	1	1	–	–	–
2. Dropsy, Cancer, and Diseases of Uncertain Seat:—						
Anasarca	–	5	4	–	–	1
Abscess	3	117	117	1	–	2
Ulcer	2	28	28	–	–	2
Mortification	–	1	1	–	–	–
Tumour	–	1	1	–	–	–
Debility	–	4	2	–	2	–
Gelatio	–	1	1	–	–	–
3. Tubercular Diseases:—						
Scrofula	1	8	7	–	–	2
Phthisis	–	3	–	–	3	–
Hæmoptysis	1	3	4	–	–	–
4. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System:—						
Epilepsy	–	2	2	–	–	–
5. Diseases of Respiratory Organs:—						
Bronchitis	–	5	3	–	1	1
Pleuritis	–	4	3	–	1	–
Pneumonia	1	6	6	–	1	–
Asthma	–	2	–	–	1	1
6. Diseases of the Digestive Organs:—						
Gastritis	–	1	1	–	–	–
Hæmatemesis	–	1	–	–	–	1
Dyspepsia	–	3	3	–	–	–
Peritonitis	–	1	1	–	–	–
Obstipation	–	1	1	–	–	–
Colic	–	4	4	–	–	–
Hernia, Strangulated	–	1	–	–	1	–
Hæmorrhoids	–	3	3	–	–	–
Fistula in Ano	1	1	2	–	–	–
Other Diseases of this Class	–	1	1	–	–	–

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report—*continued.*

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1865.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1865.
7. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs:—						
Hæmaturia	–	1	1	–	–	–
Stricture of Urethra	–	6	4	1	–	1
Orchitis	–	1	–	1	–	–
8. Diseases of Joints and Bones:—						
Arthritis	–	1	1	–	–	–
Muscular Rheumatism	–	6	6	–	–	–
9. Diseases of the Integumentary System:—						
Carbuncle	3	17	19	–	–	1
Boils	4	37	38	–	–	3
Sycosis	–	2	2	–	–	–
Lepra	–	1	1	–	–	–
Scabies	–	1	1	–	–	–
Urticaria	–	1	1	–	–	–
Eczema	–	1	1	–	–	–
Herpes	–	5	3	–	–	2
10. Diseases of the Organs of Sense:—						
Ophthalmia	–	9	8	1	–	–
11. Accidents and Injuries:—						
Contusions	7	94	95	1	1	4
Sprains	1	2	2	–	–	1
Fractures	2	12	11	–	–	3
Incised and Punctured Wounds	1	16	13	–	–	4
12. Feigned Diseases:						
Insanity	–	2	2	–	–	–

Return of Deaths that have occurred at Chatham Convict Prison during the Year 1865.

Register No.	Initials.	Age.	Date of Reception.	From whence received.	State of Health on Reception.	Admitted to Infirmary.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
7,358	J. P.	24	Nov. 9, 1864	Millbank	Bad	January 7, 1865	January 12, 1865	Phthisis.
7,104	T. A.	40	Sept. 26, 1864	Millbank	Good	January 10, 1865	January 15, 1865	Contusion.
6,896	W. B.	23	August 4, 1864	Pentonville	,,	January 10, 1865	January 21, 1865	Phthisis.
6,837	W. R.	32	July 19, 1864	Pentonville	,,	February 14, 1865	February 22, 1864	Bronchitis.
6,835	J. N.	34	,, ,, ,,	Pentonville	,,	February 18, 1865	February 28, 1865	Pleuro-Pneumonia.
7,047	R. B.	27	Sept. 2, 1864	Pentonville	,,	April 3, 1865	April 17, 1868	Pneumonia Enteritis.
7,631	J. D.	22	May 16, 1865	Millbank	,,	May 24, 1865	May 25, 1865	Strangulated Hernia.
6,817	C. H.	32	July 15, 1864	Aylesbury	,,	May 31, 1865	June 6, 1865	Phthisis.
6,869	W. J.	35	July 22, 1864	Wakefield	,,	June 23, 1864	July 9, 1865	Debility.
6,853	N. R.	29	July 20 1864	Perth	,,	August 29, 1865	August 29, 1865	Asthma.
6,881	W. C.	36	July 22, 1864	Wakefield	,,	September 3, 1865	September 3, 1865	Diarrhœa.
6,883	W. A.	23	,, ,, ,,	Wakefield	,,	September 3, 1865	September 7, 1865	Typhus.
7,347	J. Mc F.	57	Nov. 9, 1863	Millbank	Indifferent	August 17, 1865	September 7, 1865	Debility.
7,362	J. L.	19	,, ,, ,,	Millbank	Good	October 25, 1865	December 27, 1864	Phthisis.

Daily Average Number of Sick Prisoners.

Number in the Prison.	Sick in Infirmary.	Admitted to Infirmary.	Complaining Sick in the Prison.
1027·0	28·0	1·18	64·0

RETURN of PRISONERS INVALIDED from Chatham Convict Prison during the Year 1865.

Reg. No.	Initials.	Age.	From whence received.	Date of Reception.	State of Health on Reception.	State of Health maintained.	To what Establishment invalided.	Date of Removal.	Cause of Removal.
7,087	C. T.	31	Millbank	Sept. 26, 1864	Good	Good	Woking	February 2	Weak mind.
7,098	W. S.	19	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Nearly blind.
6,704	H. E.	34	Pentonville	July 14, 1864	,,	Bad	Portland	February 3	Debility.
6,778	P. McG.	40	,,	July 15, 1864	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	,,
6,850	W. J.	21	Northampton	July 20, 1864	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
6,859	D. C.	34	Perth	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	,,	Chronic diarrhœa.
7,000	E. L.	38	Millbank	Aug. 16, 1864	Good	,,	,,	,,	Debility.
7,042	M. McC.	25	Pentonville	Sept. 2, 1864	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
7,091	A. B.	32	Millbank	Sept. 26, 1863	Bad	,,	,,	,,	,,
7,204	J. S.	52	,,	Oct. 18, 1864	Good	,,	,,	,,	,,
6,955	J. S.	22	Wakefield	Aug. 11, 1864	,,	Good	Dartmoor	March 2	Withered leg.
7,205	J. L.	51	Millbank	Oct. 18, 1864	,,	,,	,,	,,	Deaf.
7,221	W. M.	20	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Deformed.
7,293	S. C.	55	,,	Oct. 21, 1864	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	Debility.
7,298	J. P.	65	,,	,,	,,	Good	,,	,,	Hernia.
7,311	W. C.	55	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Infirm.
7,324	R. S.	59	,,	,,	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	Asthma.
7,353	J. F.	50	,,	Nov. 9, 1864	Indifferent	,,	,,	,,	Palpitation.
7,364	C. E.	43	,,	,,	Good	Good	,,	,,	Hernia.
7,388	J. G.	54	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Paralysis.
7,431	J. V.	22	Leicester	Dec. 29, 1864	,,	,,	,,	,,	Extensive varicose veins.
7,433	G. H.	22	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Deformed legs and foot.
3,635	T. D.	51	Pentonville	Jan. 10, 1861	,,	Indifferent	Woking	June 28	Rickets.
6,751	E. C.	25	Millbank	July 15, 1864	,,	Good	,,	,,	Withered and deformed.
6,753	A. S.	61	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Aged.
6,781	J. F.	32	Pentonville	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Withered leg.
6,873	R. R.	41	Wakefield	July 22, 1864	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	Chronic disease of testes.
6,898	J. H.	34	Pentonville	Aug. 14, 1864	,,	,,	,,	,,	Phthisis.
6,999	W. P.	38	Millbank	Aug. 16, 1864	,,	,,	,,	,,	Debility.
7,019	A. L.	23	Pentonville	Sept. 2, 1864	Indifferent	,,	,,	,,	Chronic dyspepsia.

7,024	D. C.	25	Pentonville	Sept. 2, 1864	Good	Indifferent	Woking	June 28	Debility.
7,025	W. G.	33	,,	Sept. 6, 1864	,,	,,	,,	,,	Ophthalmia.
7,081	T. T.	44	Millbank	Sept. 26, 1864	,,	,,	,,	,,	Scrofula.
7,134	T. L.	25	Aylesbury	Oct. 10, 1864	,,	Good	,,	,,	Loss of three fingers, right hand.
7,147	W. C.	35	Leicester	Oct. 11, 1864	,,	,,	,,	,,	Imperfect sight.
7,150	A. S.	34	,,	,,	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	Pleurisy.
7,207	T. S.	32	Millbank	Oct. 18, 1864	,,	Good	,,	,,	Imperfect sight.
7,212	G. A.	20	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Deformed chest.
7,214	T. C.	21	,,	,,	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	Scrofula.
7,215	W. K.	34	,,	,,	,,	Good	,,	,,	Contracted cicatrix.
7,258	E. J.	28	Pentonville	Oct. 19, 1864	,,	,,	,,	,,	Dislocated thigh.
7,309	P. B.	46	Millbank	Oct. 21, 1864	,,	,,	,,	,,	Fractured and deformed arm.
7,373	C. F.	25	,,	Nov. 9, 1864	Indifferent	Indifferent	,,	,,	Phthisis.
7,366	T. K.	57	,,	,,	Good	Good	,,	,,	Aged.
7,415	T. C.	58	Millbank	Dec. 16, 1864	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	Debility and deaf.
7,425	J. B.	28	Leicester	Dec. 29, 1864	,,	Bad	,,	,,	Debility.
7,429	S. J.	49	,,	,,	,,	Good	,,	,,	Ulcer.
7,435	W. B.	34	Leeds	Jan. 9, 1865	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	Scrofula.
7,471	E. M.	50	Millbank	Feb. 2, 1865	Indifferent	Bad	,,	,,	,,
7,583	T. W.	46	Leicester	April 10, 1865	Good	Good	,,	,,	Double hernia.
7,428	J. W.	55	Millbank	Oct. 18, 1864	,,	,,	,,	,,	Fractured leg.
7,325	T. D.	32	,,	Oct. 21, 1864	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	Chronic cystitis.
7,423	T. H.	21	Perth	Dec. 28, 1864	,,	Good	,,	,,	Un-united fracture of arm.
7,580	W. M.	21	Leicester	April 10, 1865	,,	,,	,,	,,	Cripple.
7,488	C. B.	45	Northampton	Feb. 24, 1863	Indifferent	Bad	,,	,,	Dysentery.
6,445	F. F.	28	Pentonville	Mar. 9, 1864	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
6,454	W. F.	49	Leicester	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Chronic cough.
6,749	J. R.	60	Millbank	July 15, 1864		,,	,,	,,	,,
6,973	G. T.	44	Leicester	Aug 11, 1864	Good	Indifferent	,,	,,	Debility and fractured leg.
7,002	J. H.	42	Millbank	Aug. 16, 1864	,,	,,	,,	,,	Pneumonia.
7,203	G. G.	28	,,	Oct. 18, 1864	,,	,,	,,	,,	Marasmus.
7,331	J. M.	42	Northampton	Oct. 17, 1864	,,	,,	,,	,,	Pneumonia.
7,445	W. T.	24	Aylesbury	Jan. 27, 1865	,,	,,	,,	,,	Debility.
7,824	W. D.	24	Leicester	July 4, 1865	Indifferent	,,	,,	,,	,,
7,344	S. S.	50	Northampton	July 7, 1865	Good	Good	,,	,,	Old fracture of leg.
7,061	J. K.	44	Leicester	Sept. 8, 1864	Indifferent	Indifferent	,,	,,	Marasmus.
7,740	C. R.	25	Pentonville	May 30, 1865	Good	,,	,,	,,	Phthisis.

Medical Officer's Report.

YEARLY RETURN of the NUMBER of CASES of OFFICERS treated in the Infirmary of Chatham Convict Prison from January 1st to December 31st, 1865.

DISEASES.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Disabled.	Died.
Cynanche	2	2	2	—	—
Diarrhœa	15	15	15	—	—
Catarrh	26	26	26	—	—
Abscess	6	6	6	—	—
Ulcer	2	2	2	—	—
Tumour	2	2	2	—	—
Phthisis	2	2	1	—	—
Vertigo	1	1	1	—	1
Varicose Veins	2	2	1	1*	—
Bronchitis	1	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia	1	1	1	—	—
Asthma	1	1	1	—	—
Dyspepsia	2	2	2	—	—
Colic	4	4	4	—	—
Hernia	1	1	1	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	1	1	1	—	—
Stricture	1	1	1	—	—
Rheumatism	4	4	4	—	—
Scabies	1	1	1	—	—
Ague	2	2	2	—	—
Ophthalmia	2	2	2	—	—
Contusions	4	4	4	—	—
Sprains	2	2	2	—	—
Dislocations	1	1	1	—	—
Wounds	2	2	2	—	—
Total	88	88	85	1	2

* Night watchman Dumford, Nov. 27.

PORTSMOUTH PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Portsmouth Convict Prison,
31st January 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

In submitting my annual report for the past year, I commence with stating the number of disposal of convicts who have been under my charge. Governor's Report.

In the prison, 1st January 1865		980
Received during the year		756
		1,736
Removed to other prisons	148	
Embarked to Western Australia	151	
Released on licence	413	
„ expiration of sentence	14	
„ conditional pardon	1	
„ free pardon	1	
Died	9	
Escaped	1	
		738
Remaining 31st December 1865		998

See Appendix A.

Conduct of Officers.

The various officers of all ranks have, with a few exceptions, conducted themselves well, and supported me in maintaining the discipline of the prison. During the year two subordinate officers have been dismissed for misconduct, and three have been discharged on account of ill health.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The appended statement of offences and punishment shows that the average has remained nearly the same as in recent years, the proportion again between the two denominations varying very little, the preponderance of offences being as heretofore greatly on the side of the Roman Catholics.

I have again the satisfaction of reporting that nothing like combined insubordination in any form has taken place.

Appendix B. and C.

Labour.

The dockyard labour has remained as before, but about one half the body of prisoners have been gradually withdrawn to assist in the

Governor's Report.

levelling and other works on the dockyard extension ; a kind of labour much better suited for them, and by degrees to be applied to the entire body. A party of about 30 men is still employed at Haslar Hospital, and a similar party on Southsea Common, but both will be shortly withdrawn.

The average value of the various kinds of work on which the convicts have been employed is shown in Appendices E. and F.

Distribution of Time.

The hours of labour, meals, &c. is shown in Appendix D. No variation has taken place during the past year, but under instructions from the Directors the prison will for the future be uniformly closed at 8 p.m., summer and winter.

Sentences—how carried out.

The body of prisoners is divided into 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and probation classes, as laid down in the regulations. The system of marks has been minutely carried into effect, according to which, each prisoner after completing his first nine months in separate confinement is enabled by industry and good conduct to earn for himself a remission of one-fourth part of his remaining sentence. I find that 196 prisoners have earned every day throughout the year the full number of marks by their industry, of whom 124 by adding constant good conduct have gained all the benefits of the marks so earned. This latter number therefore represents the *best* class of prisoners.

Each prisoner has the opportunity of daily access, should he desire it, to myself, the Chaplain, and the Medical Officer. Those of the Roman Catholic persuasion are assiduously attended to by the visiting Priest, who holds daily prayers and Sunday services for them in the prison chapel.

There are a few Jews also in this prison, averaging about 15, for whom a minister of their own religion attends.

School instruction is given every evening after supper, for two hours, in the different halls in succession.

Escapes.

Two convicts effected in combination their temporary escape while patients in the infirmary ; one of them was re-captured the same day and brought back to the prison ; the other was also re-captured a few days later, after committing a burglary, and was committed to prison on a fresh charge. Three other ineffectual attempts at escape have been made during the year which is past.

Licences.

During the past year Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies have been established and recognized for Liverpool, Leeds, and Stafford, in addition to those previously existing in London and Birmingham. Out of 413 convicts discharged during the year 140 have been applicants for the assistance of one or other of these societies, and their cases have been undertaken. Of the whole number discharged on licence, three licences only have been to my knowledge withdrawn.

General Remarks.

Governor's Report.

During the past year the important change has been made of paying the subordinate officers and servants monthly, instead of weekly, as before. The alteration, whilst greatly reducing office labour, has not operated otherwise than beneficially to the persons concerned.

A range of penal cells has been added to the buildings of the prison, which are in all respects in good order.

As required by the regulations, I certify that the rules laid down for the government of this prison have been carried out, unless in such instances as have been reported to a Director.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
H. B. Rose.
Governor.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Appendix (A.)

Annual Statement of the Removal of Convicts to and from the above Establishments, between the 1st January 1865, and 31st December 1865.

On the 1st January 1865 :—
The number in Portsmouth convict prison - 980

Received during the year from—
Convict Prisons—

Millbank -	418	
Pentonville -	48	
Portland -	25	
Dartmoor -	33	
Gibraltar -	1	
Chatham -	23	
Woking -	16	
		564

County and Borough Prisons under Contract with the Government—

Wakefield -	56	
Perth -	39	
Leicester -	32	
Nottingham -	1	
Taunton -	21	
Bedford -	43	
		192
Total -		1,736

Governor's Report.

Disposed of during the year, by—

Transfers to Convict Prisons—		
Millbank	7	
Broadmoor	68	
Woking	56	
Portland	9	
Dartmoor	7	
Chatham	1	
		148
Embarkations—		
Western Australia	151	
		151
Pardons—		
Conditional	1	
Free	1	
		2
Discharged on licence	413	
„ Sentence expired	14	
Escapes (re-captured and sent to Winchester for trial, on a charge of burglary, and subsequently sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude)	1	
Deaths	9	
Numbers remaining 31st December 1865		998
Total		1,736

Appendix (B.)

Statement of Offences and Punishments* during the Year 1865.

Number of Prisoners punished.			Number of Men not punished.	Number of Offences for which Punishment was inflicted.				Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Prisoners in the Establishment.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.
By Director.	By Governor.	Total.		By Director.	By Governor.	Total.	Average Number of Offences daily.			
32	429	461	1,275	39	1,108	1,147	3·14 (or 0·314 per cent).	446	989·27	1,736

* Corporal Punishments, 6.

Appendix (C.)

Statement of the Number of Offences committed respectively by Roman Catholic and Protestant Prisoners during the year ending 31st December 1865. Governor's Report.

Religion.	Average daily Number of Prisoners in the Establishment.	Number of Offences for which Punishment was inflicted.	Average Number of Prisoners daily.
Roman Catholics	564·336	758	2·076
Protestants -	424·936	389	1·065

Memorandum.

The Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed throughout the year 1865 is as follows :—

War Department -	31	men of 304 days each.
Admiralty - -	760	„ „
Prison - -	114	„ „
Non-effective -	77	„ „
Total -	982	

Appendix (D.)

Distribution of Time, distinguishing the Longest and Shortest Days.

——	Longest Day.					Shortest Day.				
	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	
			A.M.					A.M.		
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, make beds, clean cells and wards - - - -	5 15	to	6 0	=0 45		5 30	to	6 15	=0 45	
Breakfast (including serving out)	6 0	„	6 40	=0 40		6 15	„	7 0	=0 45	
Morning Prayers (including unlocking and removing to and fro) - - - - -	6 40	„	7 10	=0 30		7 0	„	7 30	=0 30	
Labour (including mustering and going to and from work)	7 10	„	12 0	=4 50		7 30	„	12 0	=4 30	
Dinner (including serving out), making up hammocks -	12 0	„	1 0	=1 0		12 0	„	1 0	=1 0	
			P.M.					P.M.		
Labour (including mustering and going to and from work) -	1 0	„	0 6	=5 0		1 0	„	1 40	=3 0	
Supper (including serving out) -	6 0	„	6 40	=0 40		4 0	„	4 40	=0 40	
Cellular instruction, cleaning shoes, shaving, hair cutting, and reading in cells - -	6 40	„	8 50	=2 10		4 40	„	6 50	=2 10	
Making down hammocks for the night - - - -	8 50	„	9 0	=0 10		6 50	„	7 0	=0 10	
	Longest day			15 45		Shortest day			13 30	

Governor's Report.

ABSTRACT OF THE FOREGOING.

	Longest Day.	Shortest Day.
	H. M.	H. M.
Hours of labour - -	9 50	7 30
Meal hours - - -	2 20	2 25
Prayers - -	0 30	0 30
Cellular instruction and in-door occupation - - -	3 5	3 5
	15 45	13 30

SUMMARY of ADMIRALTY WORK for 1865 detailed in Appendix (E), showing the average earning of each party of CONVICTS.

Party.	Name of Warder in charge.	Employment in Dockyard, Haslar and Extension.	No. of Days.	Average per man per day at 8½.	Amount.
				s. d.	£ s. d.
Smiths } Carpenters } No. 1	Dodd - -	Smith's work - - -	3,315	2 9	453 6 8½
		Carpenter's work - - -	5,175½	2 3½	590 0 11¼
2	Fielder -	Removing and stowing boats, &c. -	7,818	2 7	1,046 2 9½
3	Wilson -	Carting materials and odd jobs -	7,139	1 8¾	622 12 4¾
4	Neighton -	Removing and stowing masts and spars, &c.	7,703½	3 2½	1,234 15 3
5	Burnard -	Removing and stowing chain cable	8,490	2 9¾	1,192 15 4¾
6	Hughes -	Testing chain cable - - -	7,806½	2 8¼	1,046 15 3¾
7	Hewlets -	Removing timber, &c., - -	7,278	2 1¾	784 5 0½
8	Robinson -	„ „ - -	7,655	1 10¼	710 4 2½
9	Turner -	„ „ - -	7,264½	2 3½	836 3 11¼
10	Danter -	Stacking old timber for sale, &c. -	7,453½	1 7½	609 3 7¾
11	Hamilton -	Excavating for Extension, &c. -	7,714	1 10¾	731 16 4
12	Ranks -	Carting materials and odd jobs -	7,018	1 6	528 7 6¾
13	Dore - -	Sorting and loading sullage -	6,161	1 7	483 19 5½
14	Wootton -	Paving Dockyard, &c. - -	8,227	1 11	799 14 10½
15	Corbetts -	Demolishing fortifications, &c. -	7,635	2 0	758 11 5¾
16	Newman -	Carting and odd jobs - -	7,238½	1 8	604 12 9¾
17	Worley -	Excavate and cultivating garden -	10,552	1 9	948 19 11½
18	Williams -	Demolishing fortifications, &c. -	8,050	2 3¼	919 4 8
19	Harris -	Paving dockyard, &c. - -	8,093	2 0	809 5 10½
20	Chatfield -	Carting material and odd jobs -	7,267	1 6¾	599 2 1
21	Giles - -	Paving dockyard, &c. - -	8,042	2 3¼	916 1 1
22	Hayter -	Paving do. and building kiln, &c. -	6,748	2 3¼	771 18 6½
23	Smith - -	Paving do. and odd jobs - -	7,154	2 0¼	724 14 0½
24	Irish - -	„ „ - -	7,423	1 11½	723 14 7¼
25	Saxton -	Dressing stone - - -	8,374	1 6	692 10 0
26	Berry - -	Removing timber, &c. - -	6,785	1 9¼	603 12 9½
27	Gibbs - -	„ „ - -	7,244	2 1¼	763 12 5
28	Collins -	Demolishing fortifications - -	8,063½	2 2¼	879 3 8¼
30	Scott - -	Excavating to Extension, &c. -	8,146½	2 3	904 19 7¾
31	Barrett -	„ -	8,029	2 1¼	844 18 2¼
			231,063		24,095 15 5¾
		SOUTHSEA COMMON.			
22	Powell -	Repair roads and levelling common	9,478½	2 8¼	1,272 4 6

Appendix (E).

Governor's Report.

Detail of the Labour performed by Convicts for the Admiralty Department in the Year of 1865, with the Measurements and Value thereof.

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Admiralty Dockyard.			
Hauling up boats of various sizes to slips and blocking	As recorded in Monthly Returns.		293 3 6
Landing or launching do. to or from slips			206 16 5½
Hauling up or lowering to or from floors boats of various sizes			124 19 5
Hung on bearers do.			24 13 7
Removing and stowing do.			66 9 1½
„ „ ships' masts, yards, booms, gaffs, small spars, &c.			1,472 1 6
„ „ chain cable			1,217 1 7½
„ „ shackles, eyebolts, rings, slings, swivels, &c.			31 5 8½
„ „ large ships' anchors			4 1 0
Cleaning and painting chain cable			11 1 3
„ „ boat slings, shackles, &c.			7 3 11½
Cleaning (only) chain cable			10 18 3
„ shackles			1 11 6
Cleaning large ships' anchors			3 13 8
Testing chain cable			407 19 1½
„ eyebolts, sling, rings, swivels, shackles, &c.			272 0 2½
Experimental testing			12 7 2
Masons Work.			
Dressing granite, face to curb, Bollard's tramway, &c.	8,175 super. ft.	1 3	514 7 9¾
„ Portland, face to curb, paving, &c.	4,622 „	0 6	104 19 3½
„ Purbeck, face to do., do.	8,186 „	0 6¼	211 2 6½
Jointing and bedding do.	3,694 „	0 3¼	51 17 10
„ „ to granite	2,667 „	0 6	66 15 8
„ „ Portland	2,753 „	0 2½	23 6 8
Scappling Portland stone to random sizes	36 tons	1 6	4 13 0
Cutting granite to bollards	—	—	7 9 3
„ holes to granite and fixing rings	26 tons	0 5	0 10 8
Squaring granite pitchers	2,101½ super.yds	3 7½	393 4 11
„ Purbeck flatteners	430 super. feet	0 1	1 16 3
Spauling granite pitchers	80 super. yds.	2 3	9 1 1½
Sawing Portland blocks	150 „	0 6	3 15 2
Splitting granite blocks with plug and feathers	1,326 cube feet	0 4	23 2 7
„ Portland and Purbeck blocks with do.	1,591 „	0 3¼	22 6 0
Carried forward	- - -	- -	5,605 15 9¾

Governor's Report.

Detail of Labour—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	5,605 15 $9\frac{3}{4}$
PAVING DOCKYARD, &c.			
Paving with iron ballast - -	3,566 super.yds.	1 0	178 7 8
,, stone pitchers - -	30,681 ,,	0 $9\frac{1}{2}$	1,183 3 2
,, wood blocks - -	1,507 ,,	0 6	37 17 10
,, pebbles - - -	567 ,,	0 7	16 2 $10\frac{1}{2}$
Pulling up old do. and forming ground for new - - -	51,131 ,,	0 $2\frac{3}{4}$	592 5 $10\frac{1}{2}$
,, iron ballast and stacking do.	45 ,,	0 $8\frac{1}{2}$	1 11 6
,, wood paving and stacking -	319 ,,	0 4	5 6 4
Setting granite curbs, bollards, &c. -	17,450 cube ft.	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$	317 9 3
Laying granite flagging from 4″ to 6″ thick - - - - -	3,340 super. yds.	0 $2\frac{3}{4}$	32 19 0
Covering drains with rough stone -	100 super feet	0 1	0 8 4
Building brickwork to drains, cesspits, &c. - -	5,528 cube feet	0 3	68 10 4
,, ,, to forges in smith's shop - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ rods	29 4	4 4 0
,, ,, to sawpits -	426 cube feet	2 $0\frac{3}{4}$	4 17 6
Building brick kiln, with fire work and splayed walls included - -	28 rods	67 6	94 9 5
Brick laid flat to floor of do. -	$\frac{2}{3}$,,	81 0	2 14 0
Pointing in cement - - -	5,599 super. yds.	—	24 16 $7\frac{1}{2}$
Building dry stone wall - -	300 cube feet	0 $0\frac{1}{2}$	0 15 0
Taking up and rebuild masonry to bollards, &c. - - - -	1,608 ,,	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$	30 3 0
Breaking granite stones for roads -	$628\frac{1}{2}$ cube yards	4 $4\frac{1}{4}$	136 15 7
,, mixed stone for do. - -	1,825 ,,	1 6	138 1 8
DEMOLISHING FORTIFICATIONS, &c.			
Taking down stone wall, lifting by derrick from 4 feet to 16 feet, and wheeling various distances - -	12,782 cube yds.	1 $4\frac{1}{4}$	867 1 $10\frac{1}{2}$
Excavating earth to Dockyard Extension, filling into barrows, and wheeling various distances to tip - -	53,039 ,,	0 $9\frac{1}{2}$	2,087 13 $2\frac{1}{2}$
,, and throwing out one throw only to Dockyard Extension, and drains, &c. -	21,558 ,,	0 $4\frac{1}{4}$	381 1 9
,, earth to Dockyard Extension, drains, &c., and throwing out various throws above one throw - -	1,282 ,,	0 $8\frac{1}{4}$	44 4 9
Levelling excavation at tip, and attending to runs - - - -	—	—	28 15 $9\frac{1}{2}$
Breaking brickbats for repairs of roads -	1,032 cube yds.	1 0	51 12 0
Filling and wheeling various distances earth, broken stone, rubbish, gravel, &c. -	10,296 ,,	0 6	254 18 6
,, ,, and stowing iron ballast - -	170 tons	0 $11\frac{1}{4}$	8 1 6
,, ,, bricks, and stacking - -	No. 118,000	1 $3\frac{1}{4}$	8 4 $10\frac{1}{2}$
Carried forward -	- - -	- -	12,208 9 $0\frac{1}{4}$

Detail of Labour—*continued.* Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	12,208 9 0¼
Filling earth and ramming to drains and foundations - - - -	No. 1,184	0 2¼	11 13 6
Screening gravel - - -	805 cube yards	1 3¼	51 11 8
Throwing rubbish to or from heaps, various throws - - - -	444 „	0 5¼	10 8 3
Preparing concrete and filling in do. -	378 „	1 3	23 14 4½
Mixing mortar - - - -	—	—	1 11 9
Breaking up macadamized roads under one foot - - - - -	7,462 super.yds.	0 3	98 1 2
Picking up and gravelling roads and parades - - - - -	15,199 „	0 1½	99 12 5
Levelling broken stone, gravel, or rubbish on roads various thickness under one foot deep - - - -	4,246 cube yds.	0 2¾	48 11 10½
Cleaning and stacking bricks - -	No. 279,500	2 6½	35 15 11
Pulling down old brickwork, cleaning and stacking bricks - - -	„ 65,500	5 0	16 7 6
Sorting bricks from bats and wheeling to cleaners - - - -	—	—	20 3 0
Laying 14-inch drain pipe - -	14 lineal feet	0 2	0 2 4
Trimming slopes of embankment -	As per Monthly Returns.		12 0 3½
Getting truck up do. - - -			1 9 7½
Building shed for stone-breaking in wet weather - - - -			38 3 6
Breaking up old boat stages - -			29 17 5½
Pulling down old fences and buildings, clearing away, and part stacked -			76 17 4¾
Breaking up old boats - - -			3 13 5½
Hoisting gear, iron, timber, &c. on board H.M. ships - - - -			30 16 10
Assisting shipwrights - - -			2 18 0
Removing and scraping armour plate -			137 1 6½
Repairing for illumination - -			7 17 9½
Cleaning and removing floating boat-house - - - - -			3 18 0
Erecting platform to unload clay from barges - - - - -			7 12 5
Making collars for prisoners to draw carts - - - - -			11 19 2
Draining water off work after heavy rains - - - -			14 10 0
Removing material off North Sea wall, weight being too great on wall -			38 19 5
Rolling parades - - -			5 13 5½
Cleaning brick kiln top - - -			0 3 2½
Breaking up and stowing old iron -			160 11 10¼
Erecting and removing bridge, barrow runs, stages, and derricks - -			135 11 1
Scraping and cleaning H.M. ships -			882 6 1
Pumping water out of H.M. ships and baling out boats - - -			77 11 0½
Cleaning out dock - - -			505 10 8
Removing and stowing stores, &c. -			34 1 8¼
Cleaning up and sweeping Dockyard, masthouse, boathouse, chain stores, testing house, workshops, &c. -			870 2 0
Carried forward -	- - -	- -	15,715 8 9

Governor's Report.

Detail of Labour—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate.		Amount.		
		s.	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	-	-	15,715	8	9
Sorting old iron and metal -	As per Monthly Returns.			123	15	2
Selecting and wheeling stone for mason -	As per Monthly Returns.			45	19	1½
Loading, carting, and unloading fir and oak timber - - -	19,132½ cube lds.	1	6¼	1,451	14	4
„ and carting plank and stowing do. - - - -	7,587 „	1	7½	627	11	2
„ carting various distances, and unloading clay, gravel, broken stone, rubbish, &c. - -	17,571 cube yds.	1	4½	1,228	10	2
„ carting various distances, and unloading old and new iron, machinery, metal, &c. -	5,602 tons	1	5	403	13	6
„ carting various distances, and unloading stone pitchers and block rough stone for breaking	5,072 „	1	0½	264	11	11½
„ carting various distances, and unloading bricks - -	No. 686,600	3	1	105	16	2
„ carting various distances, and unloading stores, &c. -	604 loads	1	4	40	6	4½
Do. do. coals - - -	32 tons	1	5	2	5	0½
Canting fir and oak timber - -	7,672 cube loads	0	6	193	8	4½
Stacking fir and oak timber or unstacking - - - -	6,357 „	—		224	16	1
„ or unstacking fir or oak plank	5,437 „	0	9	206	19	1
„ old wood and timber for sale -	4,894 „	1	2	289	2	0
Stowing old iron and iron ballast -	1,577½ „	0	9½	62	4	2½
„ coke - - - -	200 „	1	0	10	0	0
Carrying timber by hand and loaded or unloaded to or from trucks -	151,482 cube ft.	0	0¾	222	17	9½
„ plank by hand and loaded or unloaded to or from trucks -	5,757 „	0	0½	12	2	1
Hauling up ships' timbers from beach various distances and stowed - -	15,628 „	0	0¾	43	0	4
Removing by hand iron weight and stowing - - -	1,589 tons	0	10¾	70	11	4
„ stone pitchers, and stowed -	2,065 „	0	6	51	11	5
„ rubbish, stores, &c. - -	126 loads	0	4¾	2	11	2
„ bricks and stack - -	No. 31,700	1	3	1	19	10
Loading stone pitchers, &c. - -	1,424 tons	0	6	35	14	9
„ iron - - - -	3,906 „	0	4	59	8	6
„ bricks into hand carts, and unstacking do. - -	No. 8,200	1	0	0	8	6½
„ timber into hand carts -	6,226 cube loads	0	8	210	8	4
„ plank into hand carts - -	1,423 „	0	8	47	16	0
„ materials, stores, rubbish, &c. into hand carts - -	4,312 „	0	5¼	95	3	10
Landing iron ballast from ship's hold -	180 tons	—		10	10	0
„ timber, and hauling up slips -	81 cube loads	1	0	4	1	0
Filling bags with coal and loading into carts - - - - -	31 tons	1	8	2	11	6
Spreading timber and plank for survey -	8,734 „	0	8	38	18	1
Sorting sullage and loading chip and dirt carts - - - - -	8,734 cube yds.	1	2	532	10	8
Shipping coals - - - -	43½ „	1	4	2	14	5
Weighing and stowing old lead - -	1 ton	2	0	0	2	0
Laying tramway - - -	84 chains 22 yds.	16	8¼	69	11	0
Carried forward -	- - -	-	-	22,510	14	1

Detail of Labour—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	22,510 14 1
Repairing tramway - - -	Value	—	4 17 1
Breaking up do. - - -	„	—	1 18 9½
Whitewashing to workshops, &c. -	1,135 yards	0 0½	2 7 0
SMITHS WORK.			
Making tools, &c. for prisoners' use -	As per Monthly Returns.	According to Authorized Schedule.	142 2 8½
Making new work to forges - -			17 11 11½
Repairing tools, &c. for prisoners' use -			212 3 9½
„ dredging machine - -			0 8 2
Forgings and fittings to carts, plants, &c.			63 17 3
CARPENTERS WORK.			
Making tools, &c. for prisoners' use -	As recorded in Monthly Returns.	According to Authorized Schedule.	208 18 5
New work to carts, &c. - - -			28 8 0
„ sentry boxes, tool boxes, closets, &c. -			25 16 9½
Making benches and fittings to carpenter's shop - - - - -			28 17 1½
Repairs to tools, &c. - - -			71 15 10
„ carts and plant - -			16 3 0
„ boat - - - -			10 16 0
Painting to carts - - -			2 13 10
Sawing oak timber - -	27,578 super. ft.	4 0 per 100	51 2 7
„ fir timber, creosoted and nailing	22,062 „	3 6 per 100	40 14 3¼
Cross-cutting to baulks - - -	250 cuts	0 3	3 2 6
Building rough fence - - -	23½ squares	2 8	2 6 6
HASLAR.			
Loading and carting various distances shingle - - - -	502 cube yards	1 9	43 16 1
Do. do. timber - - -	3 cube loads	2 5	0 7 3
Excavating earth and gravel - -	701 cube yds.	0 4	11 14 4
„ earth and wheeling various distances - - -	3,535 „	0 7¼	109 4 3
„ and throwing up for embankments - - -	196 „	0 4	3 5 4
Breaking stone for roads, mixed granite and Purbeck - - - -	15 „	3 7½	2 9 4
Digging soil one spit - - -	7,180 super. yds.	0 1	29 18 4
Filling and wheeling earth various distances - - - -	833 cube yards	0 8¾	30 7 6½
Screening gravel - - -	190 „	1 5	13 9 2
Cutting turf - - - -	1,226 super. yds.	0 1	5 2 2
Cutting, stacking, and relaying turf -	448 cube yards	2 6	56 0 0
CARPENTERS WORK.			
Repairs to tools, &c. - - -	—	—	4 16 4
Sawing oak timber - - -	350 super. feet	3 0	0 10 9
Carried forward -	- - -	- -	23,757 16 4¾

Governor's Report.

Detail of Labour—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	23,757 16 $4\frac{3}{4}$
MASONS WORK.			
Dressing Purbeck stone for breakwater -	771 super feet	0 6	19 5 6
Repairs to breakwater - - -	42 days	0 11	1 18 6
SMITHS WORK.			
Repairs to masons' tools - -	—	—	2 10 $4\frac{1}{2}$
GARDENERS.			
Digging, weeding, and planting in garden - - - -	—	—	314 4 $8\frac{1}{2}$
			24,095 15 $5\frac{3}{4}$
SOUTHSEA COMMON.			
Excavating earth and wheeling various distances - - -	833 cube yards	0 7	24 5 11
„ (only) do. - - -	88 „	0 6	2 4 0
„ do. one spit deep and filling into wagons - -	1,505 super. yds.	0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	21 18 $9\frac{1}{2}$
Levelling heap of rubbish and earth under one foot deep - - -	169,287 „	0 2	577 7 10
Taking up and relaying turf - -	18,102 „	0 1	75 8 6
Cutting and relaying do. - -	1,031 cube yds.	2 $5\frac{1}{4}$	125 17 9
Filling earth into barrows and wheeling various distances - - -	10,084 „	0 3	133 2 $8\frac{1}{2}$
Do. gravel do. do. - - -	1,870 „	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$	48 19 2
Spreading gravel for repairs to roads -	1,823 „	0 2	16 3 8
Picking up and gravelling parades, roads, &c. - - - -	6,100 super. yds.	0 2	50 16 10
Levelling and raking ground for seed -	14,110 „	0 $0\frac{3}{4}$	46 7 $8\frac{1}{2}$
Excavating stoney ground - -	350 „	0 6	8 15 0
Laying down tramways - -	8 „	18 6	7 5 0
„ drain pipes - - -	500 lineal feet	0 2	4 3 4
Loading, carting, gravel and unloading various distances - -	171 cube yds.	1 3	10 13 9
„ earth into wagons - -	8,766 „	0 3	112 18 8
„ railway trucks with railway irons, &c. - - -	140 tons	0 6	6 15 $10\frac{1}{2}$
			1,272 4 6

Governor's Report.

SUMMARY of PRISON WORK for 1865 detailed in Appendix (F.), showing the average of each party of CONVICTS.

Party.	Name of Warden in charge.	Employment in Shops, Buildings, &c.	No. of Days.	Average per man per day.	Amount.
		PRISON WORK.		s. d.	£ s. d.
Carpenters	Greenhill	Carpenters work	1,348	2 7¼	178 0 0½
Painters	Walton	Painting, plumbing, and glazing	1,054	2 10	149 5 5½
Smiths	Batt	Smiths, Tinmans, gasfitters, and bell hangers work.	2,152	2 11¾	322 3 6¼
Bricklayers to Labourers	Edwards	Repairs to prison buildings	2,501	2 8	333 17 1
			7,055		983 6 1
		PRISON EMPLOYMENT.			
Tailors	Potam	Making and repairing clothing	4,639½	1 9¼	412 3 0½
Washers	Boddy	Washing prisoners' clothing	7,025½	2 0¼	710 4 6¾
Shoemakers	Martin	Making and repairing boots and shoes.	5,411½	1 6¾	422 12 11½
Cooks	Parsons	Cooking prisoners' meals, &c.	3,074½	1 6	230 11 9
Bakers	Digbey	Preparing and baking bread	2,183	1 6	210 19 6
Cleaners	Collins	Cleaning prison halls, &c.	4,172½	1 6	312 18 9
Boatmen	Bullen	Boat's crew	1,206	1 6	90 12 0
			27,712½		2,390 2 6½
	Bridgen	Sick	16,210½		
	Jeffreys	Separate cells	32,692		
		Not told off to parties	3,978		

APPENDIX (F.)

DETAIL of LABOUR performed by Convicts for the PRISON DEPARTMENT in the Year 1865, with the MEASUREMENTS and VALUE thereof.

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.
CARPENTERS' WORK.		s. d.	£ s. d.
New work to furniture and fittings	As recorded in Monthly Returns.	According to Authorized Schedule.	35 0 4½
„ prison buildings, subdividing chapel, prison yards, &c., forming new cells			27 10 6
Alterations to baths			5 14 6
Fixing bridge to corridor, penal class cells			1 7 0
Repairs to prison buildings			51 13 10¼
„ furniture and fittings			38 2 3
„ superior officers' quarters			7 19 3¼
„ subordinate do.			0 6 5½
„ tools			2 7 8
„ boat stage			2 18 0
„ boats			0 8 6
Sawing oak timber	81 super. ft.	4 0 per 100	0 3 1½
„ fir timber	1,526 „	3 0	4 5 9
Unloading timber and carrying by hand	34 cube feet	0 0½	0 2 9½
Carried forward	- - -	- -	178 0 0½

Governor's Report.

Detail of Labour—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*
Brought forward -	- - -	- -	178 0 0½
PAINTERS' WORK.			
New works to prison buildings, subdividing chapel, &c. -	As recorded in Monthly Returns.	According to Authorized Schedule.	6 7 11½
„ to furniture and fittings -			2 6 7½
Repairs to prison buildings - -			67 14 2
„ furniture and fittings -			12 1 6¼
„ superior officers' quarters -			19 9 0¼
„ subordinate do. - -			30 0 7½
„ boats - - -			1 1 5¼
Marking officers' work books - -			2 2 7
Alterations to baths - - -			3 0 8
„ corridor, penal class cells -			0 1 4
Cutting up and bundling firewood -			4 19 6
SMITHS' WORK.			
New work to prison buildings - -	As recorded in Monthly Returns.	According to Authorized Schedule.	111 8 4¾
„ furniture and fittings -			0 7 5½
„ utensils - - -			4 12 4½
Repairs to prison buildings - -			46 10 2
„ prison utensils - -			56 5 7½
„ prison locks - - -			10 6 10
„ furniture and fittings -			13 15 2
„ superior officers' quarters -			6 8 2
„ subordinate do. - -			1 6 3
„ tools - - -			1 12 7
Alterations to baths - - -			31 1 4
Fixing bridge to corridor of penal class cells - - - - -			4 8 2
Grinding and repairing scissors, razors, office knives, &c. - - -			2 11 4
Attending boiler fire and sorting old iron for sale - - - -			30 17 2
Repairs to boat stage - - -			0 12 6
BRICKLAYERS AND LABOURERS' WORK.			
Repairs to bakehouse - - -	As recorded in Monthly Returns.	According to Authorized Schedule.	1 10 7¾
„ kitchen - - -			6 16 4¾
„ offices - - -			2 7 9
„ superior officers' quarters -			20 10 10
„ subordinate do. - -			6 4 10½
„ boiler house - - -			2 15 0
„ officers' mess room - -			6 9 5¾
„ parades - - -			83 10 5¾
„ wash-house - - -			9 11 3
„ steward's store - -			6 7 11
„ infirmary - - -			3 4 1½
„ workshops - - -			2 18 5½
„ guard room - - -			2 1 11
„ halls, chapel, bath-house, &c.			100 3 0
„ separate and penal cells and forming exercising yard to do. - - -			64 9 2½
Pulling down coach-house and clearing away do. - - - -			8 16 8½
Loading, carting, bricks various distances and unloading - - -	No. 9,600	3 0 per 1,000	1 7 10
Removing scaffolding - - -	Value	—	3 17 1
Wheeling and stacking bricks - -	No. 4,600	3 2	0 13 1½
			983 6 1

Detail of Labour—*continued.*.

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Measurement.	Rate.	Amount.
PRISON EMPLOYMENT.			
TAILORS.			
Making and mending clothing	—	—	412 3 0¼
WASHERS.			
Washing and repairing clothing	—	—	710 4 6¾
SHOEMAKERS.			
Making and repairing boots and shoes	—	—	422 12 11½
CLEANERS.			
Cleaning prison halls, &c.	—	—	312 18 9
COOKS.			
Cooking prisoners' meals, &c.	—	—	230 11 9
BAKERS.			
Preparing and baking bread	—	—	210 19 6
BOATMEN.			
Boat's crew	—	—	90 12 0
			2,390 2 6½

ABSTRACT.

Employment in Shops, Buildings, &c.	No. of Days.	Average per man per day.	Amount.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*
Admiralty	231,063	2 1	24,095 15 5¾
Southsea	9,478½	2 8½	1,272 4 6
Prison work	7,055	2 9½	983 6 1
„ employment	27,712½	1 7½	2,390 2 6½
	355,309		28,741 8 7½

DIVISION of TOTAL TIME.

Employment.	No. of Days.
Admiralty	231,063
Southsea	9,478½
Prison work	7,055
„ employment	27,712½
Sick	16,210½
Punishments	32,692
Not told off into parties	3,978
General total	328,189½

Governor's Report.

LIST of TOOLS in use in the Workshops at Portsmouth Prison.

	£	s.	d.
Carpenter's tools	21	3	11
Painter's tools	11	7	10
Bricklayers, masons, &c.	30	8	4
Smiths and tinman's	67	15	4
Engineers' shop	36	15	10
Total value	167	11	3

RETURN showing the Value of TOOLS expended, and those supplied to the prison working parties by the Admiralty during the year 1865.

Nil.

The tools, stores, &c., are under the Admiralty Clerk of Works, who issues and exchanges as required by the different parties; none of these are held to be in prison charge.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Portsmouth Convict Prison for the Year ending 31st March 1866.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	3,691	8	9
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	7,712	7	5
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	532	9	9
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof	2,469	19	8
Uniforms for officers and servants	943	8	0
Victualling prisoners	7,967	9	4
Clothing, &c., for prisoners	2,899	5	6
Bedding for prisoners	175	1	6
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	176	12	5
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	287	5	4
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	1,230	6	6
Gratuities, &c. to convicts	2,325	5	6
Furniture and fittings	64	11	5
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	26	0	4
Fuel and light for general purposes	1,280	2	2
Buildings and ordinary repairs	384	15	10
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	382	8	5
Brushes, brooms, and mops	40	8	6
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	3	8	0
Various small disbursements	347	12	4
Rent, rates, and taxes	976	1	6
Total	33,916	8	2
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts	203	16	4
Net expenditure	£ 33,712	11	10

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Convict Prison, Portsmouth,
January 6, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

ANOTHER year has passed away, and I have the happiness to report that no change has taken place in the staff of my department; and that nothing but attention and hearty co-operation in the work of instruction have characterized the conduct of the schoolmasters throughout the course of the whole year. Chaplain's Report.

The opportunities for the instruction of the prisoners, which I always thought little enough, are now greatly restricted; yet in not a few instances we see men striving hard to obtain some of the fruits of knowledge, and proving themselves wiser and better by a good use of their store; so that while I feel the general result to be a negative rather than a positive good, I also feel convinced that the "moral and religious condition of the prisoners" is fully proportionate to the opportunities afforded them.

To adapt ourselves to our opportunities has been a matter of constant solicitation. Section 50 of "The abstract of rules" declares "convicts "who by their inattention do not profit by the instruction given them "and are found unable to read and write on emerging from the third "class will forfeit their gratuity," &c. &c.

This rule caused me last summer to propose,—

1st. That the two hours' instruction given nightly by the schoolmasters should begin at 6 p.m., and continue till 8 p.m.

2nd. That at 6 p.m., simultaneously with the departure of the officers for their supper, *two* schoolmasters be admitted to *each* of the halls A and B; and that the 40 minutes' absence of the officers be devoted to the cellular instruction of those prisoners most requiring assistance.

I felt it incumbent on me to try this plan, so that, should the gratuity of many be forfeited, or the promotion of any impeded by their inability to read and write, we might know that all had been done that could be done to remove that inability. Thus the course of instruction during the summer of 1865 was,—

6 p.m. Cellular instruction to the most illiterate for 40 minutes.

6.40 p.m. The men of two wards assembled and library books issued.

7 p.m. The 2nd division of the 1st class wrote, while the 2nd and 3rd classes read and cyphered.

7.30 p.m. The 2nd division of the 1st class having finished writing, returned to their cells; and the 2nd and 3rd classes read or cyphered until eight.

The method adopted for recording the progressive improvements of men in the cells, was,—

1st. The names of men, in the numerical order of their register were entered in a book of a large folio.

2nd. In the columns of this book each master gave the *date* of his visit, placed *his* initials also opposite the name of the man visited, and

a for ignorance of alphabet.
b „ attempts to spell.
c „ able to read, though a line.
d „ can read a paragraph.

This plan was followed for five months and it was successful in its results, so far as the instructed ones were concerned; but under the

Chaplain's Report.

arrangement of evening tuition it is impossible to meet the exigency of all those absolutely needing attention. In endeavouring to do this we fly from our difficulty to find ourselves rushing upon another and perhaps a greater. The time given to cell teaching left but one clear hour for class teaching, and the number in the classes was so great that in reducing it many were sent to their cells who justly complained that they were unable to help themselves; so that with the close of October the special cellular instruction was abandoned that that time might be given to a larger number. But even now, only little more than two-thirds of the men can receive any instruction in their studies from the schoolmasters. The tabular statement which follows shows this. The statement also shows the course of instruction pursued in the school and the books in use.

A RETURN showing the SCHOLASTIC CLASSIFICATION of 1,047 CONVICTS in PORTSMOUTH PRISON on the 4th January 1866.

Total.	No. who are excluded from attending school as able to advance themselves.	No. who attend School to practise Writing only.	No. who attend School for Instruction in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	No. who receive Instruction in Reading and Writing.
1,047	338	412	202	95
	The whole of the above number practised writing for some time after their reception.		BOOKS IN USE. Arithmetic, Chamber's Introduction; Arithmetic, Dublin Introduction; Fourth Book of Lessons; Supplement to do.; Third Book of Lessons; Introduction to Geography.	BOOKS IN USE. Adult Reading Book; Arithmetic, Introduction.

414 prisoners have been licensed, and 15 discharged on expiration of sentence during the past year, making a total of 429. Of this number we have received satisfactory information of 133. 102 of the 133 were assisted by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.

Of subsequent accounts received, the most pleasing are the voluntary ones given by liberated men, in letters to the Chaplain. The question is frequently put, "Do you ever see any encouraging results among the people of your charge?"

I certainly can see much which is pleasing here, and much at all times; but when men are free and are by their own will moved to work gratefully and hopefully, there is the greatest reason to think that our labour has not been in vain.

I will close by giving a few extracts from letters written to me by men who were liberated during the last six months of the year 1865.

Extracts, No. 1.

REV. SIR,

I FEEL assured you will be glad to hear that I arrived home quite safe; but more especially is it a matter of joy and gratitude that I have been received in such an affectionate manner that it would be impossible to describe. Also, as a matter of deep thankfulness, I

would mention that, contrary to my expectations, my father-in-law, whom I by my misconduct have so deeply injured and offended, and in consequence have by him been hitherto treated with great distance, I say it is indeed matter for thankfulness that even he has received me with a cordiality almost superior to human beings, and is willing to do almost anything to secure my interest.

Dear Sir, I indeed have much to thank you for, which had I an opportunity of expressing to you before I left, I should not have failed to have spoken to you of. Be assured, then, rest assured, the pattern of your humble Christ-like spirit, and your affectionate addresses are not lost. Your name, Sir, will long by me be affectionately remembered, and I can say I know many others who will long remember you with feelings of deep regard. Your humble servant, Sir, would your remembrance of him at a throne of grace.

J. M.

No. 2.

Rev. Sir,

I have taken the liberty to address you, knowing that you would be glad to hear how good and gracious the Lord has been to me since I left Portsmouth. I was very kindly received by my uncle and aunt, who, I am happy to say, are God-fearing people, so that I have the advantage of their experience and counsel, of which I stood in very great need; and two days after my arrival I obtained a situation, and I have a truly pious master, who has treated me more like a son than a servant. And I hope, with the Lord's blessing, to be able to do my duty to him and to my God, to acknowledge Him in all my ways, that He may direct my paths. I feel as though I could not be sufficiently thankful to God; my heart seems overwhelmed with joy when I contemplate His goodness and mercy in sanctifying my affliction and drawing me nearer to Himself, &c. &c. &c.

E. B.

No. 3.

Reverend Sir,

With my sincerest acknowledgments for your kindness during my trouble, I venture to address a few lines to you to inform you that I, through God's gracious help, have obtained again a respectable position, through one of my former employers, who stood security at a large warehouse in the city. I have the best prospects now, having, however, not escaped a struggle through prejudice.

In anticipation of a hopeful future with my dear wife and child, trying to serve Him, whom we so often forgot, and whose blessing may be with you in your endeavours to do good in your peculiar sphere, to turn the disobedient into children of God, if so He pleases,

I am, respectfully, &c. &c.,

G. P.

No. 4.

My dear Friend,

I am thankful to the Lord for this opportunity to write to you, and for all the favour the Lord has bestowed upon me, and for the words the Lord put in your tongue, which so long comforted my troubled soul. I am quite well; I hope you are all the same. I have not seen my wife yet, as I have not the money to send to bring her from Birmingham.

Chaplain's Report.

Now, if the Lord will, I shall go to Islington church on Sunday, and to the sacrament. Remember me in your prayers, and the Lord prosper your soul. G. R.

Other prison subjects, on which I might yet write, are so numerous, that I will not attempt more, but I think I may add that the general effect of the discipline is seen in the determination at which prisoners soon arrive, namely, to pass through their punishment in obedience to the regulations imposed, and to avoid, in future, anything which might subject them again to the same control.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. Banks,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of
Her Majesty's Convict Prisons.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Portsmouth Convict Prison,
January 9, 1866.

Gentlemen,

Medical Officer's Report.

Pursuant to my instructions, I beg to lay before you a report as to the sanitary condition of this prison during the past year.

The appearance of itch among the prisoners in the month of March, and the prevalence of diarrhœa during the month of September, are the only medical casualties of disease of sufficient importance to be noticed. The progress of itch was not finally arrested until the end of April, when the measures adopted for the promotion of cleanliness and for the separation of the infected, together with frequent examination of every man within the prison, were effectual in exterminating the evil.

In tracing the exciting causes of diarrhœa among prisoners, it should not be difficult to indicate the origin of the complaint, inasmuch as so many influences can be excluded which have no access to the inmates of a prison, and the disorder was therefore readily suppressed when the practice of unlimited indulgence in draughts of water during the heat of a prisoner's labour was restrained.

Two of the fatal cases which have occurred among the prisoners merit particular notice. In one (G. S.), disease of the liver, with dropsy, had made so much progress during the prisoner's passage from Gibraltar, that on his arrival here, en route to London, he was found to be too ill to undertake the journey, and he died a week after his reception into the infirmary. In the other (H. W.), death was the result of violence, and it was instantaneous. The prisoner was employed below a ravelin in removing the gravel, through which the large roots of an elm tree traversed, when the entire mass became detached, and in rolling over him, completely crushed the contents of the head and chest. In accordance with directions which I received in the month of June, I selected 41 prisoners, who, from spinal distortion, or from other physical disqualifications were considered to be unfitted for the labour now performed by the able-bodied convict, and they, together with 14 cases of chronic disease, were transferred to the prison at Woking.

151 convicts from this prison embarked for transportation to Western Australia. By instituting a strict examination of each man, only those were selected who were free from physical defects.

In the table of the classification of diseases there is a space assigned to those which are "feigned." The instances of deception among prisoners are not only of constant occurrence, but from their previous habits of duplicity they require more than ordinary care and investigation to detect the falsity of the representations.

Insanity is not unfrequently simulated by a prisoner, and the cunning, together with the persistence often displayed by him, not unfrequently for some time baffles detection.

The most successful of the numerous attempts resorted to to escape labour, are those which are associated with the appearance of ulcer, and under this class a large proportion of the cases can only be regarded as malingering, although they are excluded from that section in the return, which comprises those only who feigned internal diseases.

A simple abrasion of the skin is quickly converted into an ulcer by the application of such irritants as lime, soda, and copper. Admission to the infirmary insures immunity from work, comparative comfort, and association, so that several of the beds are usually occupied by prisoners with self-inflicted sores, and by those who retard the healing process, in cases of accidental wounds. The most effectual check to these malpractices of a prisoner is to be found in separate confinement, and I consider that the infirmary of a prison is incomplete if it is deficient in the means of isolating the malingerer.

18 months have now elapsed since an amended scale of dietary was adopted in the Government Convict Prisons, and its material success as an influencing agent both upon the health and habits of the prisoner, entitles the measure to a prominent place in the series of improvements which have of late characterized the treatment of criminals. Having carefully watched the effects of the diet in the prisons of Dartmoor and Portsmouth, I have had the opportunity of noticing the influence of change of food upon men employed in various descriptions of labour, and under the trying vicissitudes of such a climate as that of Dartmoor. There are few more laborious employments than that of the excavator, and I need only refer to the records of work performed by convicts at Portsmouth to illustrate the physical efficiency of the labourers, and the value of the dietary now in use.

The list of officers who have been under medical treatment during the past year contains an instance of scarlatina in a guard, contracted from his children, and one case of injury inflicted by a prisoner.

A fatal issue from disease of the windpipe occurred in a guard, and four officers were, after a survey, pronounced to be unfit for further service.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
V. C. Clarke, M.D.,
Surgeon.

To the Chairman and Directors of
Her Majesty's Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Portsmouth for the Year ending 31st December 1865.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 1,736.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1865.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining, Dec. 31, 1865.
1. Zymotic Diseases.						
Cynanche Tonsillaris	—	6	6	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	—	33	33	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	1	1	—	—	—
Influenza and Catarrh	—	8	8	—	—	—
Febricula	—	1	1	—	—	—
Purpura	—	1	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	5	5	—	—	—
Other diseases of this Class	—	4	4	—	—	—
2. Dropsy, Cancer, and Diseases of uncertain Seat.						
Abscess	3	37	39	—	—	1
Ulcer	4	143	137	1	—	10
Other Diseases of this Class	—	2	2	—	—	—
Debilitas	—	1	1	8	—	—
3. Tubercular Diseases.						
Scrofula	—	2	2	3	—	—
Phthisis	—	6	2	4	3	1
Hæmoptysis	—	7	7	—	—	—
4. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.						
Epilepsy	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dementia	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other forms of Unsound Mind	—	1	1	—	—	—
Neuralgia	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	—	7	7	—	—	—
5. Diseases of Heart and Organs of Circulation.						
Aneurism	—	1	—	—	1	—
Varicose Veins	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Diseases of the Heart and Organs of Circulation	—	2	—	—	1	1
6. Diseases of Respiratory Organs.						
Bronchitis	—	14	12	1	—	2
Pleuritis	—	1	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia	1	—	1	—	—	—
Asthma	2	3	5	1	—	—
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs.						
Hæmatemesis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dyspepsia	—	1	1	—	—	—
Obstipation	—	1	1	—	—	—

Abstract of the Infirmary Report—*continued.*

Medical Officer's Report.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1865.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1865.
Colic	—	5	5	—	—	—
Hernia Reducible	—	2	2	—	—	—
„ Strangulated	—	1	1	—	—	—
Hepatitis	—	1	1	1	—	—
Icterus	2	—	2	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	—	2	2	—	—	—
Vermes	—	7	7	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Digestive Organs	—	3	1	—	2	—
8. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.						
Albuminuria	1	—	1	1	—	—
Stricture of Urethra	—	3	3	3	—	—
Orchitis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Hydrocele	—	2	2	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	—	2	1	—	—	1
9. Diseases of Joints and Bones.						
Arthritis	—	7	6	1	—	1
Muscular Rheumatism	—	2	1	—	—	1
Periostitis	—	5	5	—	—	—
Diseases of Bones	—	—	—	1	—	—
„ of Joints	—	3	3	—	—	—
Cripples	—	1	1	25	—	—
10. Diseases of the Integumentary System.						
Boils	1	22	23	—	—	—
Sycosis	—	4	4	—	—	—
Lepra	—	2	1	—	—	1
Scabies	—	236	236	—	—	—
Eczema	—	1	1	—	—	—
Herpes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Porrigo	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	—	4	4	—	—	—
11. Diseases of the Organs of Sense.						
Ophthalmia	—	9	8	3	—	1
Polypus of the Nose	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	—	2	2	1	—	—
12. Accidents and Injuries.						
Contusions	8	91	98	—	—	1
Sprains	—	3	2	—	—	1
Fractures	1	4	4	—	—	1
Incised and Punctured Wounds	—	50	47	—	—	3
Burns and Scalds	—	7	7	—	—	—
13. Feigned Diseases.						
Malingering	—	3	3	—	—	—
Total	23	779	768	56	8	26

A Return of Prisoners Invalided from Portsmouth Prison during the Year 1865.

Registered Number.	Names.	Age.	From whence received.	Date of Reception.	State of Health on Reception.	State of Health in Prison.	To what Establishment invalided.	Date of Removal.	Cause of invaliding.
9,503	G. B.	38	Woking	21 Nov. 1864	Good	Indifferent	Woking	21 April 1865	Bronchitis.
9,675	W. M.	52	Chatham	24 March 1865	Indifferent	,,	,,	,,	Two urethral strictures.
9,603	R. P.	30	Millbank	3 Feb. 1865	Good	,,	,,	,,	Rheumatism (articular).
9,268	J. M.	31	,,	22 July 1864	Moderately good	,,	,,	23 June 1865	Disease of kidneys.
9,358	J. M.	20	,,	30 Sept. 1864	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	Pulmonary consumption.
9,373	S. S.	57	,,	19 Oct. 1864	Good	,,	,,	,,	Aged and debility.
7,866	W. C.	28	Chatham	11 Feb. 1863	,,	,,	,,	,,	Consumption.
8,649	T. S.	29	Perth	7 Oct. 1863	Very good	Good	,,	,,	Disease of bone.
8,786	J. B.	21	Woking	20 Jan. 1864	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	Epilepsy.
8,918	A. M'M.	19	Perth	23 Feb. 1864	,,	,,	,,	,,	Consumption.
8,942	J. R.	19	Wakefield	16 March 1864	Good	,,	,,	,,	Scrofulous inflammation of eyes.
9,012	D. D.	52	Millbank	18 April 1864	,,	,,	,,	,,	Aged and debility.
9,046	O. M.	33	,,	18 April 1864	,,	Good	,,	,,	Stiff wrist joint.
9,048	M. M'C.	26	,,	18 April 1864	Moderately good	Indifferent	,,	,,	Debility.
9,104	W. M.	50	,,	31 May 1864	Good	Good	,,	,,	Chronic ulcers.
9,243	J. K.	26	,,	12 July 1864	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	Crippled left hand.
9,267	J. D.	30	,,	22 July 1864	,,	,,	,,	,,	Stricture.
9,275	W. M.	42	,,	22 July 1864	,,	,,	,,	,,	Debility and varicose veins.
9,302	M. M.	45	,,	1 Sept. 1864	Indifferent	,,	,,	,,	Scrofula.
9,321	C. B.	47	,,	22 Sept. 1864	Good	,,	,,	,,	Crippled right shoulder.
9,392	T. W.	28	,,	19 Oct. 1864	Bad	,,	,,	,,	Stiff shoulder joint.
9,394	J. K.	24	,,	19 Oct. 1864	Good	,,	,,	,,	Impaired vision.
9,460	J. D.	35	Pentonville	8 Nov. 1864	,,	,,	,,	,,	Disease of liver.
9,484	D. D.	30	,,	8 Nov. 1864	,,	Good	,,	,,	Distorted foot.
9,525	J. T.	30	,,	28 Dec. 1864	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	Lameness.
9,547	J. R.	24	Millbank	20 Jan. 1865	,,	Good	,,	,,	Spinal deformity.
9,563	T. B.	20	,,	20 Jan. 1865	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	Scrofulous abscesses.
9,616	D. L.	53	,,	3 Feb. 1865	Indifferent	,,	,,	,,	Asthma and rupture.
9,624	J. E.	30	Woking	4 Feb. 1865	Bad	,,	,,	,,	Consumption.
9,654	W. R.	58	Millbank	6 Feb. 1865	Indifferent	,,	,,	,,	Aged and debility.

A Return of Prisoners invalided from Portsmouth Prison during the Year 1865—*continued.*

Registered Number.	Names.	Age.	From whence received.	Date of Reception.	State of Health on Reception.	State of Health in Prison.	To what Establishment invalided.	Date of Removal.	Cause of invaliding.
9,672	W. P.	31	Chatham	24 March 1865	Good	Good	Woking	23 June 1865	Cripled right knee.
9,677	W. H.	37	„	24 March 1865	Indifferent	Indifferent	„	„	Defective vision.
9,692	E. B.	46	Pentonville	5 April 1865	Moderately good	„	„	„	Debility.
9,695	T. H.	32	„	5 April 1865	Good	Good	„	„	Stiff knee joint.
9,751	W. C.	40	Wakefield	16 May 1865	„	„	„	„	Spinal curvature.
9,753	W. B.	30	„	16 May 1865	„	„	„	„	Stiff knee joint.
9,755	J. T.	38	„	16 May 1865	„	„	„	„	Stiff right elbow
9,762	J. M.	32	Millbank	17 May 1865	„	Indifferent	„	„	Stricture.
9,783	J. M'D.	44	„	17 May 1865	„	Good	„	„	Spinal curvature.
9,810	R. C.	32	Perth	31 May 1865	„	„	„	„	Crippled right hand.
9,811	J. G.	33	„	31 May 1865	„	„	„	„	Crippled ancle joint.
9,819	E. M'R.	48	Millbank	1 June 1865	Indifferent	Indifferent	„	„	Scrofula.
7,449	T. D.	28	„	23 July 1862	Moderately good	Good	„	„	Stiff knee joint.
8,078	F. M.	39	„	20 April 1863	„	Indifferent	„	„	Debility.
9,223	J. W.	18	„	4 July 1864	Good	Good	„	„	Weak legs, old fractures.
8,685	W. S.	24	Wakefield	20 Oct. 1863	Moderately good	„	„	„	Crippled left leg.
8,724	M. F.	20	Millbank	17 Nov. 1863	Good	„	„	„	Stiff right fore arm.
8,747	T. D.	28	Dartmoor	21 Dec. 1863	Indifferent	„	„	„	Spinal curvature.
9,084	T. S.	40	Millbank	2 May 1864	Good	„	„	„	Stiff knee joint.
9,121	W. P.	23	„	31 May 1864	„	„	„	„	Spinal curvature.
8,348	J. W.	21	Wakefield	24 June 1863	„	„	„	„	Lame.
9,306	J. M.	30	Millbank	1 Sept. 1864	Indifferent	„	„	„	Crippled ancle joint.
9,605	H. H.	24	„	3 Feb. 1865	Good	„	„	„	Spinal curvature.
9,656	J. S.	62	„	6 Feb. 1865	Moderately good	Indifferent	„	„	Aged and debility.
9,829	T. M.	23	„	1 June 1865	Good	Good	„	„	Varicose veins.
9,869	J. P.	24	„	13 June 1865	„	„	„	14 July 1865	Deaf and dumb.

RETURN of the DEATHS that have occurred at PORTSMOUTH PRISON during the Year 1865.

Registered Number.	Names.	Age.	Date of Reception.	From whence received.	State of Health on Reception.	Admitted to Infirmary.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Post Mortem Appearances.
9,479	H. P.	47	8 Nov. 1864	Pentonville	Good	3 January	22 February	Disease of liver	Cirrhosis of liver. Ascites.
8,686	T. G. R.	38	19 Oct. 1863	Wakefield	„	20 February	18 April	Pleuritis, Hydrothorax.	Costal and pulmonary pleura much thickened. Hydrothorax. Hydrops pericardii.
9,676	R. C.	28	24 March 1865	Chatham	Very bad	25 March	6 June	Phthisis	Both lungs filled with tubercles. Several cavities, one of them containing a large coagulum.
9,964	G. S.	36	20 July 1865	Gibraltar, per H.M.S. "Orontes."	„	20 July	27 July	Disease of liver	Cirrhosis of liver, Ascites and Anasarca.
9,556	T. LeB.	30	20 Jan. 1865	Millbank	Moderately good.	17 April	11 September	Phthisis	Apices of both lungs filled with tubercular matter. Several cavities.
8,363	H. W.	24	24 June 1863	Wakefield	Indifferent	Died on the works.	7 October	Accident	Head and chest completely crushed. Left arm torn from its attachments.
9,701	F. H.	22	5 April 1865	Pentonville	Good	30 October	10 November	Aneurism of aorta	Aneurism of the size of a duck's egg on descending aorta. Partial absorption of body of 4th dorsal vertebra. Bronchitis.
9,674	W. P.	41	24 March 1865	Chatham	Moderately good.	6 November	26 November	Morbus cordis	Pericardium firmly bound to heart by old as well as recent adhesions. Hypertrophy of heart.
9,761	W. W.	51	17 May 1865	Millbank	„	7 November	23 December	Phthisis	Both lungs studded with tubercles. A large cavity in the apex of left lung.

DARTMOOR PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Dartmoor Prison, January* 10, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report for the past year 1865. My having been but recently appointed to the charge of this prison necessarily restricts my personal acquaintance with its various details to a limited period. Governor's Report.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

In confinement on 1st January 1865 - - - - - -	567
Since received during the year - - - - - -	320
Total - - -	887
Deduct numbers removed to Western Australia or other prisons, discharged on licence or expiration of sentence and deaths - - - - - - - - - - - -	288
Remaining in prison, 31st December 1865 - - - -	599

Boys.

In confinement on 1st January 1865 - - - - -	68
Since received - - - - - - - - -	3
Total - - -	71
Deduct removals, &c. and discharges - - - - -	45
Number remaining - - - - - - - - -	26

A return in detail of the foregoing is annexed.

Conduct of Officers.

The conduct of the officers has been very good, with the exception of such cases as have been specially brought before you.

During the short time I have been here I have received the cordial co-operation and support of Captain E. Salter, Deputy Governor, and all the superior officers of every department, to whom I am much indebted.

The chief warder has performed his duties with great zeal and assiduity, and the principal warders and permanent staff generally have given me satisfaction.

Sentences—how carried out.

The majority of prisoners have been employed shoemaking, tailoring, carpentering, stone cutting, and in the ordinary repairs of the prison. Those who have been medically recommended for light labour have, for the most part, been engaged in oakum picking and stone breaking. The more able-bodied have been employed quarrying, trenching, draining, and reclaiming waste land.

Governor's Report.

Conduct and Discipline.

The general conduct of the prisoners has, on the whole, been satisfactory, thanks to the strict system of discipline which has been maintained and carried out in conformity with the established rules.

Industry.

The present mark system continues to have the effect of stimulating the prisoners to increased exertion at labour, and, as far as I can judge, they have exhibited a fair amount of industry; there is, however, much work executed here, the exact extent of which cannot be arrived at by accurate measurement.

Escapes.

One attempt to escape has been made by a boy who straggled away from his party and succeeded in secreting himself in a drain; he was discovered and re-captured soon after he was first missed.

Buildings.

The penal class cells have been completed and are now in use, and a new reception room is gradually progressing towards completion.

All the buildings have suffered, more or less, from the recent heavy gales, and are in want of repair.

Juveniles.

The establishment has within the last year been reduced from 68 to 26 boys; their conduct has been moderately good, but they are more troublesome than adults, and require as strict a system of discipline. They have been employed in shoemaking, stone cutting, and bookbinding, and some few have exhibited a desire to improve and profit by the instruction afforded them.

Farm.

During the past year the works in connexion with the farm have gone on as formerly. The value of labour performed is less than that shown on former occasions, but this may be accounted for by there being a smaller number of men employed under this head.

The summer, upon the whole, was favourable for Dartmoor farming. 12 acres have been newly reclaimed and cultivated, and 26 acres of rough land, now preparing for next year's crops, have been trenched. The early dry season was taken advantage of for turf cutting, 1,445 tons of which were cut and stored in good order.

The crops grown have been similar to those in former years. The corn in consequence of the dryness of the season failed to produce as much straw as usual, and notwithstanding the dry weather the grain did not ripen and was light. The potatoe and turnip crops were satisfactory, though in the former there was a good deal of disease. 157 acres of grass realized a good supply of well-made hay. The live stock consists of 160 head of cattle.

Seven deaths have occurred during the year, viz., two cows, one yearling, and four calves.

The number of pigs has been reduced to 35, most of which are small.

The number of horses, blood mares, and colts amounted to 18.

The pasture during the summer and autumn has been most abundant, and as the farm is enlarging and there is a good stock of hay, the farm

bailiff recommends the purchasing of about 50 ewes to lamb the following spring, as a more profitable arrangement than the present one of taking in sheep at so much a score per week. Governor's Report.

At the last annual sale 32 head of cattle were sold. The farm bailiff, continues to perform his duties with much zeal and attention, and takes great interest in all connected with the farm.

Concluding Remarks.

I cannot conclude this report without bearing testimony to the admirable condition of this prison in every respect, as received over by me from my predecessor, Mr. Clifton. It is chiefly owing to his exertions and to the zeal and activity of those who served under him that the present state of good order and regularity exists.

Observance of Rules.

To the best of my knowledge and belief the rules and regulations for the government of this prison have been complied with, except in such instances as have been duly reported.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
W. P. STOPFORD,
Governor.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from Dartmoor Prison, between the 1st January and 31st December 1865.

On the 1st January 1865:			
The number of convicts in Dartmoor Prison			567
Received during the year from			
Convict Prisons	Millbank	108	
	Pentonville	3	
	Portland	2	
	Portsmouth	7	
	Chatham	13	
	Woking	130	
			263
County Prisons	Wakefield	12	
	Leicester	15	
	Perth	27	
	Bedford	3	
			57
			887
Disposed of during the year, by—			
Transfers to Convict Prisons	Millbank	4	
	Portland	7	
	Portsmouth	31	
	Chatham	41	
			83
Free pardon			1
Released on licence			181
,, sentence expired			7
Deaths			16
Number remaining, 31st December 1865			599
			887

Boys.

In the prison on 1st January			68
Received during the year from Millbank			3
			71
Disposed of during the year by			
Transfers to Convict Prisons	Millbank	1	
	Portland	21	
	Portsmouth	2	
			24
Discharged on licence			19
,, expiration of sentence			2
Number remaining, 31st December			26
			71

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT of OFFENCES and PUNISHMENTS in the Year 1865.

	No. of Offences.	Admonished.	Punishments. By Director.	Punishments. By Governor.	Punishments. Total.	Daily average of Offences.	Daily average of Prisoners.	Total number of Prisoners during the year.
Adults -	1,062	139	15 4 corporal.	908	923	2·90 or 0·47 per cent.	608	887
Juveniles -	248	3	3 1 corporal.	242 1 corporal.	245	0·67 or 1·36 per cent.	49	71

STATEMENT showing the DISTRIBUTION of TIME.

	Summer. From	Summer. To	Summer. Hours.	Summer. Min.	Winter. From	Winter. To	Winter. Hours.	Winter. Min.
Prisoners rise, wash, clean cells, &c. - -	5.0	6.0	1	0	5.45	6.45	1	0
Breakfast - -	6.0	6.20	0	20	6.45	7.5	0	20
Prayers, and proceeding to and from Chapel -	6.20	6.55	0	35	7.5	7.40	0	35
Labour, including parades -	6.55	12.0	5	5	7.40	12.0	4	20
Dinner - - -	12.0	1.5	1	5	12.0	1.5	1	5
Labour, including parades -	1.5	5.45	4	40	1.5	4.45	3	40
Cleaning, &c., on returning from work - -	5.45	6.0	0	15	4.45	5.0	0	15
Supper - - -	6.0	6.30	0	30	5.0	5.30	0	30
Reading, &c. in cells till bed-time - -	6.30	8.0	1	30	5.30	8.0	2	30
Total -	- -	- -	15	0	- -	- -	14	15

ABSTRACT.

	Summer.	Winter.
	h. m.	h. m.
Hours of labour - -	9 45	8 0
Hours of meals - -	1 55	1 55
Prayers - - -	0 35	0 35
In-door occupation - -	2 45	3 45
Total - -	15 0	14 15

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT of WORK performed on the FARM in the Year 1865.

Description of Work.	Rate.			Amount.		
A. R. P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
27 0 0 trenching and breaking up rough ground -	10	0	0	270	0	0
8 0 0 draining in No. 23 and 26 fields - -	9	0	0	72	0	0
4 0 0 „ with pipes between former drains in No. 21 - - - - -	4	0	0	16	0	0
11 0 0 levelling and clearing stones from land newly reclaimed - - - - -	4	0	0	46	0	0
21 0 0 trenching for green crops in Nos. 21 and 26 -	5	0	0	106	5	0
37 3 0 digging and preparing land for green crops -	1	0	0	37	15	0
33 3 0 lime watered, carried out, and dug into land -	1	10	0	50	12	6
37 3 0 dug, manured, and sown with green crops -	1	0	0	37	15	0
37 3 0 hoeing, thinning, and weeding green crops -	0	10	0	18	17	6
37 3 0 taking up, storing, and carting home green crops - - - - -	0	12	0	22	13	0
32 0 0 dug and prepared for corn - - -	1	5	0	40	0	0
32 0 0 sown with corn and grass seeds, also hoed in, and rolled - - - - -	0	12	0	19	4	0
32 0 0 corn cut and harvested - - -	0	12	0	19	4	0
110 0 0 harrowing and rolling corn seed and light manure on meadows - - -	0	1	0	5	10	0
140 0 0 docks and other weeds pulled - -	0	1	0	7	0	0
90 0 0 small stones picked and carried off from land	0	1	0	4	10	0
157 0 0 hay cut and saved - - - -	0	10	0	78	10	0
53 3 0 hay cut a second time for hay, and part carted home green - - - -	0	10	0	26	17	6
64 0 0 dressed with light manure - - -	0	10	0	32	0	0
1,445 tons turf cut and saved - - - -	0	9	0	650	5	0
30 tons rough litter cut from bogs, and saved - -	0	10	0	15	0	0
290 bushels bones broke and sifted for manure - -	0	1	6	21	15	0
360 loads ashes and road scrapings collected - -	0	1	0	18	0	0
1,068 poles weeding and cutting grass from tops of hedges	0	0	2	8	18	0
Making hay for Governor, Deputy-governor, and Chaplain				2	1	3
960 poles old hedges and walls repaired - - -	0	0	4	16	0	0
295 yards making new road top of near bog - -	0	1	6	22	2	6
350 yards facing fence with stone between No. 23 and rough ground - - - - -	0	0	9	13	2	6
451 yards stones provided, and fence built between higher bog and Rundlestone road - - -	0	2	6	56	7	6
88 yards new fence No. 18 field, by Philips's old cottage	0	2	6	11	0	0
50 yards „ near bog, by Bleckabrook bridge -	0	2	6	6	5	0
120 perch quarrying and sledging stones for No. 1 cattle shed, and building the walls - - -	0	4	6	27	0	0
86 yards excavating ground for ditto - - -	0	0	4	1	8	8
70 perch, finding stones, and building wall of new cattle shed in No. 19 field - - - -	0	4	6	15	15	0
60 loads filling up and paving ditto with gravel and stones	0	1	0	3	0	0
60 perch, finding stone, and building wall for new cattle shed in Baneck meadow - - -	0	4	6	13	10	0
5,162 days, blue dress men, looking after cattle, working horses, irrigating, and various other jobs -	0	0	9	193	11	6
269½ days, blue dress men gardening for superior officers -	0	1	0	13	9	6
1,760 yards roads repaired at different places - -	0	0	9	66	0	0
32½ yards double stone wall by manure shed - -	0	4	6	7	6	3
78 yards single wall in piggery, 5 feet high - -	0	3	0	11	14	0
5 yards „ „ „ 3 „ - -	0	2	0	0	10	0
63 poles trenching in piggery - - -	0	0	8	2	2	0
361 yards pitching gutter by sides of prison building -	0	0	9	13	10	9
5,439 yards gravelling yards and paths - - -	0	0	3	67	19	9
53 yards embankment by turf shed - - -	0	1	0	2	13	0
135 yards, filling up old sand pit by turf - -	0	0	5	2	16	3
Carried forward - -			£	2,193	16	11

STATEMENT of WORK—*cont.*

Description of Work.	Rate.			Amount.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Brought forward - -				2,193	16	11
Cutting turf, drawing home, laying out ground, and planting by photographic shed - - - -				2	0	0
35½ yards, breaking stones in piggery - - -	0	1	8	2	19	2
149½ yards breaking stones fine for paths - - -	0	3	0	22	8	6
12 yards embankment at photograph shed - -	0	1	0	0	12	0
32 yards building with stone face of old embankment at photograph shed - - - - -	0	0	6	0	16	0
225 yards, filling up old manure pit with rubbish at photograph shed - - - -	0	0	6	5	12	6
Total - -		-	£	2,228	5	1

STATEMENT of WORK performed by SHOEMAKERS, BOOKBINDERS, TAILORS, WASHERS, OAKUM PICKERS, and MATMAKERS for the year 1865.

Description of Work.	Rate.		Amount.			Total.		
Shoemakers.	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1,374 Pairs of prison boots - made at	3	6	240	9	0			
926 „ shoes - - „	2	4	108	0	8			
578 „ liberty boots - „	3	6	101	3	0			
464 „ „ shoes - „	2	4	54	2	6			
125 „ Officers' bog boots - „	4	6	28	2	6			
245 „ „ uniform „ - „	5	4	65	6	8			
28 „ „ slippers - „	1	0	1	8	0			
127 Hammock straps - - „	0	1	0	10	7			
224 Pairs of prison boots bottomed -	2	0	22	8	0			
482 „ „ „ soled - -	1	0	24	2	0			
880 „ „ shoes „ - -	1	0	44	0	0			
396 „ „ „ repaired - -	0	6	9	18	0			
1,463 „ „ boots „ - -	0	6	36	11	6			
186 „ Officers' boots soled - -	1	8	15	10	0			
60 „ „ „ repaired -	0	6	1	10	0			
46 „ „ slippers soled - -	1	0	2	6	0			
7 „ „ „ repaired -	0	6	0	3	6			
2 men employed on general repairs at 1*s.* per day for 310 days - -	-	-	31	0	0			
6 boys employed on general repairs at 6*d.* per day for 180 days - -	-	-	27	0	0			
Private work done for Officers - -	-	-	50	16	7			
						864	8	6
Bookbinders.								
Sundry volumes bound for Library, and miscellaneous repairs - - -	-	-	31	13	2			
Private work done for Officers - -	-	-	2	6	10			
						34	0	0

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT of WORK—*continued.*

Description of Work.		Rate.	Amount.	Total.
	Tailors.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
109	Officers' frock coats - made at	6 8	36 6 8	
16	„ jackets - - „	2 6	2 0 0	
207	Pairs Officers' trousers - „	2 4	24 3 0	
83	Officers' great coats - „	7 4	63 16 0	
22	Licence coats - - - „	4 0	4 8 0	
35	„ vests - - - „	1 8	2 18 4	
65	„ trousers - - „	2 0	6 10 0	
58	Prison jackets - - „	1 4	3 17 4	
282	„ vests - - - „	1 0	14 2 0	
666	„ trousers - - „	1 4	44 8 0	
93	„ slops - - - „	1 0	4 13 0	
1,117	Cotton shirts - - - „	0 7	32 11 7	
840	Flannel shirts - - „	0 10	35 0 0	
1,014	„ drawers - - - „	1 0	50 14 0	
360	Pairs braces - - - „	0 2	3 0 0	
90	Bags - - - - „	0 2	0 15 0	
12	Towels - - - - „	0 1	0 1 0	
2,515	Prison jackets repaired - - -	0 3	31 8 9	
5,370	„ trousers „ - - -	0 3	67 2 6	
1,334	„ vests „ - - -	0 2	11 2 4	
710	„ slops „ - - -	0 2	5 18 4	
554	„ jackets faced - - -	0 3	6 18 6	
4	White duck jackets - made at	1 6	0 6 0	
4	„ „ overalls - „	2 0	0 8 0	
4	„ „ caps - „	0 6	0 2 0	
162	Pillow cases - - - „	0 1	0 13 6	
96	Pillows - - - per doz.	1 2	0 9 4	
5	Table cloths - - - made at	0 10	0 4 2	
53	Cloth slippers - - „	1 0	2 13 0	
125	Sheets - - - - „	0 5	2 12 1	
44	Cooks' aprons - - „	0 3	0 11 0	
12	„ jackets - - „	1 0	0 12 0	
105	Cloth gloves - - „	0 2	0 17 6	
100	Flannel belts - - „	0 2	0 16 8	
44	Pairs of stockings, knitted - -	1 9	3 17 0	
808	„ „ refooted - -	0 10	33 13 4	
9	Window blinds - - made at	0 6	0 4 6	
1	Photographic screen - „	1 6	0 1 6	
1	Chimney cloth - - „	0 4	0 0 4	
27	Officers' great coats repaired - -	0 10	1 2 6	
49	„ frock „ „ - -	0 10	2 0 10	
19	„ jackets „ - -	0 6	0 9 6	
79	„ trousers „ - -	0 4	1 6 4	
15	„ caps „ - -	0 3	0 3 9	
7,339	Cotton shirts „ - -	0 1	30 11 7	
4,290	Flannel „ „ - -	0 0¾	13 8 1	
6,452	„ drawers „ - -	0 1	26 17 8	
18,544	Stockings „ - -	0 1	77 5 4	
460	Sheets „ - -	0 1¾	3 7 1	
360	Blankets „ - -	0 1¾	2 12 6	
57	Towels „ - -	0 0½	0 2 4	
399	Handkerchiefs „ per doz.	0 4	0 11 1	
15	Rugs „ - -	0 1¾	0 2 2	
798	Beds remade - - -	0 1½	4 19 9	
3,706	Pillows remade - - per doz.	0 2	2 11 6	
425	Bed cases repaired - - -	0 1	1 15 5	
521	Hammocks „ - - - -	0 1	2 3 5	
183	Bags „ - - - -	0 1	0 15 3	
59	Cheek caps „ - - - -	0 0½	0 2 5	
1	Table cloth „ - - - -	0 1	0 0 1	
4	Rick cloths „ - - - -	1 0	0 4 0	
Private work done for Officers - - -		- - -	12 18 6	
				685 7 4

STATEMENT of WORK—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
Washers.	*s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
37,739 Cotton shirts	0 6	78 12 6	
25,641 Flannel Do.	0 3	26 14 3	
24,941 „ drawers	0 4	34 12 8	
73,922 Handkerchiefs	0 0¾	19 5 0	
43,228 Stockings	0 1	15 0 2	
45,058 Towels	0 4	62 11 8	
5,520 Blankets	1 4	30 13 4	
20,237 Sheets	0 7	49 3 6	
2,047 Table cloths	0 8	5 13 8	
3,305 Pillows	0 6	6 17 6	
497 Rugs	1 0	2 1 5	
1,645 Slops	1 0	6 17 1	
1,717 Trousers	0 10	5 19 2	
			344 1 11
Oakum Pickers.			
cwts. qrs. lbs.			
Oakum picked during the year 272 3 8	5*l.* per ton	68 4 1	
			68 4 1
Matmakers.			
148 Mats made durng the year	1 0	7 8 0	
			7 8 0

ABSTRACT.

	£ *s. d.*
Shoemakers	864 8 6
Bookbinders	34 0 0
Tailors	685 7 4
Washers	344 1 11
Oakum pickers	68 4 1
Matmakers	7 8 0
	£2,003 9 10

SUMMARY of VALUE of WORK performed at DARTMOOR PRISON in the Year 1865.

	Value.
	£ *s. d.*
Artizans, as per Clerks of Works' return	
Farm work, as per Bailiff's return	2,228 5 1
Shoemakers, Bookbinders, Tailors, Washers, Oakum pickers, Matmakers	2,003 9 10
Cooks, 3,100 days at 1*s.* 6*d.*	232 10 0
Bakers, 1,647 days at 1*s.* 6*d.*	123 10 6
	4,577 15 5

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT of FARM PRODUCE SOLD and SUPPLIED to the STEWARD in the Year 1865.

Article.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
	s. d.	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
7,912 gallons of Milk - - -	0 6	197 16 0	
3 cwt. 1 qr. 0 lbs. Butter - -	1 2	21 4 8	
0 „ 1 „ 18½ „ Lard - -	0 10	1 18 9	
19 „ 3 „ 12 „ Celery - -	15 0	14 17 10	
274 „ 1 „ 5 „ Cabbage - -	3 8	50 5 9	
24 „ 3 „ 10 „ Parsnips - -	3 10½	4 16 3	
234 „ 2 „ 4 „ Carrots - - -	3 10½	45 8 10	
39 „ 0 „ 1 „ Onions - -	7 6	14 12 7	
11 „ 0 „ 22 „ Turnips - per ton	1 6	0 16 9	
1 „ 1 „ 8 „ Parsley - -	20 0	1 6 5	
5 „ 3 „ 25 „ Chives - -	10 0	2 19 9	
Vegetables supplied to Infirmary -	—	2 17 9	
Tons of Peat - - - - - -	—	650 5 0	
			1,009 6 4
Sales to Officers, &c.			
Butter - - - -	—	234 8 11	
Pork - - - - -	—	172 4 6	
Veal - - - -	—	10 7 8	
Vegetables - - - -	—	85 1 10	
Pigs - - - - -	—	122 11 7	
Cattle - - - - -	—	467 0 10	
Horses - - - -	—	10 1 10	
Grazing Sheep - - - -	—	62 9 6	
Turnips - - - -	—	28 7 0	
Hay - - - - -	—	79 10 0	
			1,272 8 8
Total - - -	- -	- -£	2,281 10 0

Governor's Report.

Peat Gas Works.

Statement showing the approximate Quantity of Gas manufactured and consumed in these Prisons, for the Twelve Months ending December 1865.

Months.	Peat consumed in making Gas.	Peat consumed in making Gas and heating Retorts.	Quantity of Coals.	Quantity of Gas from Peat.	Quantity of Gas from Coal.
	Cwts.	tons cwts. qrs. lbs.	Cwts.	Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet.
January -	392	39 7 1 0	228	176,400	115,140
February -	336	32 19 0 0	208	151,200	105,040
March -	297	28 0 2 0	203	133,650	102,515
April -	207	23 2 0 0	146	93,150	73,730
May -	214	23 18 3 0	104	96,300	52,520
June -	207	24 16 0 0	30	93,150	15,150
July -	193	22 16 2 0	31	86,850	15,655
August -	207	23 10 2 0	46½	93,150	23,482
September	196	21 14 0 0	61	88,200	30,805
October -	293	29 14 3 0	96½	131,850	48,733
November	434	40 16 2 0	164½	195,300	83,072
December	470	43 5 1 0	188½	211,500	95,193
Total -	3,446	354 1 0 0	1,507	1,550,700	761,035 1,550,700
					2,311,735

Cost of Manufacture.	Rate.	Amount.	Amount.
	s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Manipulation - - - - -	- -	204 2 0	
2 cast iron retorts, wg. 98¼ cwt., 15½ per cent. off	10 0	41 10 3	
Labour in setting do. - - -	- -	6 15 0	
Fire bricks and lumps - -	- -	11 4 2¼	
Iron work - - - - -	- -	3 2 9¾	
Labour in forging and fitting do. - -	- -	6 12 10½	
Timber for centres - - -	- -	14 0 0½	
Labour in making do. - - -	- -	0 10 7½	
H. S. Bricks - - - - -	- -	1 2 2½	
Metallic cement - - - -	- -	1 13 2¼	
21 yards lime - - 30 per cent. on	11 0	15 0 4	
45 „ „ - - - 22½ „ „	11 0	29 16 4½	
31 tons 19 cwt. 0 qrs. coals - - -	27 6	43 18 7½	
43 „ 8 „ 0 „ „ - - -	27 0	58 11 9½	
354 „ 1 „ 0 „ peat - - -	9 0	159 6 5½	
Red and white lead - - - -	- -	0 10 5	
			584 11 2¼
Value of product :—			
43 tons 1 cwt. 0 qrs. peat charcoal.			
32 „ 4 „ 0 „ ashes.			
75 „ 5 „ 0 - - - - -	30 0	112 17 6	
66 yards lime at half cost - - -	- -	22 8 4¼	
98 cwt. burnt iron, - - - per lb.	0 3½	1 8 7	
			136 14 5¼
Balance, being the cost of 2,311,735 ft. of gas -			447 16 9
Cost of 1,000 cubic feet of gas, about 3*s.* 11*d.*			584 11 2¼

Governor's Report.

SUMMARY for the Year 1865.

No. of Gang and Trade.	Nature of Work as particularized in Monthly Returns.	No. of Days.	Average per Man per Day of 9 Hours.	Amount.
			s. d.	*£ s. d.*
23 Gang. Smiths.	New work for and repairs to prison and prison buildings and officers' quarters; repairs to carts and implements for farm and works, and to quarry masons' and slaters' tools, and making new.	4,758	3 0½	722 19 0½
24 Gang. Masons.	New work for No. 7 building, reception-room, and entrance lodge; and repairs to prison buildings and officers' quarters throughout.	6,823	2 0⅝	711 16 6½
Attached to 33 & 24 Gangs, being Quarry and Cart party.	Quarrying and scappling granite for building and road purpose loading and carting the same from quarry to prisons and officers' quarters.	5,903	1 5	426 2 6¾
33 Gang. Stonecutters.	Dressing granite and preparing lintels, sills, quoins, &c. &c. for prison buildings.	5,289	1 10½	499 3 11¼
22 Gang. Carpenters.	New work for No. 7 building, reception-room, and covered way; sashes and stairs for No. 2 prison; sashes for No. 4 prison and other prison buildings, and repairs to the same throughout and to officers' quarters; and making and repairing carts, tools, and implements for farm and works.	5,130	2 7½	670 5 6¼
Attached to 23 Gang, being Painters and Plumbers.	Painting new work at No. 2 and 4 prisons and prison buildings; repairs to the same and to officers' quarters throughout; fixing head work to new buildings, and repairing and replacing old ditto; and making, repairing, tin work for prison furniture.	2,030	2 9½	271 12 10
		29,933		3,302 0 5½
Juveniles as Stonecutters, Carpenters, Tinworkers, and Painters.	Preparing and dressing granite for building purposes; and wood work ready for fixing; painting and paper-hanging at prison buildings and officers' quarters; and making tin work for prison furniture.	4,115	1 2	249 16 0½
	Total - - -	34,048		£ 3,551 16 5¾

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Dartmoor Convict Prison for the Year ending the 31st March 1866.

	£ s. d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks - - -	3,533 14 10
Wages of subordinate officers and servants - -	7,255 7 5
Salaries and wages of manufacturing and labour department	799 0 10
Rations for officers, or allowance in lieu thereof -	2,273 2 3
Uniforms for officers and servants - - -	1,143 5 2
Victualling prisoners - - - - -	4,888 16 2
Clothing, &c. for prisoners - - - -	697 16 9
Bedding for prisoners - - - - -	—
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. - - -	193 5 2
Medical comforts (extras for the sick) - -	381 9 4
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation - - - - - -	1,020 3 0
Gratuities, &c. to convicts - - - -	1,489 14 0
Furniture and fittings - - - - -	90 15 3
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c. - -	17 11 9
Fuel and light - - - - - -	1,891 12 7
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs - - -	1,290 17 11
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles - - -	153 18 0
Brushes, brooms, and mops - - - -	54 3 0
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c. - - -	39 13 6
Various small disbursements - - - -	730 0 8
Rent, rates, and taxes - - - - -	622 13 8
Total - - - -	28,567 1 4
Deduct,—Amount of sundry receipts, and value of productive labour - - - -	2,024 1 2
Net expenditure - -	26,543 0 2

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Dartmoor Prison, January* 10, 1866.

HAVING been by your kindness appointed to the chaplaincy of this prison in the early part of the past year, it now becomes my duty to present the annual report.

Divine worship has been conducted on Sundays and week-days in accordance with existing regulations. It is but justice to the prisoners to observe, that their demeanour on all such occasions has been most respectful and attentive.

The Holy Communion has been duly administered at stated intervals, the average number of communicants being about 33.

Short services, consisting of prayers and exposition of Holy Scripture, have been held daily in both wards of the infirmary, and the sick have individually received spiritual aid suited to their condition. The labour thus bestowed has, in many instances, been repaid by the most gratifying results. In the performance of these duties I have received valuable help from one of the schoolmasters, who also has charge of supplying library books, both to the prisoners' and officers' infirmaries.

Sixteen prisoners have died in the hospital during the past year, 15 of whom were under my spiritual care; several of these had been for months confined to their beds, and almost everyone of them expressed thankfulness for the consolations of religion afforded during their sickness. In more than one instance sceptical opinions, long persisted in, were openly renounced. Several died sincerely penitent, humbly relying on the merits of the Lord Jesus Christ.

The schools, which occupy a large portion of the Chaplain's attention, are in a very satisfactory condition. Upon my taking charge, I found the old system of daily school teaching still in operation. One of my first duties, therefore, was to organize the new system of *evening* school instruction, in accordance with the wish of the Directors, which has been efficiently carried out by the principal schoolmaster, and his colleagues.

Owing to the severity of the climate at Dartmoor, the prisoners are often prevented from out-door labours, especially on wet and foggy days. Advantage is taken of this for the purpose of education by holding school in one of the halls for the out-door gangs. Such has been the case on 38 occasions, when there has been an average attendance of 51 prisoners.

As it would require lengthy statistics to give a perfect account of the progress of education amongst all the prisoners, I shall only subjoin a brief statement relating to those received and those discharged during the year, viz:—

Of 277 prisoners received, 42 were well instructed on their reception; 76 were tolerably so; and 159 could read, write, and cypher but little, or not at all. Of this latter number there are about 50 who have made marked improvement, while many of the others have been here so short a time that no progress can yet be recorded.

There have been 271 prisoners discharged, or removed to other prisons during the year, of whom 204 had made considerable progress in reading, writing, and arithmetic, while with regard to the remainder the results were not so satisfactory.

Chaplain's Report.

The library continues to be regarded with much interest by all the prisoners, and they appreciate highly the weekly exchanging of books, which is now regularly carried out in all the divisions.

The average number of books in actual use is over 500, and the average number exchanged weekly 350, making a total of nearly 17,000 issues in the course of the year. By this means alone a vast amount of useful information must have been communicated.

The Juvenile Prisoners.

A few remarks will suffice with reference to the juveniles, about 30 of whom, the remnant of Parkhurst, still remain in No. 1 prison. They are employed in various trades during the day, the *evenings only* being now devoted to education under one of the schoolmasters, who also superintends the bookbinding department. The boys have bound 971 volumes, and repaired 200 during the year, by which means the library books are kept in good condition.

It is a pleasure to know that some of these youths have profited by the pains bestowed on them and are now supporting themselves by honest labour. Several letters have been received from them, the following within the last few days :—

"Sir,

"Five years ago it is since I was placed under you; at that time, not knowing how to write my own name, but I am happy to return thanks to you for pushing me on in every way. It has been the means of getting me up in the world, as I have done this last 18 months, and I hope all the boys will follow my example.

"Yours truly,

"To Mr. Cooper." "J. S. A."

The progress in education made by the juveniles is very satisfactory, as appears from the tabular statement annexed.

In concluding this report I would refer with pleasure to the hearty co-operation which I have experienced from Mr. Clifton, the late Governor, and also from Captain Stopford, as well as to the cordial good feeling which pervades all departments of this prison.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
William H. Duke, M.A.,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of H.M. Convict Prisons.

The following TABLE shows the EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS made by the JUVENILE PRISONERS at DARTMOOR.

	Attainments.	Reading.					Spelling.					Writing.					Arithmetic.				
		Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	None at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	None at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	None at all.	Higher Rules.	Compound Rules.	Simple Rules.	Simple Addition.	None.
Acquirements of 21 boys who were discharged during the year -	At reception -	0	4	13	2	2	0	2	15	0	4	0	2	14	2	3	2	2	4	7	6
	At liberation -	14	6	1	0	0	10	10	1	0	0	7	12	2	0	0	14	4	3	0	0
Acquirements of 24 boys transferred to other prisons - - -	At reception -	0	2	16	3	3	0	1	17	4	2	0	1	18	2	3	1	3	6	8	6
	On transfer - -	17	7	0	0	0	10	11	3	0	0	5	19	0	0	0	16	6	2	0	0
Acquirements of 26 boys who are now in prison - - -	At reception -	0	3	12	6	5	0	4	8	6	8	1	0	12	6	7	5	1	1	8	11
	On 31st Dec. 1865	11	9	5	0	1	8	9	7	1	1	8	9	8	0	1	12	10	3	0	1

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Dartmoor Prison, January* 10, 1866.

Medical Officer's Report.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the medical report for the year ending December 31st, 1865.

The sanitary condition of the prison has been, on the whole, satisfactory. With the exception of some cases of fever of a remittent type, and an outbreak of diarrhœa in the month of September, there has been a complete exemption from cases of an epidemic character. The cases of fever, which have continued to occur occasionally up to the present time, cannot be traced to any assignable cause, and although in several instances a precarious state of debility was produced, I am happy to state that death ensued in none.

The diarrhœa cases which were of a simple character were speedily amenable to treatment and probably due to atmospheric causes.

Rheumatic affections were, as in previous years, most frequent, owing to the dampness of the climate, and the wet boggy nature of the ground in which the most able-bodied of the prisoners work. To the same cause may be referred the large number of cases of affections of the respiratory organs. I would here beg to observe that the climate of Dartmoor is especially objectionable in the more advanced cases of lung disease, while in the earlier stages experience has proved that in many cases the greatest benefit has arisen from it.

In cases of a scrofulous tendency also the happiest results are experienced, from even a short residence in such a pure and highly oxyginated atmosphere.

Of diseases of a contagious character I may allude to two cases of itch, which were detected at one of the periodical examinations of the prisoners, but which, owing to the prompt measures adopted, were speedily cured and its further spread arrested.

An unusually large number of surgical cases, arising from accident, were treated during the year, and amongst these I would instance two cases of a serious nature, caused by the accidental explosion of a "blast" in a granite quarry, by which prisoner 7,470, G. S., and 7,073, J. W., received severe injuries. The former sustained a compound fracture of the scull, the right eyeball together with the roof and inner wall of the orbit being driven into the brain, the right ear blown off, and the right arm fractured and lacerated. After a lingering illness of seven weeks, during which time he recovered entire consciousness and raised a strong hope of his ultimate recovery, he succumbed to the extensive injuries to the brain.

The latter, J. W., received injuries which necessitated amputation of the left forearm and right thumb, but the right hand, although much injured, was preserved, and on his subsequent discharge from the prison there appeared every prospect of its becoming a useful limb.

These cases were of so serious a nature that it was considered necessary to call in Mr. Pearse, the Consulting Surgeon, and I had the benefit of his assistance during the operations.

Amputation of the left upper arm of prisoner 7,589, W. C., was performed in consequence of extensive ulceration, the result of a burn sustained when a child. This prisoner was discharged cured, with a very good stump, five weeks after the operation, and has since been

Medical Officer's Report.

enabled to perform a good day's work by means of an artificial limb with a hook.

Several other minor operations were performed with satisfactory results.

16 deaths occurred during the year, being an increase of three over those of last year. This increase, I think, may be attributed to the fact that during the last 18 months there were no removals to Woking of the more advanced cases of disease, as had been the custom in previous years.

Of the 16 deaths, 11 were from disease of the respiratory or circulatory organs ; one from accident, one from typhoid fever, two from exhaustion produced by chronic abscesses, and one from serous apoplexy.

There were no cases of real insanity, but several attempts to feign madness were detected. Two prisoners attempted to commit suicide, but there was every reason to believe that, in both instances, the attempt was feigned.

The juvenile prisoners have exhibited the most perfect state of health, and a considerable number having reached the age of 18 were drafted to able-bodied prisons.

Seven officers were recommended for superannuation, on medical grounds, and two were discharged from the service as physically unfit for further duty.

The attendance on the wives and families of the officers was less than in previous years, there having been no epidemic amongst them.

The wards of the hospital are in a very satisfactory condition.

In conclusion, I have great pleasure in testifying to the able assistance and zeal with which I have been supported by the Assistant Surgeon. To the principal infirmary warder, a most intelligent and able officer, and to the rest of the infirmary staff, my thanks are due for the manner in which they have endeavoured to carry out my orders. The dispenser has also performed his duties in the most efficient manner.

I have the honour to remain
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
HENRY F. ASKHAM,
Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors of H.M. Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

INFIRMARY REPORT of the CONVICT PRISON at DARTMOOR for the Year ending 31st Dec. 1865.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1865.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1865.
1. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.					
Cynanche Tonsillaris	—	4	4	—	—
Diarrhœa	—	107	107	—	—
Dysentery	—	3	3	—	—
Influenza and Catarrh	2	25	27	—	—
Febricula	—	86	82	—	4
Ague	—	1	1	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	1	—	1	—
Rheumatic Fever	—	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas	—	5	5	—	—
Syphilis	2	2	3	—	1
2. DROPSY, CANCER, AND DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.					
Anasarca	—	2	2	—	—
Abscess	6	91	93	1	3
Ulcer	4	71	73	—	2
3. TUBERCULAR DISEASES.					
Scrofula	1	12	12	—	1
Phthisis	4	29	24	5	4
Hæmoptysis	—	29	29	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	—	1	—	1	—
4. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.					
Cephalitis	—	9	9	—	—
Apoplexy	—	3	1	2	—
Paraplegia	1	—	1	—	—
Other forms of Paralysis	1	2	3	—	—
Epilepsy	—	9	9	—	—
Dementia	—	1	1	—	—
Neuralgia	—	4	4	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	—	4	4	—	—
5. DISEASES OF HEART AND ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.					
Palpitatio	—	4	4	—	—
Syncope	—	6	6	—	—
Varicose Veins	—	1	1	—	—
Other Diseases of the Heart and Organs of Circulation	1	—	—	1	—
6. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.					
Laryngitis	—	3	1	2	—
Bronchitis	3	22	22	1	3

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Dartmoor—*continued.*

Medical Officer's Report.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1865.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1865.
Pleuritis	—	26	26	—	—
Pneumonia	1	3	4	—	—
Asthma	1	4	5	—	—
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs.					
Gastritis	—	1	1	—	—
Hæmatemesis	—	3	2	—	1
Dyspepsia	—	44	44	—	—
Melæna	—	1	1	—	—
Obstipation	—	9	9	—	—
Colic	—	22	22	—	—
Hernia, Reducible	2	16	18	—	—
„ Strangulated	—	2	2	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	1	7	8	—	—
Vermes	—	5	5	—	—
Fistula in Ano	—	1	—	—	1
Other Diseases of the Digestive Organs	—	9	9	—	—
8. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.					
Nephritis	—	1	1	—	—
Hæmaturia	—	8	8	—	—
Albuminuria	—	1	1	—	—
Stricture of Urethra	1	17	18	—	—
Orchitis	—	1	1	—	—
Hydrocele	—	3	3	—	—
Other Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	1	7	8	—	—
9. Diseases of Joints and Bones.					
Muscular Rheumatism	2	23	24	—	1
Periostitis	—	6	6	—	—
Diseases of Bones	—	8	4	—	4
„ Joints	—	4	3	1	—
10. Diseases of the Integumentary System.					
Carbuncle	—	3	3	—	—
Boils	—	10	10	—	—
Lepra	—	2	1	—	1
Scabies	—	2	2	—	—
Eczema	—	4	3	—	1
Other Diseases of the Skin	2	7	9	—	—
11. Diseases of the Organs of Sense.					
Ophthalmia	2	7	9	—	—
Ottorrhœa	—	4	4	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	—	12	12	—	—

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Dartmoor—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1865.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1865.
12. Accidents and Injuries.					
Contusions	2	72	73	—	1
Sprains	—	10	10	—	—
Fractures	—	4	4	—	—
Incised and Punctured Wounds	—	8	8	—	—
Burns and Scalds	1	1	2	—	—
Other Accidents and Injuries	1	2	2	1	—
Attempts at Suicide	—	2	2	—	—
13. Feigned Diseases.					
Malingering	—	36	35	—	1
Observatio	—	5	1	—	4
Total	42	961	955	16	32

A RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS received from other Prisons, and their respective DISEASES, for the Year ending 31st December 1865.

From whence received.	No remarks.	Scrofula.	Morbus Cordis.	Debility.	Age and Feeble.	Hæmorrhoids.	Varicose Veins.	Ulcer.	Injury.	Epilepsy.	Stricture.	Hernia.	Rheumatism.	Bronchitis.	Deformed, Stiff Arms, Legs, or Joints.	Diseased Scrotum, Rectum or Testes.	Hæmoptysis.	Ophthalmia or Amaurasis,	Lost. Arm.	Lost. Leg.	Pulmonary Affection.	Paralysis.	Asthma.	Deaf.	Skin Disease.	Chronic Cough.	Enlarged Glands.	Lame.	Phthisis.	Ottorrhea.	Necrosis.	Fistula.	Total.
Millbank - -	33	16	1	6	9	–	–	1	1	–	–	3	–	–	4	4	1	3	1	4	1	1	2	–	–	1	–	6	8	1	–	1	108
Woking - -	23	11	1	12	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	6	4	3	13	1	2	5	5	–	–	4	–	1	1	4	–	5	12	–	4	1	130
Perth - -	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
Leicester - -	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	15
Chatham - -	1	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	13
Wakefield -	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Portsmouth -	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Pentonville -	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	3
Portland - -	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Bedford - -	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Total -	116	27	3	20	10	2	3	2	3	1	5	11	4	3	22	6	3	9	6		1	7	3	1	1	5	1	13	21	1	4	2	320

Medical Officer's Report.

No. II.—General Health of Convicts confined in Dartmoor Prison for the Year ending December 31, 1865.

State of Health.	Remaining, 1st January 1865.	Received since.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining as per Inspection 1st January 1866.
Healthy	34	112	146	77	69
Ditto, lost hand or arm	—	5	5	—	5
Ditto, „ leg	6	2	8	2	6
Ditto, „ eye	1	—	1	—	1
Ditto, lame	46	22	68	24	44
Ditto, ruptured	12	4	16	2	14
Ditto, aged (over 60)	2	9	11	2	9
Delicate	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, lost hand or arm	4	1	5	2	3
Ditto, „ leg	6	2	8	—	8
Ditto, „ eye	2	—	2	2	—
Ditto, lame	27	6	33	8	25
Ditto, ruptured	50	9	59	17	42
Infirm and aged (over 60)	23	2	25	5	20
Rheumatism	13	3	16	8	8
Ophthalmia	16	9	25	3	22
Bronchitis	17	6	23	7	16
Hæmoptysis	5	3	8	2	6
Paralysis	4	7	11	2	9
Hæmorrhoids	4	1	5	1	4
Morbus cordis	17	4	21	5	16
Epilepsia	20	1	21	7	14
Asthma	4	4	8	5	3
Debilitas	17	17	34	18	16
Phthisis	71	22	93	35	58
Scrofula	48	21	69	12	57
Stricture	5	6	11	5	6
Ulcer	10	2	12	1	11
Varicose veins	30	3	33	12	21
Diseased joints	7	1	8	3	5
Injuries	14	2	16	3	13
Spinal disease	5	5	10	1	9
Syphilis	3	2	5	3	
Contracted chest	2	—	2	—	
Diseased scrotum	15	1	16	—	
Abscess	2	5	7	1	
Eruptions	1	—	1	1	—
Disease of bones	3	7	10	1	9
„ rectum	3	—	3	—	3
Dysentery, chronic	—	1	1	—	1
Dyspepsia	8	4	12	5	7
Skin disease	3	2	5	3	2
Incontinence of urine	1	1	2	1	1
Deaf	2	—	2	2	—
Disease of testes	2	3	5	—	5
Lupus of nose	1	—	1	—	1
Fistula	—	2	2	—	2
Polypus	1	—	1	—	1
Ottorrhœa	—	1	1	—	1
Total	567	320	887	288	599

No. III.— Annual Return of Convicts' Ages on Conviction, confined in the Establishment, for the Year 1865.

Ages.	Number of Prisoners remaining on 1st January 1865.	Received during the Year.	Total.	Discharged during the Year.								Number remaining on 1st January 1866.
				Pardoned.	Licensed.	Discharged.	Removed.	Embarked.	Escaped.	Died.	Total discharged.	
Above 10 and under 20 -	121	13	134	- -	87	4	33	- -	- -	1	75	59
„ 20 „ 30 -	225	142	367	1	74	2	48	- -	- -	8	133	234
„ 30 „ 40 -	132	80	212	- -	42	3	15	- -	- -	2	62	150
„ 40 „ 50 -	69	49	118	- -	18	- -	10	- -	- -	2	30	88
„ 50 „ 60 -	66	25	91	- -	18	- -	1	- -	- -	2	21	70
„ 60 „ 70 -	22	14	36	- -	11	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	12	24
Total - -	635	323	958	1	200	9	107	—	—	16	333	625

Medical Officer's Report.

A Return of the Number of Officers on the Sick List during the Year 1865.

Numerals substituted for Names.	Disease.	Total Number of Days sick.	How disposed of.
1	Catarrh	8	Discharged from service.
1	,,	6	,,
1	,,	5	,,
1	Epileptic fit	2	,,
1	Congestion of brain	2	,,
2	Dyspepsia	12	To duty.
3	Febricula	4	,,
4	Lumbago	6	,,
4	,,	5	,,
4	,,	7	,,
5	Catarrh	5	,,
6	,,	3	,,
7	Wound of leg	16	,,
8	Catarrh	8	,,
9	,,	3	Still on.
10	Apoplexy	23	Discharged from service.
10	Apoplectic seizure	14	,,
10	,, ,,	31	,,
10	,, ,,	30	,,
11	Lumbago	10	To duty.
11	Catarrh	8	,,
12	,,	7	,,
13	Inflamed cheek	3	,,
14	Sore throat	15	,,
15	Rheumatism	24	,,
16	Diarrhœa	5	,,
16	Varicose ulcer	5	,,
16	Lumbago	2	,,
17	Quinsy	8	,,
18	Colic	1	,,
19	Catarrh	7	,,
20	Rheumatism	5	,,
21	Diarrhœa	6	,,
22	Catarrh	12	,,
22	Gastritis	18	Still on.
23	Abscess	8	To duty.
24	Lumbago	7	,,
25	Catarrh	13	,,
26	Boil	4	,,
27	Catarrh	3	,,
28	Rheumatic gout	10	,,
29	Pleuritis	15	,,
30	Heart diseased	1	Discharged from service.
30	,,	13	,,
30	,,	2	,,
30	,,	45	,,
31	Dyspepsia	16	Still on.

Return of the Number of Officers on the Sick List—*continued.*

Medical Officer's Report.

Numerals substituted for Names.	Disease.	Total Number of Days sick.	How disposed of.
32	Erysipelas	8	To duty.
33	Catarrh	13	,,
33	,,	7	,,
34	,,	3	,,
34	,,	6	,,
35	,,	12	,,
35	,,	14	,,
35	Lumbago	3	,,
36	Iritis	8	,,
36	,,	10	,,
36	Earache	7	,,
37	Abscess	8	,,
38	Nephritis	9	,,
38	,,	9	,,
38	Catarrh	8	,,
39	Febriculæ	10	,,
40	Chronic rheumatism	7	,,
41	Colic	1	,,
42	Diarrhœa	5	,,
43	Enlarged glands	8	,,
44	Inflammation of windpipe	11	,,
44	Tonsillitis	8	,,
45	Sprain	2	,,
45	Inflammation of toe in consequence of injury.	4	,,
46	Ulcer	50	Discharged from service.
46	,,	60	,,
47	Febricula	9	To duty.
48	,,	15	,,
49	Carbuncle	6	,,
50	Sprain	4	,,
51	Eruption	4	,,
52	Abscess	8	,,
53	Catarrh	7	,,
54	Lumbago	12	,,
55	Pleuritis	7	,,
56	Abscess	5	,,
57	Severe bruise from a fall when on duty.	5	Still on.
58	Catarrh	7	To duty.
59	Febriculæ	4	,,
60	Catarrh	4	,,
60	Vertigo	1	,,
61	Abscess	2	,,
62	Febriculæ	8	,,
62	,,	7	,,
63	Quinsey	4	,,
64	Febricula	4	Still on.

No. IV.—Particulars of Deceased Convicts during the Year 1865.

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement.			Total Period passed in Association.			Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received at Dartmoor, from		Cause of Removal to this Prison.	General State of Health in this Prison.	Cause of Death.	Total Period passed in Hospital.		Date of Decease.	P. M. Remarks.
			Years.	Mths.	Days.	Years.	Mths.	Days.			Where.	When.				Mths.	Days.		
6,921	G. W.	22	0	6	17	2	0	24	1862. July 12	6	Wakefield	1863. Feb. 25	Heart disease.	Very indifferent.	Heart disease.	2	11	1865. Feb. 7	Lungs quite healthy. Slight pleural adhesion on right side. Eccentric hypertrophy of heart. Semilunar and mitral valves thick and almost of cartilaginous hardness. Heart weighed 27 ozs.
7,366	G. F.	33	1	2	28	1	0	7	1863. Jan. 8	3	Chatham	1864. April 19	Debility.	Indifferent.	Phthisis laryngea.	1	23	April 2	Opening into larynx much contracted. Lining membrane of windpipe thickened and inflamed throughout. Bronchi and air cells filled with muco-purulent matter. Large amyloid deposit of syphilitic origin in right testicle. Cirrhosis of liver.
7,649	R. S.	62	1	0	2	0	6	15	1863. Oct. 20	10	Chatham	1865. Mar. 3	Asthma.	Very indifferent.	Laryngitis.	0	27	April 29	The sides of the rima glottidis very much thickened. Lining membrane of larynx and trachea very much inflamed and covered with thick ropy muco-purulent matter, which was also very abundant in bronchi and air-vesicles.

7,477	F. D.	35	0	11	8	1	3	12	1863. Mar. 23	10	Woking	1864. July 14	Fit for labour.	Bad.	Phthisis	10	4	May 30	Large scrofulous sinuses burrowing amongst the muscles of the right side of neck. Both lungs in an advanced state of tubercular disease. Pleuritic adhesions on both sides. Tubercular ulceration of intestines.
7,255	J. S.	24	0	10	4	1	4	6	1863. April 6	8	Millbank	1864. Feb. 5	Scrofula.	Bad.	Phthisis.	5	11	[illegible]	Both lungs very much diseased. Pleuritic adhesions in both sides. Large cavity in apex of right lung. Intestines much ulcerated.
7,527	W. A.	24	0	5	25	1	5	5	1863. July 20	4	Woking	1864. Sept. 27	In good health and fit for labour.	Very indifferent.	Tubercular meningitis.	3	16	June 9	Tubercular deposit on the dura mater. A small quantity of pus and gelatiniform matter along the superior sinuses. Serum between the membranes and in the ventricles. Miliary tubercle in apices of both lungs.
7,470	G. S.	29	0	8	13	1	2	25	1863. July 24	4	Woking	1864. June 16	Fit for labour.	Good.	Softening of brain, result of compound fracture of skull.	1	21	June 21	Right anterior lobe of brain very much softened and infiltrated with pus cells, the pus extending backwards along the base. Numerous small pieces of bone in the brain substance, being portions of the floor and inner wall of right orbit. Extensive fracture of right great wing of sphenoid extending across right parietal bone. Membranes and anterior lobe of brain much discoloured by grains of powder driven in at the time of explosion. The fracture of right radius received at the time of the accident found to be completely united.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—*cont.*

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement.			Total Period passed in Association.			Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received at Dartmoor, from		Cause of Removal to this Prison.	General State of Health in this Prison.	Cause of Death.	Total Period passed in Hospital.		Date of decease.	P. M. Remarks.
			Years.	Mths.	Days.	Years.	Mths.	Days.			Where.	When.				Mths.	Days.		
7,288	P. D.	27	0	9	6	1	6	19	1862. May 28	7	Millbank	1864. Feb. 12	Phthisis.	Bad.	Phthisis.	8	25	1865. July 11	Both lungs in an advanced state of tubercular disease.
7,491	G. R.	43	0	8	13	1	7	12	1863. April 6	10	Woking	1864. July 28	Fit for labour.	Indifferent.	Typhoid fever.	2	7	July 19	Dura mater towards the apex thickened and adherent to subjacent membranes, with abundant inflammatory deposit.
7,072	J. W.	59	0	4	22	2	9	11	1862. July 14	10	Chatham	1863. May 19	Deafness and general debility.	Indifferent.	Disease of ankle joint.	5	14	Aug. 28	Caries of tarsal bones of right foot, and of the lower articulating surface of tibia. Ligaments uniting these bones gangrenous.
7,246	H. D.	21	0	11	17	1	10	9	1862. Dec. 1	6	Pentonville.	1863. Oct. 28	Phthisis.	Bad.	Phthisis.	16	15	Sept. 12	Both lungs diseased throughout. A large cavity in apex of left lung. Extensive pleuritic adhesions on both sides. Intestines ulcerated.
7,800	J. H.	47	1	1	29	1	2	8	1863. June 22		Woking	1865. Aug. 3	Partial paralysis.	Indifferent.	Serous apoplexy.	0	13	Oct. 16	Membranes of the brain very much congested; the ventricles full of serous fluid. About 4 oz. of serum in the calvarium after removal of the brain.

7,327	A. W.	29	0	8	28	2	6	25	1862. Aug. 14	15	Ports-mouth.	1864. Apr. 15	Scrofula.	Bad.	Psoas abscess.	15	27	Oct. 30	The opening of abscess upwards and outwards from the right anterior superior spine of ilium. Large quantities of pus in cavity of pelois around psoas and iliacus intermus muscles of right sids. Portions of these muscles in a gangrenous state. Caries of internal surface of ilium close to right sacro iliac symphydis. Collection of pus round great brochanter of left femur.
7,738	J. D.	56	0	10	25	1	9	2	1863. Mar. 24	8	Woking	1865. July 27	Debility.	Very indifferent.	Chronic bronchitis.	1	11	Nov. 5	Extensive bronchitic inflammation in both lungs. Collapse of base of right lung.
7,764	J. A.	23	0	7	12	1	5	18	1863. Nov. 16	3	Woking	1865. July 27	Hernia.	Very indifferent.	Apoplexy consequent diseased heart.	3	24	Dec. 5	A large cavity in right hemisphere of brain filled with coagulated blood which had evidently been effused for some time; clots weighed 3 oz. Rupture of one of the terminal branches of internal carotid was found to have taken place. Fresh clots in both lateral ventricles. Heart much ertrophied; weighed 21 oz. Pericardium adherent all round, and attached to diaphragm and left pleura. Aortic valves covered with fleshy vegetations.
7,155	H. M.	27	0	6	22	2	5	29	1862. Nov. 27	10	Millbank	1863. June 19	Phthisis.	Bad.	Phthisis.	10	29	Dec. 18	Both lungs infiltrated with tubercule. Cavities in the apices. Intestines ulcerated.

No. V.—Meteorological Table for the Year 1865.

Month.	Daily average Readings of Barometer.	Daily average Readings of Thermometer.					Depth of Rain.	Weather.			Direction of Wind.											
		At 8 A.M.	At 12 noon.	At 4 P.M.	Highest.	Lowest.		Fair Days.	Partially Wet or Foggy.	Wet Days.	N.	N.E.	N.W.	S.	S.E.	S.W.	E.	W.	N. N.W.	W. S.W.	W. N.W.	Variable.
		Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	In.				Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
January -	29·30	$32\frac{6}{31}$	$35\frac{14}{31}$	$32\frac{23}{31}$	45	22	10·28	8	18	5	1	2	8	–	–	6	5	3	–	–	–	6
February	29·57	$34\frac{14}{28}$	$37\frac{26}{28}$	$36\frac{17}{28}$	48	23	6·30	8	17	3	1	5	4	–	2	2	2	3	–	–	–	9
March -	29·61	$32\frac{9}{31}$	$36\frac{28}{31}$	$36\frac{8}{31}$	47	20	5·43	13	14	4	4	4	8	–	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	8
April -	29·85	$50\frac{1}{30}$	$58\frac{28}{30}$	$57\frac{4}{30}$	73	40	0·75	22	8	–	–	6	2	–	3	3	11	2	–	–	–	3
May -	29·62	$50\frac{21}{31}$	$57\frac{1}{31}$	$54\frac{22}{31}$	68	43	5·35	18	10	3	–	2	3	1	1	11	3	2	–	–	–	8
June -	29·94	$59\frac{7}{30}$	$66\frac{18}{30}$	$68\frac{11}{30}$	80	50	1·68	26	2	2	1	3	10	–	1	1	8	–	–	–	–	6
July -	29·73	$57\frac{29}{31}$	$63\frac{4}{31}$	$62\frac{10}{31}$	76	54	7·15	16	14	1	–	–	11	–	2	10	–	–	–	–	–	8
August -	29·63	$55\frac{15}{31}$	$60\frac{22}{31}$	$60\frac{13}{31}$	72	44	10·14	14	13	4	2	–	6	–	–	11	3	2	–	–	–	7
September	29·94	$57\frac{6}{30}$	$65\frac{13}{30}$	$64\frac{3}{30}$	73	50	0·62	24	4	2	1	3	2	–	2	6	9	–	–	–	–	7
October -	29·33	$47\frac{27}{31}$	$53\frac{30}{31}$	$52\frac{21}{31}$	65	37	10·46	14	14	3	2	3	5	–	1	5	7	3	–	–	–	5
November	29·55	$41\frac{14}{30}$	42	$43\frac{11}{30}$	54	35	11·70	11	14	5	–	5	5	–	3	8	3	–	–	–	–	6
December	29·79	$41\frac{10}{31}$	$46\frac{20}{31}$	$45\frac{27}{31}$	48	32	9·64	19	6	6	1	4	1	4	1	6	–	3	–	–	–	11
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79·50	193	134	38	13	37	65	5	18	70	55	18	–	–	–	84

WOKING AND BROADMOOR PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Invalid Convict Prison, Woking,
9th January, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to submit my report for the year 1865.

Governor's Report.

It will be remembered that I was transferred to the governorship of this prison from that of Millbank in October last, vice Captain Warren, who retired from the service in that month.

State of the Buildings.

The buildings and fences are in a good state. The staff of artizans, assisted by a few prisoners, has executed the ordinary repairs.

No new works have been erected; but the gas works connected with the prison have been leased to a contractor, who is bound to supply gas according to a scale of prices regulated by the quantity consumed.

Conduct of Subordinate Officers.

The conduct of subordinate officers has been satisfactory.

The following changes have taken place in the general staff:—

The Reverend F. W. Smyth, visiting priest, appointed vice the Reverend T. Donovan.

Two clerks transferred to other prisons, one leaving on promotion, and two clerks joined on transfer.

One principal warder discharged with a pension, one warder with a gratuity, one warder and one assistant-warder transferred to other prisons, one warder and one assistant-warder received on transfer, two assistant warders resigned, and three new officers appointed.

The gas maker and his assistant discharged, the former with a pension, and the latter with a gratuity.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory, three only having been subjected to punishment in the penal class.

Reference to the tabular statement will show the daily average number in confinement at this prison to have been 496, and the daily average number of offences to have been 0·9.

Many of these offences are committed by a few prisoners, generally speaking old men who cannot bridle their tongue, and of whom it may be said they have no other weapons of offence, hence assaults upon officers are very rare.

Governor's Report.

Treatment of Prisoners.

I have every reason to believe that proper treatment has been meted out to prisoners, that is to say, treatment according to rules without favour or affection, and without undue harshness, and I think this is fairly shown by a contented spirit.

The mark system operates well. Prisoners are aware of their exact standing, and, I may almost say, of the precise consequences of violation of rule.

Correspondence with disreputable relatives and friends has been disallowed, and it is to be hoped that this measure will tend to deprive them of their old associates.

Out of 36 inquiries, I am happy to say 23 have been favourable.

An uncomfortable prison life will deter many from returning to their old trade, and I find in prisoners' letters to their friends many allusions to the rigorous discipline to which they are now subjected.

Employment of Prisoners.

The able-bodied have been employed on the farm, and the remainder, with the exception of a few artizans, tailors, shoemakers, bookbinders, and washers, have picked oakum for Her Majesty's dockyards; the oakum pickers consist of old men and cripples.

A few of these have been employed knitting stockings, see Appendix for detailed information.

The Farm.

The crops were good, consisting of oats, barley, turnips, potatoes, and other vegetables that could be profitably brought to account in the kitchen.

It is cultivated by the spade, and the piggery and the drainage of the prison afford manure.

Much heavy work has been performed in cutting deep drains on the southern slope, and the prisoners are now chiefly employed in preparing the north front for the erection of a female convict prison.

The daily average number of men thus employed has been 75, and the number of hours they have been so employed has been seven.

Escapes.

No escapes have been effected, but on the 24th November two prisoners belonging to the same working party outside the boundary wall made the attempt. Work had just ceased for the day, and the party had been ordered to collect the tools and fall in to return to the prison, when off they started. The guard, however, was on the alert, and fired with some effect. They were shortly recaptured by the aid of some labourers, whose path they attempted to cross.

Licences.

144 prisoners have been discharged on licence, of which number nine were assisted by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, and the application of two was declined in consequence of bad character.

Governor's Report.

Of the whole number licensed, I find 16 have not claimed their gratuity, and 10 are overdue for a trifling balance.

It is not, however, to be concluded that these men have relapsed into error, but rather that they have not considered it worth while to take the necessary steps to enable them to receive the balance. Neither does it follow that those who have claimed no portion of their gratuity are in confinement or apprehensive of it, and therefore shun the police through whom only they can receive the gratuity, as a good few emigrate.

Suicides.

There have been no attempts, feigned or serious, to commit suicide.

Deaths.

The deaths have numbered 42.

Abuses.

I am not aware of any.

Rules.

The rules have, I believe, been observed, except where brought to the notice of a Director.

I have only to add that I have visited the working party of convicts stationed at Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum at regular intervals, and have received a most favourable report from the resident officer in charge, Mr. Chief Warder Sutherland, which I have the honour herewith to forward.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
R. D. J. Bramly,
Governor.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Governor's Report.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from the above Establishments between the 1st January 1865, and 31st December 1865.

On the 1st January 1865—			
The number of convicts in Woking prison			514
Received during the year from—			
Convict Prisons	Millbank	105	
	Pentonville	13	
	Portland	35	
	Portsmouth	56	
	Chatham	48	
			257
County and Borough Prisons under Contract with the Government.	Wakefield	22	
	Leicester	6	
	Perth	7	
	Bedford	10	
	Northampton	2	
	Nottingham	2	
	Taunton	6	
	Petworth	1	
	Aylesbury	1	
			57
Disposed of during the year, by—			
Transfers to Convict Prisons.	Millbank	3	
	Portland	4	
	Dartmoor	130	
	Portsmouth	16	
			153
To Horsemonger Lane Gaol, for trial			1
Discharged	On licence	144	
	Sentence expired	6	
Deaths		42	
Number remaining 31st December 1865			482
Total			828

APPENDIX (A).—STATEMENT of WORK performed by SHOEMAKERS, TAILORS, WASHERS, BOOKBINDERS, STOCKING KNITTERS, and OAKUM PICKERS, during the Year 1865. Governor's Report.

No. and Description.		Rate.	Amount.
Shoemakers.		*s. d.*	*£ s. d.*
230½ Pairs Prison Boots	made at	3 6	40 6 9
66 „ Shoes	„	2 6	8 5 0
127 „ Liberty Boots	„	3 6	22 4 6
71½ „ „ Shoes	„	2 6	8 18 9
20 Cripple Boots	„	5 0	5 0 0
314 Pairs Slippers	„	1 8	26 3 4
488 Badges	„	0 2	4 1 4
1 Artificial Leg	„	- -	0 10 0
51 Spectacle Cases	„	0 2	0 8 6
1,417 Boot and Shoe Laces, per 100	„	0 3	0 3 7
363 Pairs of Boots	repaired	1 9	31 15 3
1,310 „ Shoes	„	1 3	81 17 6
53 „ Slippers	„	0 9	1 19 9
30 Staff Cases	„	0 2	0 5 0
17 Pouches	„	0 2	0 2 10
1 Artificial Arm	„	1 0	0 1 0
1 Leather Sling	„	- -	0 5 0
			232 8 1
Tailors.			
321 Brown Jackets	made at	1 3	20 1 3
196 „ Vests	„	0 6	4 18 0
371 „ Trousers	„	1 0	18 11 0
459 Flannel Drawers	„	0 6	11 9 6
92 „ Shirts	„	0 6	2 6 0
12 „ Drawers, Liberty	„	0 8	0 8 0
11 „ Shirts „	„	0 8	0 7 4
39 Hospital Cloaks	„	2 6	4 17 6
1 Cord Vest, Liberty	„	1 6	0 1 6
1 „ Trowsers „	„	2 6	0 2 6
13 Linen Trowsers	„	1 6	0 19 6
18 „ Caps	„	0 4	0 6 0
38 „ Aprons	„	0 6	0 19 0
18 Window Blinds	„	0 1½	0 2 3
1 Chest Pad	„	0 6	0 0 6
174 Pillow Cases	„	0 1½	1 1 9
8 „ Ticks	„	0 1½	0 1 0
69 Towels	„	0 1	0 5 9
1 Chain Bag	„	0 4	0 0 4
154 Knee Covers, per doz.	„	0 3	0 3 2
320 Pairs of Cloth Slippers	„	1 6	24 0 0
555 Check Caps	„	0 4	9 5 0
26 Braces	„	0 1	0 2 2
485 Jackets, Badged	„	0 2	4 0 10
637 Brown Jackets	repaired	0 4	10 12 4
380 „ Vests	„	0 2	3 3 4
1,832 „ Trowsers	„	0 4	30 10 8
341 Slops and Aprons	„	0 1	1 8 5
83 Hospital Cloaks	„	0 4	1 7 8
32 Trusses	„	2 0	3 4 0
88 Blankets	„	0 2	0 14 8
71 Rugs	„	0 8	2 7 4
115 Pillow Cases	„	0 0½	0 4 9
1,737 Sheets	„	0 1	7 4 9
3,005 Flannel Shirts	„	0 1½	18 15 7
2,824 „ Drawers	„	0 1½	17 13 0
1,726 Cotton Shirts	„	0 1½	10 15 9
Carried forward		- -	212 12 1

Governor's Report.

Statement, &c.—*cont.*

Description.	Rate.	Amount.
	s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward		212 12 1
2,983 Handkerchiefs repaired	0 1½	12 8 1
24 Day Caps „	0 1	0 2 0
4 Night „ „	0 0½	0 0 2
18 Towels hemmed „	0 1	0 1 6
4,640 Pairs of Stockings „	0 0¼	19 3 4
46 Uniform Great Coats „	1 0	2 6 0
55 „ Frock „ „	3 6	9 12 6
32 „ Jackets „	2 6	4 0 0
140 „ Trowsers „	1 0	7 0 0
1 „ Cap „	0 1	0 0 1
Altering Liberty Clothing fitted		4 10 0
		271 15 9
Washers.	per doz.	
28,674 Cotton Shirts	0 6	59 14 9
15,891 Flannel Shirts	0 3	16 11 1
15,360 „ Drawers	0 4	21 6 8
28,244 Pairs Stockings	0 1	9 16 2
58,804 Handkerchiefs	0 0¾	15 6 3
69,621 Towels	0 4	96 13 11
17,147 Sheets	0 7	41 13 7
1,026 Blankets	1 4	5 14 0
5,532 Pillow Cases	0 6	11 10 6
941 Slops	0 4	1 6 2
1,249 Aprons	0 2	0 17 4
978 Table Cloths	0 8	2 14 4
4,275 Night Caps	0 2	2 19 4
611 Bed Ticks	0 7	1 9 9
223 Rugs	1 0	0 18 7
923 Jackets	0 4	1 5 8
787 Trowsers	0 10	2 14 8
805 Bread Bags	0 2	0 11 2
171 Check Caps	0 2	0 2 4
1,160 Pillow Slips	0 6	2 8 4
		295 14 7
Bookbinders.		
1,714 Library and School Books bound and repaired		44 15 8
Sundry work		16 11 4
		61 7 0
Stocking Knitters.		
111 Pairs Stockings made at	1 0	5 11 0
774 „ new footed	0 6	19 7 0
		24 18 0
Oakum Pickers.		
481 cwt. 1 qrs. 21 lbs. of Oakum picked at 90*s.* per 20 cwt.		108 6 6

ABSTRACT.

	£ *s.* *d.*
Shoemakers	232 8 1
Tailors	271 15 9
Washers	295 14 7
Bookbinders	61 7 0
Stocking Knitters	24 18 0
Oakum Pickers	108 6 6
	£994 9 11

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (B.)—SUMMARY of WORK performed by Invalid Prison Labour on the Farm, &c., in the Year ending 31st December 1865.

Months.	Farm Department.	Days.	Amount. £	s.	d.
January		1,726	59	9	6
February		1,430	47	17	0
March		1,863	60	15	0
April		1,776	59	8	0
May		1,882	64	12	0
June		1,787	60	6	0
July		2,175	76	3	0
August		1,809	60	15	6
September		1,902	60	16	6
October		1,184	33	7	0
November		1,638	53	0	0
December		962	24	1	0
		20,134	660	10	6

APPENDIX (C.)—STATEMENT of FARM PRODUCE sold and supplied to the Steward for consumption in the Prison, &c., during the Year 1865.

Article.	Rate. £	s.	d.	Amount. £	s.	d.
811 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs. Potatoes	0	5	10	189	6	6
82 „ 1 „ 3 „ Cabbage	0	6	0	24	13	8
85 „ 2 „ 6 „ Carrots	0	5	0	23	17	9
41 „ 2 „ 18 „ Parsnips	0	5	0	10	8	3
9 „ 1 „ 14 „ Leeks	0	10	0	4	13	9
2 „ 2 „ 4 „ Onions	0	10	0	1	7	10
9 „ 2 „ 18 „ Turnips	0	4	0	1	18	8
2 „ 0 „ 17 „ Parsley	0	10	0	1	1	10
2 „ 2 „ 3 „ Celery	0	10	0	1	5	4
Pork sold to Officers	-		-	18	10	1
Vegetables	-		-	2	3	8
28 qrs. Oats sold by contract	1	1	0	29	8	0
12 „ Barley	1	8	0	16	16	0
90 bushels small Potatoes	0	0	6	2	5	0
58 live Pigs	-		-	69	7	0
Total	-		-	387	3	4

APPENDIX (D.)—RETURN of CLASSES and SENTENCES of PRISONERS, for each Quarter of the Year 1865.

Quarter ending	Classes.					Total in Prison.	Term of Sentence.													
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Prob.	Penal.		3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	8 Years.	9 Years.	10 Years.	12 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	18 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	Life.
31st March	380	5	50	33	—	468	56	77	61	80	40	14	1	73	6	10	15	1	7	–	27
30th June -	352	13	133	75	—	573	76	95	84	86	66	20	1	78	7	10	14	1	7	1	27
30th Sept. -	284	9	114	68	1	476	51	66	68	69	69	13	—	72	6	10	15	1	9	–	27
31st Dec. -	262	36	148	33	3	482	43	64	73	68	74	15	—	77	6	10	15	1	9	–	27

APPENDIX (E.)—STATEMENT of OFFENCES and PUNISHMENTS during the Year ended December 31, 1865.

Number of Offenders punished.			Number of Prisoners not punished.	Number of Offences for which actual Punishment was inflicted.				Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Men in Prison.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Lowest Number of Men in Prison during the Year.
By Director.	By Governor.	Total.		By Director.	By Governor.	Total.	Average No. of Offences daily.				
8	186	194	634	9	329	338	0·9	50	496	828	457

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (F.)—ABSTRACT of LABOUR performed by Convicts in the Establishment for the Year ended 31st December 1865.

Nature of Employment.	Class of Men.	Number of Days.	Labour per Diem.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Carpenters	Invalid	546¼	2s. 6d. and 2s.	63	14	1½
Sawyers	Do.	181½	2s. 3d.	17	11	8½
Bricklayers and Labourers	Do.	520½	2s. 6d. and 2s. / 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d.	92	5	2¾
Smiths	Do.	632¼	2s. 6d. and 2s.	69	14	1¾
Painters	Do.	336½	2s. and 1s. 9d.	41	15	4¼
Tinman	Do.	145½	1s. 6d.	11	7	2½
Stoker	Do.	153	1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d.	10	14	3
Cooks	Do.	2,523	1s. 6d.	189	4	6
Bakers	Do.	1,288	1s. 6d.	96	12	0
Nurses	Do.	4,649	1s. 6d.	348	13	6
Washers	Do.	4,161½	6d.	104	0	9
Cleaners	Do.	6,658½	1s. 6d.	499	7	9
Farm labourers	Do.	20,134	1s. and 6d.	641	0	6
				2,186	1	0¼

APPENDIX (G.)—STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Woking Invalid Convict Prison, and for 100 able-bodied Convicts employed at Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, for the Year ending 31st March 1866.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	4,092	8	0
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	4,802	16	4
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	786	6	2
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	1,460	7	0
Uniforms for officers and servants	407	8	11
Victualling prisoners	5,047	16	3
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	1,000	1	3
Bedding for prisoners	35	18	0
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	195	5	10
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	305	4	11
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	754	2	5
Gratuities, &c. to convicts	1,782	14	7
Furniture and fittings	33	12	9
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	10	3	2
Fuel and light for general purposes	983	17	11
Buildings and ordinary repairs	420	3	9
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	291	6	0
Brushes, brooms, and mops	26	7	0
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	87	15	0
Various small disbursements	499	6	3
Rent, rates, and taxes	440	8	7
Total	23,463	10	1
Deduct amount of sundry receipts	297	14	1
Net expenditure	23,165	16	0

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Invalid Convict Establishment,
Woking, January 5, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

Chaplain's Report.

I HAVE the honour to lay before you my report for 1865.

It is necessary, perhaps, from time to time to repeat the statements made in former reports of the general system carried on in the Chaplain's department, however slight may be the changes which have taken place in it.

First, with respect to the religious ministrations in this establishment.

Daily morning service, with a lecture and exposition twice a-week, is given in the chapel, at which all the prisoners (being Protestant) except those in the hospital and refractory cells attend. Short services are performed in the hospital wards, with occasional lectures, twice a day.

On Sunday there are two full services morning and afternoon in the chapel, and shorter services morning and afternoon in the hospital.

On Sunday evening three classes for reading and prayer assemble, *voluntarily*, at which the average attendance is about 100. These are carried on by the Chaplain and two Scripture readers.

Short services are given when necessary to the occupants of the refractory cells.

The hospital is visited daily by the Chaplain and Scripture readers; and the invalids are also spoken with privately in the Chaplain's office from day to day, as they are able to attend. In this manner a large number of the prisoners are seen in the course of the year, and are dealt with in a closer and more searching manner than is possible under any other circumstances. I have often lamented in former reports what seems an inevitable disadvantage in all hospital ministrations, the close proximity of other men to the sick man with whom the minister of the Gospel is conferring on the solemn matters of the soul. Such a position is prohibitory, as may well be imagined, of all that opening out of the heart and conscience which is so important on a dying bed. Lately, a weekly meeting for prayer and religious instruction has been carried on at the wish of a few prisoners, who evince, as far as man can judge, an earnest desire to live as sincere followers of Christ. But I am unwilling in a public report to enter upon any details of a strictly spiritual nature, although the 11th rule in the Chaplain's department (which indeed under the New Prison Regulations requires some revision,) calls for a report on this very point.

The Holy Communion has been administered four times, with an average attendance of 23. Each candidate is privately seen by the Chaplain with a view to earnest exhortation and instruction; and all the proposed communicants are assembled in class for an address on the subject and prayer. Thus, at all events, every care is taken to prevent the unworthy and hypocritical reception of this Holy Sacrament. And I would remark here, by way of reply to the common belief of hypocrisy prevailing in a prison, that if out of 432 prisoners only 25 or 30 offer themselves for the Holy Communion there is surely not much reason to complain of hypocrisy even under the unwarranted and uncharitable supposition that *all* the communicants are insincere.

With respect to the secular instruction I cannot do better than quote

the following extract from the schoolmaster's (Mr. Bird) annual statement:— Chaplain's Report.

"In making my annual report of the state of the school in this prison, I beg to say that a very marked improvement has manifested itself in the general conduct of the prisoners at school. The dogged indifference to receive instruction that formerly existed has given way to an earnest desire to read, write, and cipher. Greater quietness and order prevail, and reports for misconduct are rarely needed. This change for the better is doubtless to be attributed to the 'mark system.'"

"One of the masters, when not required in the school, is employed in the infirmary wards, where from 80 to 100 prisoners are brought under instruction. This privilege is much valued by those prisoners who are able to take a part in it."

"Books of instruction are much sought after by the prisoners for use in their cells; and remarkable instances often show themselves, proving that good and proper use is made of those helps."

This favourable report fully confirms the opinion I formed and expressed some years ago on the subject of the mark system as *applied to the schools.*

I greatly hope that the increased severity and restrictions lately introduced into the prison discipline will act beneficially in deterring men who are discharged from again subjecting themselves by fresh crime to the pains of penal servitude. Judging from the expressions in their letters there is some prospect that this will be the case. But, at the same time, we must not forget that nothing but the grace of God can really change the human heart, and that in the character of the generality of prisoners there is everything to tend naturally to a renewal of their sinful habits; intense selfishness, which makes them ready to sacrifice anything and anybody to their own interests and gratification; habits of sensuality and idleness; strong passions; greedy covetousness and a total want of self constraint. What can be expected of such characters, thrown back upon society with all the disadvantage of a prison stamp and brand upon them, but that they will soon fall again into fresh crime and renewed punishment?

Many improvements have taken place in the discipline of prisons, but I still think that what is chiefly wanted now is a separate prison for the twice and thrice convicted. A far sterner fate should await those who are determined—as many are who leave these walls—to return to a career of crime.

I cannot close my report for this year without referring to the retirement by resignation of Captain Warren from the governorship of this prison, and expressing the high esteem in which I have held him as a public officer during the many years we have been associated in the convict service.

I mention with pleasure the faithful observance of their duties by the under-mentioned officers in the Chaplain's department:—the Scripture readers, and schoolmasters in this establishment.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

RAYMOND BLATHWAYT,

Chaplain.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Chaplain's Report.

STATE of EDUCATION of the total Number of Prisoners who have been received since January 1, 1865, as well as of those who were in the Prison at that time.

Prisoners who could not read on admission - -		115
Since improved, of these, so as to read imperfectly -	93	
Prisoners who could read imperfectly on admission -		79
Since improved, of these, so as to be able to write also	64	
Prisoners who could read and write imperfectly on admission - - - - - - -		108
Since improved of these - - - -	102	
Prisoners who could read and write tolerably on admission, many of whom have since much improved - -		300
Prisoners well educated - - - - -		206
Prisoners of superior education - - - -		20
Blind prisoners who have learned to read the embossed books - - - - - - - -	6	
Prisoners excused school attendance, being well educated -	3	
Total who cannot read, being blind or aged, and therefore excused attending school - - - - -	17	
Total who have never attended school, being too ill, many of whom have died - - - - -	94	
Average number of men attending school daily - -	87	
Total number - - -		828

LIST OF BOOKS USED IN SCHOOL.

History of England, "Milner."	Agricultural Class Book.
Modern History, "Chambers'."	Modern History.
Reading in Prose.	Descriptive Geography.
Goldsmith's History of Greece.	Months and Seasons.
McCulloch's Course of Reading.	Lessons on the Universe.
Ancient History.	Houses, Food, and Clothing.
History of the British Empire.	Tales and Conversations.
Examplary Biography.	Arithmetic, "Irish."
Second Book of Lessons.	1st Book of Arithmetic.
Sequels, No. 2.	Arithmetic, "Colenso."
Third Book of Lessons.	Walker's Dictionary.
Fourth „ „	Spelling Book Superseded.
Supplement to the Fourth Book of Lessons.	English Grammar.
Fifth Book of Lessons.	History of Rome, "Goldsmith."
	Spelling Book, "Mavor's."

Chaplain's Report.

PRISONERS' LIBRARY.

Number of volumes in the library on the 1st of January 1866		2,700
Added during the year including 29 Periodicals	221	
	29	
		250
Total		2,950
Worn out and condemned		50
		2,900
Deduct books withdrawn from circulation by order of the Chaplain		99
		2,801

BOOKBINDERS' WORK FOR THE YEAR 1865.

	£	s.	d.
1,914 library and school books rebound and repaired	44	15	8
Sundry work	16	11	4
	£61	7	0

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Woking Invalid Prison,
January 4th, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

Medical Officer's Report.

I HAVE the honour to transmit my annual medical report for the year 1865.

It will be seen that the mortality for the past year has amounted to 42, and the inmates to 828, whilst in the preceding year the mortality was only 28, and the number of inmates 633. This excess in the mortality has arisen altogether from the establishment having become more than ever set apart for the worst class of invalids; the constant removal of convalescents to other prisons leaving only the aged and disabled here, whilst the receptions are always of men more or less diseased. The reception of an unusually large number of men labouring under fatal diseases in their advanced stages has also contributed much to swell the death rate, and I may mention that some of the worst cases only survived a few days after reception.

From the following table it will be seen that a large proportion are always more or less under medical treatment.

Medical Officer's Report.

1865.	In the Hospital.	Complaining Sick.	Number of deaths each month.	Total No. in the establishment.
January - - -	157	31	4	513
February - -	159	32	4	497
March - - -	148	29	8	477
April - - -	123	50	5	470
May - - -	114	47	—	477
June - - -	130	53	5	507
July - - -	151	70	5	567
August - - -	149	51	5	481
September - -	145	48	1	485
October - - -	145	52	2	493
November - -	148	43	2	497
December - -	135	54	1	489

The invalids received during the year amount to 314, and although they have been sent from different parts of the country, they varied very little indeed, but the diseases were sometimes so severe and complicated in the same individual as to render it difficult to assign the case a proper place in the table without overlooking some other complaint equally prominent to the one recorded.

There are, however, a few diseases to which the prisoner class appear more peculiarly liable, and I may mention that of phthisis alone there were no fewer than 148 cases, bronchitis 83, scrofula 44, diseased bones and joints 67, rheumatism 32, opthalmic diseases 43, paralysis 22, lameness from various causes, including loss of limb 50, general debility 59.

Most of the men suffering from these diseases had long laboured under them, and were much impaired in health at the time of reception, but still even in the most discouraging examples an improvement was sometimes early manifested, and occasionally we had the satisfaction of seeing the men so far recover as to be able for out-door work here, and ultimately for removal to labour prisons.

The healthfulness of the situation, as well as the internal arrangements of the building, has been so fully alluded to in former reports, that it is unnecessary to repeat them here, but they no doubt contributed in a wonderful manner to the restoration of health, and I quite believe that the enforced order, regularity, and cleanliness often more than compensate for any depressing effect arising from confinement.

With the exception of a tendency to diarrhœa, and occasional prevalence of fibro-catarrhal complaints, the larger number of patients constantly under treatment in the hospital, as well as on the complaining sick list, were suffering from old standing maladies, which in most cases formed the ground of invaliding, and when the chest was the seat of disease they were easily influenced by any sudden change in the weather.

The number treated in the hospital during the year, amounting to 808, may appear small for a daily average of 142, but as the cases were generally of a serious nature, the greater number were for long periods under treatment, giving an average of 60 days to each case.

Of the various maladies I may first of all allude shortly to phthisis or consumption, as being the most common ground of invaliding, as well as the principal cause of the mortality. Of the 148 invalided for the disease, many had for long periods suffered from cough or weak

Medical Officer's Report.

chest, and at the time of reception showed well marked indications of the malady.

As phthisis was not the medical ground of removal to this place in in the majority of those who died of the disease, it is but right to state that in all the cases it appeared pretty well marked, and that I have no reason to suppose that any of the men were injured by the change, on the contrary, there was generally a temporary improvement.

The period spent in hospital by the 27 who died of the disease differed very much, 16 having been constantly confined from the time of reception till death, varying from five days to 12 months, or an average of four months and five days, whilst the average period in hospital of the whole 27 amounted to six months and seven days.

Although the phthisical men sometimes lingered on from month to month, and even from year to year in an astonishing manner, with occasional intervals of tolerably good health, yet the progress of the baneful malady is seldom altogether arrested, but continues to advance, until the lung structure is completely destroyed, as we constantly find revealed in post-mortem examinations. As in former years, the improvement frequently observed amongst those having the disease less developed, as evidenced by increase in weight and other favourable symptoms, is often very satisfactory, and appears to be due in a great measure to the light out-door employment available for them here. Bronchitis is another disease of frequent occurrence, and formed the ground of invaliding in 83 instances. The subjects were for the most part aged and infirm men, with their constitutions greatly impaired, and who had suffered from cough for many years. There were two deaths from the disease, one man had been under my treatment during a former conviction more than 10 years ago for the same complaint, apparently well advanced, and on the last occasion he was nearly 22 months in hospital.

Asthma is a very distressing complaint, and although often met with in the hospital, it is more from the liability of the same men to attacks, than from the number of those subject to it ; sometimes the suffering is very severe, and the depression great during the paroxysm, but they generally soon rally from it. The disease in one case resulted in an attack of inflammation of the lungs, which rapidly proved fatal.

Scrofula includes another class of disease nearly as numerous as the preceding, and oftentimes of a severe character. Patients suffering from the disease are usually in a very wasted and sickly condition at the time of reception, and even in the slighter forms attacking the glands and superficial structures of the body, the wounds often prove very intractable.

Another and much more serious form of the disease is that attacking the larger joints, and there are always some bad examples of this kind under treatment ; but although these cases are generally far advanced, and the patients greatly reduced, it is astonishing how life may be prolonged by the comforts of the hospital. One man who was in a most emaciated state when received here, and so weakly as to require to be carried to the ward, lingered on for nearly 12 months closely confined to bed, and almost helpless all the time.

Paralysis.—The number of these cases has not increased much since last year, and many of those remaining have undergone little change. One aged man has been completely bed ridden for nearly three years, and is so helpless he even requires to be fed. Some of the more recent cases have improved a little ; one young lad, received from Portland prison for paralysis of the lower extremities, arising from injury of the

Medical Officer's Report.

skull and spinal column, is regaining a little power and feeling in his limbs. One death occurred from paraplegia, the man having been 33 months in hospital.

Rheumatism was the cause of invaliding in 32 of the inmates, and they were all chronic cases, frequently complicated with other ailments, and general impairment of the health. These men are so often under treatment for the disease or its various complications as to be unfit for regular work ; indeed most of them are weakly old men, who are only fit to knit stockings or pick a little oakum.

In connexion with this disease I may allude to diseases of the heart, which are often the result of it. Cardiac diseases would appear to be rather common amongst prisoners, and we have always some severe examples under treatment, either affecting the muscular structure of the organ, or the valves ; such men are liable to severe paroxysms of their malady on any undue exposure or exertion, and each succeeding attack leaves the patient weaker, till at length dropsy sets in, which is generally a pretty sure forerunner of death. Four deaths occurred from heart disease, all the patients having been in very bad health at the time of reception, and two were constantly in hospital till death, one having only survived three, and the other six months. In both the heart was found greatly enlarged, and in one the disease was complicated with extensive ossification of the valves ; the third was invalided for "morbus cordis" in September 1863, and lingered till the 9th of June last, having been upwards of 18 months in hospital for severe spasmodic attack ; he at length became dropsical, his mind gave way, and he often refused nourishment. This man's friends afterwards informed me that insanity was in the family. In the last case the man was invalided as far back as 1856, being then infirm and aged, and frequently suffered from bronchitis.

Diseases of the urinary organs are a frequent ground of invaliding, and have generally existed for long periods before the patients were removed hither, and in many cases were of an incurable nature. As an example, one man, received for incontinence of urine in June 1861, died of strumous disease of kidneys and bladder after spending three years and three months in hospital at different times. Another, invalided in September 1862 for diabetes, was at the time greatly reduced and passing 12 pints of urine in the 24 hours ; he lingered on till the 19th September last, just three years, when he died in a distressing state from dropsy. A large allowance of animal food is necessary in this exhausting disease, and as in the latter case the man had no friends, his life was no doubt prolonged by the imprisonment. Stricture with the many ailments arising from it, often proved very intractable and troublesome, requiring a good deal of medical assistance.

Few diseases of a malignant character came under my care during the year, but one case of cancer of the lower lip was very painful, and as it was extensive and inclined to increase I operated upon it at the patient's urgent request; the man made a good recovery and continues free from any trace of the disease.

In upwards of 100 instances "general debility" and "infirm and aged" were the grounds of invaliding, and for the most part these men had been subject to cough, or had some other ailment which frequently required attention, with occasional admission into the hospital for the sake of nursing and diet.

A large number were afflicted with lameness, loss of limb, rupture, chronic ulcers, &c., and most of these were quite unfit for regular employment, and only able for light sedentary work.

Medical Officer's Report.

Cases of ophthalmic disease were rather numerous, and varied much in their nature and degree. The most intractable form, and that most frequently met with, was strumous opthalmia, the subjects of it being generally sickly diseased men who had long suffered from the complaint, and as it is easily aggravated by exposure to cold or wind, such men are often under treatment. In most of these cases the sight was very much impaired, and in some few almost totally lost.

Mental diseases are not supposed to be sent here, but some of the men invalided for bodily ailments have occasionally evinced a considerable degree of imbecility or weakness of mind, and when such is the case are liable to fits of excitement, requiring a good deal of supervision, with occasional admission into the hospital for that purpose ; one man invalided for ulceration of leg and general debility was peculiar from the time of reception, his manner being irritable, and very taciturn. He soon began to complain of his food, and after a time refused it altogether, first saying it was not fit to eat, and then that it was poisoned. On account of this mental aberration he was recommended for removal to Millbank, but phthisical symptoms, which had hitherto been in abeyance, advanced with such rapidity that he was unfit to leave when the order for removal arrived, and died soon after.

Malingering.—There have been few cases of this kind during the year, the only one of any importance having been a young man who was carried into hospital at the time of reception apparently quite helpless from paralysis of the lower extremities ; his health appeared pretty good, and after a time he was placed in a chair by his bed, then given crutches, supported on each side by a nurse, and finally made to use them by himself ; this ordeal proved too much for his patience, and he one day threw aside his crutches and has been employed at out-door work ever since.

The table giving the medical grounds of removal hither, as well as the particulars of deceased prisoners contained in the mortality tables, will, with the foregoing brief remarks, be sufficient to give a general idea of the condition of the prisoners we have had to deal with here, as well as their capabilities for employment.

I beg in conclusion to express my great satisfaction with the conduct of the officers attached to the hospital, their strict attention to the duties of their office, as well as the tact, judgment, and forbearance displayed by them in their bearing towards the patients. Owing to their good management we have had very few complaints of misconduct amongst the prisoners, and these almost without exception of a trivial nature.

The officers have been very healthy throughout the year, and there were seldom more than one or two on the sick list at the same time, the total number for the year only amounting to 46, and the majority were for slight ailments of a few days' duration. A Pl. warder required to be superannuated for advanced age and general impairment of the constitution, and a warder has been recommended for the latter reason and liability to attacks of bronchitis.

The families have been healthy, and there was no epidemic among the children.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN CAMPBELL, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

INFIRMARY REPORT of the Invalid Convict Prison at Woking, for the Year ending 31st December 1865.

Total number of convicts in the prison during the year, 828.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1865.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1865.
1. Zymotic Diseases:—					
Diarrhœa	2	35	32	—	5
Dysentery	1	4	4	—	1
Influenza and Catarrh	10	61	61	—	10
Febricula	—	2	2	—	—
Ague	—	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas	—	1	1	—	—
Syphilis	1	2	1	—	2
Other Diseases of this Class	—	9	9	—	—
2. Dropsy, Cancer, and Diseases of uncertain Seat:—					
Hæmorrhage	—	1	1	—	—
Abscess	9	19	17	—	11
Ulcer	3	11	11	—	3
Cancer	—	1	1	—	—
Gout	—	1	—	—	1
Other Diseases of this Class	1	—	1	—	—
3. Tubercular Diseases:—					
Scrofula	—	27	26	1	—
Phthisis	29	158	125	27	35
Hæmoptysis	6	13	15	—	4
4. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System:—					
Apoplexy	—	1	1	—	—
Hemiplegia	—	1	1	—	—
Paraplegia	1	—	—	1	—
Other forms of Paralysis	2	9	6	—	5
Epilepsy	—	4	4	—	—
Other forms of Unsound Mind	1	—	1	—	—
Neuralgia	—	1	1	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.	1	7	8	—	—
Observation	1	8	8	—	1
5. Diseases of Heart and Organs of Circulation :—					
Aneurism	1	—	1	—	—
Other Diseases of the Heart and Organs of Circulation.	6	28	23	4	7
6. Diseases of Respiratory Organs :—					
Laryngitis	3	—	3	—	—
Bronchitis	9	19	22	2	4
Pleuritis	—	6	6	—	—
Pneumonia	—	4	1	2	1
Empyema	—	1	—	1	—
Asthma	3	19	18	—	4
Other Diseases of the Lungs and Air-passages.	—	1	—	—	1
Debility	12	34	42	—	4

Infirmary Report, &c.—*continued.*

Medical Officer's Report.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1865.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1865.
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs :—					
Gastritis	—	1	1	—	—
Hæmatemesis	—	1	1	—	—
Dyspepsia	1	3	4	—	—
Obstipation	1	5	6	—	—
Colic	2	3	5	—	—
Hernia Reducible	1	4	4	—	1
Hepatitis	3	5	7	—	1
Hæmorrhoids	—	3	2	—	1
Fistula in Ano	1	1	1	—	1
Other Diseases of the Digestive Organs	3	6	8	—	1
8. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs :—					
Hæmaturia	—	1	1	—	—
Diabetes	1	1	—	1	1
Calculus	—	1	1	—	—
Cystitis	—	4	2	1	1
Stricture of Urethra	4	14	15	—	3
Orchitis	1	3	4	—	—
Hydrocele	—	1	1	—	—
Other Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	—	4	3	1	—
9. Diseases of Joints and Bones :—					
Arthritis	1	—	1	—	—
Muscular Rheumatism	8	22	27	—	3
Diseases of Bones	4	7	11	—	—
„ of Joints	3	13	10	1	5
10. Diseases of the Integumentary System :—					
Carbuncle	—	1	1	—	—
Boils	1	9	8	—	2
Sycosis	1	1	2	—	—
Scabies	—	2	2	—	—
Eczema	—	2	2	—	—
Herpes	—	1	1	—	—
11. Diseases of the Organs of Sense :—					
Ophthalmia	5	26	29	—	2
Ottorrhœa	1	2	3	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	—	1	—	—	1
12. Accidents and Injuries :—					
Contusions	—	2	2	—	—
Sprains	—	4	4	—	—
Dislocations	—	1	1	—	—
Fractures	1	4	5	—	—
Incised and Punctured Wounds	1	2	3	—	—
Burns and Scalds	—	3	2	—	1
Other Accidents and Injuries	2	6	7	—	1
13. Feigned Diseases:—					
Paraplegia	—	1	1	—	—
Total	148	660	642	42	124

Total number of complaining sick for the year 1865 - 17,066.

Medical Officer's Report.

RETURN showing the Medical Grounds of Removal of 828 Invalid Prisoners confined in this Establishment during the Year ending 31st December 1865.

State of Health and Medical Ground of Invaliding.	Remaining January 1, 1865.	Received.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1865.
Healthy and loss of arm	3	—	3	1	2
„ loss of leg	2	—	2	—	2
„ lame	4	—	4	1	3
„ ruptured	6	—	6	3	3
„ sight impaired	1	—	1	—	1
Delicate and aged	35	16	51	12	39
„ loss of arm	12	4	16	9	7
„ loss of leg	3	1	4	2	2
„ lame	29	32	61	20	41
„ ruptured	6	6	12	6	6
„ sight impaired	17	12	29	14	15
General debility	50	9	59	26	33
Injuries	1	1	2	—	2
Subject to rheumatism	28	4	32	15	17
„ ophthalmia	2	8	10	4	6
„ bronchitis	58	25	83	36	47
„ hæmoptysis	5	—	5	3	2
„ paralysis	20	2	22	10	12
„ morbus cordis	10	13	23	8	15
„ mental disease	2	—	2	2	—
„ phthisis	73	75	148	58	90
„ scrofula	19	25	44	19	25
„ fistula	5	1	6	3	3
„ abscess	5	4	9	5	4
„ disease of bones and joints	51	16	67	29	38
„ ulcers	11	1	12	4	8
„ stricture	6	6	12	4	8
„ cataract	2	1	3	1	2
„ cough	5	—	5	3	2
„ hemiplegia	2	4	6	3	3
„ varicocele	3	—	3	3	—
„ diarrhœa	4	2	6	4	2
„ hypochondriasis	1	—	1	1	—
„ incontinence of urine	1	—	1	1	—
„ dyspepsia	7	3	10	5	5
„ vertigo	1	—	1	1	—
„ hepatitis	1	3	4	1	3
„ secondary syphilis	1	—	1	1	—
„ hydrocele	4	—	4	3	1
„ diabetes	2	—	2	2	—
„ eruptions	3	—	3	3	—
„ varicose veins	2	6	8	2	6
„ gout	1	—	1	—	1
„ hæmorrhoids	2	—	2	2	—
„ laryngitis	1	1	2	—	2
„ plenodynia	1	—	1	1	—
„ dysentery	1	2	3	1	2
„ cephalalgia	1	—	1	—	1
„ pemphigus	1	—	1	1	—
„ cystitis	3	5	8	5	3
„ epithelioma	—	1	1	—	1
„ sinus	—	1	1	—	1
Carried forward	514	290	804	338	466

Return showing the Medical Grounds, &c.—*continued.*

Medical Officer's Report.

State of Health and Medical Ground of Invaliding.	Remaining January 1, 1865.	Received.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1865.
Brought forward - -	- -	290	804	338	466
Subject to asthma -	—	6	6	2	4
„ prolapsus -	—	2	2	—	2
„ paraplegia -	—	1	1	1	—
„ gastritis - -	—	1	1	—	1
„ amaurosis -	—	1	1	—	1
„ epilepsy - -	—	4	4	1	3
„ periostitis -	—	1	1	1	—
„ pleurisy - -	—	2	2	1	1
„ hæmatemesis -	—	2	2	1	1
„ sycon - -	—	1	1	—	1
„ Addison's disease -	—	1	1	—	1
„ rickets - -	—	1	1	1	—
Deaf and dumb - -	—	1	1	—	1
Total -	514	314	828	346	482

ANNUAL RETURN of AGES of CONVICTS confined in this Establishment for the Year 1865.

	No. of Prisoners remaining Jan. 1, 1865.	Received during the Year 1865.	Total.	Licensed.	Sentence expired.	Millbank for Licence.	Millbank, Sentence expired.	Removed to other Prisons.						Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1865.
								Millbank, Penal Class.	Dartmoor.	Horsemonger Lane.	Millbank.	Portland.	Portsmouth.		
Above 10 & under 20	27	8	35	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	6	—	30
20 „ 30	144	120	264	22	1	12	2	1	48	—	—	4	8	8	161
30 „ 40	89	81	170	29	2	8	—	—	40	—	1	—	—	16	66
40 „ 50	81	57	138	16	—	6	—	—	27	1	1	—	1	7	80
50 „ 60	90	35	125	22	—	2	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	8	82
60 „ 70	72	12	84	24	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	57
70 „ 80	11	1	12	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
80 „ 90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total -	514	314	828	116	4	30	2	1	130	1	2	4	15	42	482

Meteorological Table for the Year 1865.

Months.	Barometer.	Thermometer.					Weather.			Direction of Wind.							
	Average Reading.	Average Reading.			Highest Reading	Lowest Reading	Fine Days.	Partially wet, foggy, hazy, &c.	Wet Days.	N.	N.E.	N.W.	S.	S.E.	S.W.	E.	W.
		At 8 A.M.	At 12 noon.	At 4 P.M.													
										Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
January -	29·42	36	40	39	50	23	8	20	3	—	5	11	—	4	11	—	—
February	29·68	37	40	40	53	23	5	22	1	—	8	7	—	3	10	—	—
March - -	29·70	37	43	42	57	29	11	19	1	—	9	10	—	4	6	1	1
April - -	29·94	54	61	62	73	40	23	7	—	—	12	3	—	5	10	—	—
May - -	29·75	61	67	64	78	45	16	13	2	—	5	2	—	4	20	—	—
June - -	30·3	67	76	69	97	52	26	4	—	—	16	5	—	5	3	1	—
July - -	29·8	70	76	72	100	57	16	15	—	—	2	10	—	4	15	—	—
August - -	29·71	64	68	67	77	54	15	13	3	—	6	12	—	—	13	—	—
September -	30·8	65	72	71	82	52	23	7	—	1	11	7	—	3	8	—	—
October - -	29·21	51	57	51	69	42	12	14	5	—	13	5	—	3	8	—	2
November -	29·68	45	49	50	56	36	11	16	3	—	8	8	—	2	12	—	—
December -	30·4	43	46	46	57	34	7	23	1	1	9	—	1	1	19	—	—
Average for the Year	29·69	$52\frac{6}{12}$	$57\frac{11}{12}$	$56\frac{7}{12}$	$70\frac{9}{12}$	$40\frac{7}{12}$	173	173	19	2	104	80	1	38	135	2	3

Particulars of Deceased Convicts during the Year 1865.

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Total Period passed in Association. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received in Invalid Establishment. From whence.	When.	Cause of Invaliding to this Establishment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks made on Post-mortem Examination.
2,211	S. R. Scale-beam forger.	36	1	0	24	1	4	8	1862. Aug. 7	4	Portland -	1864. Dec. 20	Phthisis and chronic asthma.	Much reduced at the time of reception and closely confined to bed till death.	Phthisis.	0	20	1865. Jan. 9	No adhesion of lungs. Right emphysematous and studded with tubercles. Left emphysematous at apex. Liver enlarged and fatty. Heart, right ventricle occupied with a large fibrous clot which adhered to walls of cavity. Small clot in the auricle, but loose.
1,787	C. S. Shoemaker.	61	1	0	21	1	2	4	1862. Oct. 15	10	Millbank -	1863. Nov. 23	Age.	A weakly old man, and very delicate.	Bronchitis.	3	9	Jan. 9	Lungs on left side firmly adherent. The tronchi were dilated and gorged with mucus. Right slightly adherent. Liver presented the nutmeg appearance.
2,193	W. N. Labourer.	34	0	10	10	0	2	26	1864. Jan. 6	3	Millbank -	1864. Oct. 27	General debility.	Very delicate, and constantly in hospital.	Morbis cordis.	2	26	Jan. 20	Heart enlarged. Auricles and ventricles nearly filled by straw-coloured fibrous clots. Liver enlarged; weight 6 lbs.; and presented the nutmeg appearance. Spleen enlarged; weight 2½ lbs. Kidneys enlarged and fatty.
2,112	H. M. Grocer's assistant.	30	0	2	24	0	7	16	1864. Mar. 14	4	Pentonville	June 6	A weakly subject.	A weakly man, and constantly under treatment.	Phthisis.	4	25	Jan. 22	Lungs on left side adhering firmly to walls of chest, and full of tubercle. A large cavity in its upper portion. Right also contained tubercle. Liver enlarged and fatty.

1,904	W. G. Groom.	29	0	9	4	0	11	2	1863. June 8	5	Millbank -	1863. Mar. 1	Disease of left femur, and stricture of the urethra.	Greatly emaciated at the time of reception, and closely confined to bed till death.	Diseased hip joint.	11	10	Feb. 3	Body emaciated. Lungs on both sides slightly adherent, but free from tubercle. Liver enlarged and fatty; weight 5lbs.; partly of the nutmeg character. Head of left femur in a carious state; also the spine of ilium.
1,387	W. H. Stoker.	42	0	5	24	2	8	6	1861. Dec. 7	7	Millbank -	1862. Sept. 19	Phthisis.	A weakly man, and frequently under treatment.	Phthisis.	11	2	Feb. 7	Left lung firmly adherent and consisted of broken down tubercular matter. Right less diseased in lower lobes, but upper in third stage of the disease. Heart healthy. Liver not enlarged, but fatty. Both kidneys in a state of fatty degeneration, the left being a stage in advance of the right.
424	E. M. C. Gun maker.	70	0	1	12	6	1	8	1858. Nov. 22	Life	Millbank -	1859. Feb. 5	Bronchitis.	Very infirm, and subject to cough.	Phthisis.	10	21	Feb. 11	Both lungs adherent to costal walls and full of tubercle in a softened state. Heart. Slight bony deposit on the mitral valve. Liver rather fatty. Spleen full of crude tubercle. Small intestines injected with patches of tubercular ulceration. Abdominal glands enlarged by tubercular deposit.
1,227	H. S. Miner.	59	0	0	17	3	1	12	1861. Dec. 14	6	Millbank -	1862. Feb. 20	Paralysis.	In a helpless condition, and most time in hospital.	Paraplegia.	35	5	Feb. 13	Dura mater adherent to the skull; also much thickened and adherent to arachnoid. Pia mater injected, thickened, and adherent to brain. Substance of brain appeared healthy. Lungs very adherent to walls of chest, and diseased with tubercle.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—*continued.*

Register No.	Initials	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Total Period passed in Association. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received in Invalid Establishment. From whence.	When.	Cause of Invaliding to this Establishment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks made on Post-mortem Examination.
2,233	U. P. Sawyer.	43	0	11	28	0	1	4	1864. Feb. 1	4	Pentonville -	1865. Jan. 26	Weakly; subject to chronic bronchitis.	Much reduced, and constantly in hospital; chiefly confined to bed.	Phthisis.	1	4	1865. March 2	Both lungs firmly adherent to walls of chest, and full of broken down tubercular matter; both a mass of disease. Heart; slight ætheromatous deposit about the aorta. Liver rather fatty. Small intestines had many patches of tubercular deposit on them.
2,172	J. B. Dyer.	25	1	0	29	0	6	14	1863. July 31	4	Millbank -	1864. Aug. 29	Morbus cordis.	In hospital from reception till death.	Disease of heart.	6	12	March 12	Lungs both healthy. Heart about three times its natural size. Action of aortic and mitral valves obstructed by ossific deposit. Liver much congested and fatty. Kidneys congested and enlarged.
1,288	T. P. Shoemaker.	51	0	8	12	2	8	28	1861. Oct. 16	10	Millbank -	1862. June 16	Chronic bronchitis, with asthma.	Very delicate.	Phthisis.	8	13	March 14	Lungs a mass of broken down tubercle; the right in some parts gangrenous. Bronchial tubes thickened, and contained muco-purient matter. Heart healthy. Liver enlarged.
2,209	G. S. Ropemaker.	30	0	6	19	0	3	15	1864. June 29	5	Pentonville -	1864, Nov. 28	Phthisis.	In a weakly condition, and closely confined to bed till death.	Phthisis and cancer of kidneys.	3	17	March 15	Lungs extensively diseased. Liver enlarged; weight 5 lbs. 14 ozs. Heart healthy. The calvinal substance of each kidney presented a nodulated appearance. These nodules consisted of masses of medullary cancer. Both kidneys also contained many small cyots.

985	J. H. Hawker.	59	0	8	7	3	9	2	1861. Mar. 28	6	Millbank -	1861. June 13	Incontinence of urine. Weak mind.	Very delicate, and most of the time in hospital for fistula and urinary complaints.	Strumous disease of kidneys and bladder.	39	15	Mar. 15	Kidneys both about twice their natural size; the pelvis of each being also enlarged and filled with pus. In many parts of the structure of each were strumous deposits in a softened state, about two inches of fat surrounded each gland. The ureters much enlarged and full of pus. Bladder contracted and its coat thickened by strumous deposit.
1,821	C. H. Carpenter.	30	1	1	18	1	2	21	1863. Jan. 7	4	Wakefield -	1863. Dec. 30	Hernia.	Delicate, and constantly troubled with cough.	Phthisis.	3	28	Mar. 21	Left lung a mass of broken down tubercular matter; the right diseased only in its upper lobe. Heart and pericardium in all parts adherent, and the pericardium itself to both lungs. Liver enlarged and fatty. Spleen much enlarged with masses of tubercular deposit.
1,794	J. B. Baker.	43	0	11	27	1	4	1	1862. Nov. 29	10	Millbank -	Nov. 23	Asthma.	Frequently under treatment for asthma and general debility.	Pneumonia and Phthisis.	4	10	Mar. 24	In both lungs a considerable amount of pneumonia present. The vocal cords were imbedded in strumous deposit. The epiglottis was inflamed; so also was the whole course of the trachea.
2,055	H. J. Carpenter.	37	0	10	15	1	7	19	Sep. 22	3	Dartmoor -	1864. April 12	Disease of bladder. Hæmoptysis,	A delicate man, and most of the time in hospital.	Phthisis.	10	21	Mar. 26	Right lung adherent a mass of tubercle; left, large cavity in upper lobe; the two lower contained crude tubercle. Stomach enlarged; its coats thin. Liver enlarged and fatty. Kidneys surrounded with deposits of fat; pelvis of each much succulated. Medullary substance nearly all gone. Bladder small and contracted.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—*continued.*

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Total Period passed in Association. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received in Invalid Establishment. From whence.	When.	Cause of Invaliding to this Establishment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks on Post-mortem Examination.
205	J. M. Labourer.	58	1	0	7	5	3	8	1858. Dec. 3	10	Millbank -	1864. Nov. 24	General debility and frequent dyspnœa.	A weakly man and constantly in hospital.		4	16	1865. April 8	Both lungs fast bound to walls of chest; the right a mass of broken down tubercular matter; the left contracted and full of crude tubercle. Half of the cavity of the chest on this side was occupied by a collection of pus. Liver enlarged. Kidneys congested.
2,153	W. G. Soldier.	31	0	9	21	0	9	11	1863. Sep. 11	4	Pentonville	July 28	Phthisis.	In a weakly condition.	Phthisis.	3	7	April 13	Left lung extensively diseased with tubercle; right to a less extent. Heart slightly ætheromatous. Liver enlarged; weight 6 lbs. 5 ozs. Kidneys affected with Bright's disease. Old ulceration of small intestines.
1,476	G. N. Labourer.	24	0	7	6	2	5	18	1862. Mar. 26	7	Millbank -	1862. Oct. 31	Phthisis	A weakly emaciated man, and very often in hospital.	Phthisis.	18	6	April 19	Body much emaciated. Left lung a mass of broken down tubercular matter; right much diseased in upper lobe. Liver slightly fatty. Heart healthy.
2,232	J. D. Labourer.	44	0	8	2	0	4	13	1864. April 5	3	Pentonville	1865. Jan. 26	A weakly man, subject to chronic bronchitis and rheumatism.	Very delicate, and constantly in hospital.	Phthisis.	2	25	April 20	Left lung a mass of disease: right pretty healthy. Stomach, intestines, and omentum bound together by tubercular deposits. In many parts of the course of the intestines the canal was nearly blocked up by scrofulous matter.

2,138	J. M. Draper.	45	0	1	19	1	4	17	1863. Oct. 23	4	Millbank -	1864. July 8	Phthisis.	Very delicate, and all the time in hospital.	Phthisis.	9	21	Apr. 29	Left lung a mass of tubercular disease; upper portion of right also much diseased. Liver slightly enlarged and fatty. Both kidneys in a state of fatty degeneration. Slight ulceration of small intestines.
2,097	R. B. Chemist.	32	0	4	11	1	1	7	Dec. 14	8	Millbank -	May 13	Chronic dysentery.	Greatly reduced, and all the time in hospital.	Phthisis.	12	19	June 1	Right lung a mass of softened tubercle. Pleural cavity contained about a pint of fluid. Lungs adherent. Left contained crude tubercle. Heart healthy. On the upper surface of liver a small cyst, about the size of a walnut, contained grumous matter. Kidneys marbled.
1,400	J. M. Gun finisher.	30	0	9	9	2	8	21	1861. Dec. 12	15	Millbank -	1862. Sept. 19	Morbus cordis.	Frequently in hospital for violent attacks of his disease, and latterly his mind was much affected.	Morbus cordis.	18	6	June 9	Heart about twice its natural size. The aortic valves and the whole of the aortic arch a mass of ætheromatous deposit. Kidneys rather congested. Liver fatty degeneration; nutmeg variety.
2,289	H. W. Labourer.	22	0	4	24	0	1	0	1865. Jan. 3	7	Aylesbury -	1865. May 16	No medical report received.	Greatly reduced, and closely confined to bed until death.	Phthisis.	1	0	June 16	Extensive tubercular disease of both lungs. The liver enlarged and had undergone the degeneration usual in these cases.
2,258	M. C. Soldier.	38	3	1	14	3	4	0	1858. Dec. 6	10	Millbank -	April 18	General debility.	Very delicate, and confined to bed.	Phthisis.	2	2	June 20	Right lung firmly adherent and a mass of softened tubercular matter; numerous cavities in the two upper lobes; the left less diseased, but throughout studded with crude tubercle. Stomach enlarged; coats very thin.
1,152	J. M. Tailor.	26	0	4	12	3	8	19	1861. May 27	6	Pentonville -	1862. Jan. 1	Hæmoptysis and phthisis.	Very delicate, and frequently in hospital.	Phthisis.	21	28	June 28	Right lung a mass of disease; large cavities in upper lobe; left full of crude tubercle. Heart healthy. Liver rather fatty. Degeneration of both kidneys.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—*continued.*

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in: Separate Confinement. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Association. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received in Invalid Establishment. From whence.	When.	Cause of Invaliding to this Establishment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks made on Post-mortem Examination.
2,406	W. C. Dyer.	35	0	10	12	0	10	1	1863. Oct. 19	5	Chatham -	1865. June 28	Imperfect sight, and debility.	In a weakly state at the time of reception, and died rather suddenly.	Phthisis.	0	5	1865. July 2	Left lung very adherent to costal pleura, its upper half a mass of broken down tubercular matter; the right but little diseased. Bright's disease of both kidneys. Liver fatty.
1,753	J. Q. Baker.	26	0	9	4	1	8	29	Jan. 7	3	Millbank -	1863. Oct. 6	General debility.	A weakly emaciated man, constantly under treatment.	Phthisis.	9	14	July 5	Both lungs full of softened tubercle. Liver rather fatty. Heart healthy. Bright's disease of both kidneys. Intestines adherent to each other from chronic tubercular peritonitis. Patches of ulceration in many parts. No perforation.
2,180	J. P. Labourer.	51	0	9	11	0	9	12	Dec. 21	3	Millbank -	1864. Sept. 27	Old ulceration of legs, and general debility.	A delicate man, and his mind much impaired.	Phthisis.	7	3	July 9	Head opened. Brain healthy. Left lung adherent in all parts to the costal pleura; the whole of it in a softened state; the right much less diseased. Heart healthy. Liver lardaceous. Kidneys slightly fatty. Intestines slight tubercular peritonitis.

2,274	J. L. Fireman.	31	0	9	12	0	2	25	1864. July 15	10	Millbank -	1865. April 21	Stone in bladder.	Delicate.	Struma.	2	25	1865. July 16	Base of the brain covered with thick yellow strumous-looking pus; both ventricles also full; substance of the brain soft throughout. Lungs healthy. Liver fatty, slightly enlarged. Between the bladder and rectum was a collection of strumous pus of long standing. Bladder thickened and contracted from old inflammation. No trace of stone.
2,224	P. W. Hawker.	34	1	3	26	0	6	14	April 12	6	Perth - -	Jan. 4	Pleurisy, with old effusion.	Delicate, and constantly in hospital.	Empyema.	6	14	July 18	Left lung collapsed to about the 20th of its natural size. Pleural cavity lined by a thick false membrane. Between the sixth and seventh ribs was an opening caused by ulceration, and through this the pus had escaped a few days previous to death.
2,137	G. S. Labourer.	59	0	1	21	1	2	19	Mar. 28	4	Millbank -	1864. July 8	Cough, and general debility.	A very weakly old man, constantly in hospital, and for the last eight months closely confined to bed.	Phthisis.	12	30	Aug. 7	Both lungs full of softened tubercle and adherent to the costal walls. Liver enlarged and fatty. Left kidney enlarged; half of its structure consisted of a mass of medullary cancer, about the size of a turkey's egg, soft and suppurating in its centre.
2,240	A. M. Clerk.	21	0	8	9	0	6	5	June 27	3	Wakefield -	1865. Feb. 3	Tubercular disease of lungs.	Very delicate, and constantly in hospital.	Phthisis.	6	5	Aug. 8	Left lung a mass of softened tubercle; its upper lobe was one large cavity; the right adherent to walls of chest from old pleurisy. Liver surdaceous. Kidneys enlarged and granular. Heart enlarged and flabby.
2,261	A. H. Labourer.	40	0	9	0	0	3	23	July 18	4	Millbank -	April 18.	General debility.	A sickly-looking man, often on the complaining sick list.	Phthisis.	0	8	Aug. 10	Right pleura contained about half a gallon of straw-coloured fluid. The lung on this side was collapsed to about the size of a child's hand; it did not contain any tubercle; the right adherent to costal walls, and abundance of tubercle in its two upper lobes.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—*continued.*

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Total Period passed in Association. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received in Invalid Establishment. From whence.	When.	Cause of Invaliding to this Establishment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks made on Post-mortem Examination.
229	R. P. Farmer.	75	0	0	0	17	8	15	1847. Dec. 11	Life	Dartmoor -	1856. Aug. 26	Infirm and aged.	Very infirm, and suffered from bronchitis, and his mind was impaired.	Morbus cordis.	40	29	1865. Aug. 26	Both lungs adherent. Left pleura contained about a quart of fluid. Bronchial tubes bony, enlarged, congested, and full of mucus. Heart enlarged; the muscular tissues thin and of a light colour. Aorta and valves slightly atheromatous. Pericardium adherent to the heart in almost all parts.
2,297	G. W. Labourer.	28	0	5	9	0	3	20	1864. Nov. 30	5	Millbank -	1865. May 29	Incipient phthisis.	Very delicate, and chiefly confined to bed.	Phthisis.	2	29	Aug. 28	Both lungs adherent to walls of chest, and full of softened tubercle. Liver enlarged and lurdaceous. Kidneys in a state of fatty degeneration. Patches of tubercular ulcerations in the intestines.
1,402	J. B. Gardener.	47	0	4	10	3	1	1	1862. Apr. 8	6	Millbank -	1862. Sep. 19	Diabetes.	A weakly, emaciated man, constantly in hospital.	Diabetes.	36	0	Sept. 19	Lungs healthy. Heart twice its natural size. Kidneys enlarged and of a deep red colour, firm when cut. The cortical substance finely developed. Congested state of the minute blood-vessels from the increased work the kidneys had done.

1,907	G. R. Boiler maker.	54	0	8	7	2	7	18	1863. June 29	10	Millbank -	1864. Mar. 1	Chronic bronchitis.	Very delicate, and closely confined to bed for many months.	Chronic bronchitis.	19	13	Oct. 19	Body emaciated. Lungs on right side firmly adherent to walls of chest, and the substance much condensed; left less adherent, the pulmonary substance also condensed, but less fleshy and fibrous than the opposite. Liver enlarged and fatty.
2,423	T. D. Labourer.	32	1	1	3	0	9	5	Dec. 14	10	Chatham -	1865 June 28	Chronic cystitis.	Very delicate.	Cystitis.	3	24	Oct. 22	Left lung firmly adherent. Heart small and pale. Liver greatly enlarged and fatty. Spleen small and shrivelled. Right kidney completely decomposed; left enlarged. Intestines gangrenous, and in the right iliac region matted together and ruptured. Urinary bladder greatly thickened.
2,489	W. K. Soldier.	32	0	9	20	0	6	18	1864. July 29	7	Pentonville	Sept. 25	No medical report received.	In a very weakly state, and constantly in hospital.	Phthisis.	1	12	Nov. 6	Body greatly emaciated. Lungs on both sides full of tubercle; right most diseased and adherent to walls of chest. Liver enlarged and fatty.
1,143	J. P.	28	0	10	16	3	9	3	1861. Apr. 8	7	Millbank -	1861. Dec. 31	Lameness from diseased hip joint.	A weakly man.	Phthisis.	9	18	Nov. 27	Body emaciated. Both lungs full of broken down tubercle. Liver much enlarged and fatty. Intestines ulcerated (tubercular) in many places. No perforation. Kidneys slightly granular.
2,267	C. W.	55	0	8	11	0	5	17	1864. Oct. 17	7	Millbank -	1865. April 18	Double rupture, defective vision, rheumatism.	Very infirm, and confined to bed for the last three months.	Bronchial pneumonia.	6	7	Dec. 14	Left lung was in its lower lobes of a deep red colour, and its air tubes contained frothy mucus. All the bronchial tubes were thickened from old inflammation. Right lung (a dull red) was quite consolidated; no part of it contained air, and portions of it being placed in water sank.

CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT AT BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Chief Officer's Report.

I.—CHIEF WARDER'S REPORT.

Convict Department, Broadmoor Asylum,
January 3, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report for 1865.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Remaining in custody 1st January 1865	93
Number of convicts received during the year—	
From Chatham	50
„ Portsmouth	59
„ Portland	64
Total	266
Disposed of by transfer to any prison—	
None.	
Discharged on licence	193
Remaining on 31st December 1865	73
	266
Daily average number	97

Conduct of Officers.

The following changes took place during the year :—

Mr. Duncan, the acting steward, was transferred to Pentonville on promotion, and was succeeded by Mr. Hindmarsh from Dartmoor prison. Mr. Howitt, schoolmaster, was transferred to Woking prison, and succeeded by Mr. Abbott, schoolmaster from that department. One warder retired from the service in consequence of ill health ; one assistant warder returned to Portland prison on promotion, and two assistant warders were received from Portland on transfer.

The officers of the present staff, without exception, have given entire satisfaction ; they are zealous in the discharge of their duties.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The appreciation on the part of the prisoners of the advantages of Broadmoor over other prisons shows itself in their conduct, which has been in every way exemplary.

The amount of labour done by them is greater than the amount would be, done by a corresponding number of free labourers, owing to the advantage of always having able-bodied men at command of regular habits and receiving substantial food.

Chief Officer's Report.

Employment of Prisoners.

The labour has been trenching land, making roads, excavating and levelling for new buildings, the details of which are recorded in Appendix.

Escapes.

None,—no attempts.

Abuses.

None exist.

Reports.

Eleven ; all of a trivial kind.

Licences.

The total number of prisoners discharged on licence during the year is 193, of whom 69 have applied for assistance to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

In all but 12 cases balances of gratuities have been regularly claimed and the necessary certificates of conduct have been forwarded.

Observations.

The time of labour and routine of work generally has remained without alteration from that of the preceding year.

Captain Warren and his successor Captain Bramly have visited the prison fortnightly, and with the assistance of the steward of Woking prison, have examined minutely the books and stores.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
A. W. SUTHERLAND,
Chief Warder in Charge.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Chief Officer's Report.

Account of Work performed by Convicts at Broadmoor Prison during the Year 1865.

No. of Prisoners. Days.	Description of Work.	Measurement or Number.	Rate.	Amount.	Remarks.
			s. d.	£ *s. d.*	
	Repairing pickaxes, shovels, wheelbarrows, sawing fir, preparing and fixing fences.	1,859	2 6	232 7 6	
	Repairing clothing, boots and shoes.	1,782	2 6	222 15 0	
	Cooking for officers, prisoners, and cleaning prison.	1,860	2 6	232 10 0	
	Cutting stone window sills, steps to new wing.	179	2 6	22 7 6	
Prisoners 1,102	572 days trenching uncultivated land to the depth of 2′ 9″.	273 poles 14 yds.	4 6	61 10 7	The variation of price for trenching is owing to the depth and nature of soil.
Days 28,1	1,478 days trenching uncultivated land to the depth of 2′ 6″.	1,016 poles	3 6	177 16 0	
	710 days trenching uncultivated land to the depth of 3′ 6″	285 poles 9 yds.	3 0	42 15 11	
	280 days trenching uncultivated land to the depth of 2′ 6″.	213 poles	2 6	26 12 6	
	4,014½ days trenching uncultivated land to the depth of 2′.	3,033 poles	2 0	303 6 0	
	1,098 days excavating, wheeling, and levelling at new farm.	3,687½ yds. cubic	0 9	138 5 7½	
	30 days clearing snow off the roads.	30 days	2 6	3 15 0	
	Jobbing at different works on the estate.	594 days	2 6	74 5 0	
	Jobbing at different works on estate.	3,804 days	2 0	380 8 0	
	1,747½ days excavating, wheeling, and levelling new roads on estate.	4,941 yds. cubic	0 9	185 5 9	
	189 days as above - -	743 yds. cube	0 7	21 13 5	Distance not so great as the above.
Prisoners 1,102	924 days cutting and laying heath and metalling new roads.	3,475 yds. sup.	0 6	86 17 6	
Days 28,148	43 days excavating and laying 12″ drain pipe.	81 yds. lin.	0 3	1 0 3	
	6″ „ „ - -	76 yds. lin.	0 2	0 12 8	
	3″ „ „ - -	360 yds. lin.	0 2	3 0 0	
	Building brick cesspools, 2′ × 14″ × 14″.	23	2 6	2 17 6	
	Cutting and laying turf to slopes new farm.	189 days	2 0	18 18 0	
	110 days excavating foundations, &c., for new deodorising tank.	110 days	2 0	11 0 0	
	Excavating, wheeling, levelling, and trenching new pleasure ground, making slopes.	1,717 days	2 0	171 14 0	
	695 days excavating, screening, loading, and laying down gravel on roads and airing courts.	5,945 yds. sup.	0 3	74 6 3	
	Pulling down old farm buildings, clearing away and levelling rubbish.	338 days	2 0	33 16 0	
Prisoners 1,102	3,087 days excavating, wheeling, and levelling foundation and grounds adjoining new F. wing.	5,682 yds. cubic	1 0	284 2 0	
Days 28,148	54 days as above - -	148 yds. cubic	0 9	5 11 0	
	Laying drain pipes, &c., new wing.	17 days	2 0	1 14 0	
	120 days excavating ditch -	250 yds. cubic	0 9	9 7 6	
	Digging potatoes - -	432 days	2 0	43 4 0	
	225 days excavating and filling in trench for new water main.	900 yds.	0 6	22 10 0	
				2,896 4 5½	

II.—SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

Convict Department, Broadmoor Asylum,
January 3, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to forward my report for the year 1865.

The prisoners attend divine service at the Lunatic Asylum Chapel twice every Sunday. Schoolmaster's Report.

Daily service is read by me at 6·40 a.m.

The sick have been visited at least twice per day—very few cases have occurred.

The prisoners are employed in school work and the practice of psalmody during the evenings from 6 to 8.

Their conduct has been exemplary, owing to the appreciation of the superior treatment received here.

The office work has been regularly carried on, and in all cases of liberation, whether the prisoners remain at home or go abroad, I have given them my best advice from my practical experience.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
CHARLES ABBOTT,
Schoolmaster.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Convict Department, Broadmoor Asylum,
January 4, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

THE health of the able-bodied convicts at Broadmoor has been during the past year as satisfactory as in previous years, and none of the prisoners are seriously ill at the present time. Medical Officer's Report.

One man had an attack of typhoid fever, apparently caused by working in a damp and marshy locality. Though seriously affected he ultimately recovered, and left the prison quite convalescent and able to resume any of his previous occupations.

No epidemic disease whatever has visited the prison, though they have been prevalent in the surrounding neighbourhood. The general healthiness of the locality has been borne out by the experience of the past year.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. G. BARFORD, L.R.C.P.,
Medical Officer in Charge.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

PARKHURST PRISON.

I.—SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *January* 10, 1866.

Superintendent's Report.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you my report for the year 1865.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number in prison 1st January 1865 - - -		376
Received during the year from Millbank -	197	
		197
Total - - -		573
These prisoners have been disposed of as follows :—		
To Fulham Refuge - - - -	32	
To Millbank - - - - -	7	
„ Carlisle Memorial Refuge - - -	11	
Discharged on licence - - - -	113	
„ on medical grounds - - -	1	
„ sentence expired - - -	10	
Deaths - - - - - -	8	
		182
Remaining in prison on 31st December 1865 -		391
Total - - -		573
Daily average number during the year - -	397	

Conduct of Officers.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been almost unexceptionally satisfactory, the matrons having carried out discipline in a firm but forbearing spirit; the warders having also been faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, and when called upon to do so, rendering assistance in support of discipline with willingness and discretion.

One officer was dismissed before she had completed her probationary service for having employed a prisoner on private needlework, and two others were dismissed for improper conduct.

The above are the only instances of misconduct during the year in a staff comprising 64 subordinate officers.

Especial commendation is due to the principal and senior officers for the pains they take in training and instructing the junior officers of their several divisions.

With many officers under me so zealous and faithful I can hardly fail of having a staff equal to the requirements of the establishment, and of maintaining such discipline as you have been so good as to express yourselves sensible of.

The following changes occurred during the year :

Of five officers remaining on probation on 31st December 1864, three have been taken on the permanent strength, while two were dismissed, being inefficient.

Superintendent's Report.

Eight female officers joined during the year ; of these, three have been taken on the staff, two failed to pass a satisfactory probation and were dismissed, three still remain on probation.

One assistant matron was transferred from Brixton, and one from Millbank.

An addition to the staff having been made of one principal matron, one matron was promoted to that rank.

Two assistant matrons have been promoted to the rank of matron.

The carpenter warder was promoted last year to the rank of engineer.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been good, and more especially so the conduct of those in the advanced stages.

The women who now find their way into prison strike me as being more ignorant and depraved than those who were formerly received, and to reduce them to any state of order, or to uplift them to any moral standard, is a task calling for much patience and forbearance on the part of all who desire their reformation.

The conduct of new and reconvicted prisoners has been more influenced by the dietary than by any other circumstance. Invariably during the first few months of their reception here they keep up a perpetual agitation by complaining of the reduced scale of diet which now prevails throughout the service, but the discipline has not been disturbed on this account.

The entire population of prisoners during the year was 573.

Of this number 296 were reported.

The total number of offences was 1,275 ; these were met, 1,019 by punishment, and 256 by admonition. The penal class has comprised 27 prisoners, who incurred 269 reports. The conduct of the women in this class has been excessively bad ; seven of their number were transferred in the course of the year to the penal class at Millbank. 277 prisoners were not reported for any offence. A return showing the nature of punishment is appended.

Treatment of Prisoners.

In the treatment of prisoners industry, obedience, and sobriety, have received all due encouragement, but conduct the reverse of these has been noted and promptly dealt with by firm and judicious measures, and, as nearly as possible, by individual consideration of each particular case. I believe that the prisoners themselves value the decisive manner in which they are treated.

The sick in the infirmary have received the usual amount of care bestowed upon them.

Employment of Prisoners.

During the first quarter of the year a considerable number of slop shirts were made for a private firm, but by the discontinuance in March of slop and contract work, and private work for the officers, the prisoners are now solely employed on Government work. This consists of knitting socks for the army, of knitting and needlework for the Colonial Convict department, as well as for this and the male convict prisons at home; in washing and cooking for the establishment, in cultivating some portion of the land and keeping clean the grounds and garden, in working the pumps, and also in whitewashing the wards, cells, stores, and various other parts of the prison.

Superintendent's Report.

Nothing throughout the year occurred to lessen my first confidence in out-of-door work for female prisoners of the advanced stage, and but that the transfer of the establishment has been decided upon, I should have strongly recommended a still further cultivation of the estate by means of prison labour. The prisoners' earnings will be seen to have fallen considerably short as compared with the previous year. This may be accounted for by the nature of the work now performed, and the needlewomen being fewer by 50 than they were during the preceding year.

The daily number of effective prisoners was 313.

Their earnings throughout the year amounted to 1,082*l.* 5*s.* 4½*d.*, averaging 3*l.* 9*s.* 1¾*d* per prisoner.

A statement showing the quantity and description of work performed will be seen in Appendix.

Deaths.

Eight occurred during the year.

Suicide.

No attempt was made.

Buildings.

The buildings occupied by prisoners are in good repair.

The old bakehouse having been converted into a manufacturer's store, a very satisfactory and greatly needed arrangement of the stores is now secured.

A room for the purpose of photographing prisoners prior to discharge was built externally north of the probation ward, and Miss Moore, clerk, has been duly qualified for the performance of this service.

An invaluable service has just been completed for preventing women in the probation ward from passing and receiving, by means of enlarging the hoppers on the windows and fixing an iron guard over each one. I regard this as tending also to secure the safe custody of the prisoners.

The kitchen dormitory has been entirely repainted and whitewashed.

Two gas retorts were taken down during the summer and thoroughly cleaned and repaired. In the course of the present year the gas holder will probably require some considerable repair, but the gas house is reported to be safe in its present condition.

Some damage was done by fire in April in the west wing mess room, but not to any great extent, by the floor boards and a joist having become ignited by the over-heating of the mortar in which a low set stove was embedded. A safer setting of this and the stove in the corresponding mess room has since been effected.

The wards "F" and "M" continue to be of great service, it being only in those buildings that I can secure separation for prisoners previous to their discharge from prison, or for others who under punishment should be removed for their own sake or for the sake of others from the ordinary divisions, each one of which is essentially an open prison.

The difficulty now most felt is the smallness of the Roman Catholic chapel. At the services on Sundays the prisoners are here crowded together in an unseemly manner, and the utmost vigilance on the part of the officers must almost utterly fail of detecting and preventing communication between them.

Superintendent's Report.

I am unwilling to suggest any new arrangement on this point, as I fully participate in your desire not to expend at Parkhurst more than is absolutely necessary.

The medical officer's residence appears to be in a very unsatisfactory condition. The foundation is supposed to be bad, and thus a frequent sinking of the walls, &c. takes place.

The farm buildings are becoming dilapidated, and the fences require considerable repair.

Concluding Remarks.

The admission in July last of the children of the married male officers to the garrison schools is a very great boon. The privilege has been generally accepted by the parents, as many as 18 children attending the schools daily. One of the elder girls has been taken into the industrial school as a monitress.

The equivalent of 14*l.* per annum in lieu of rations in kind, and a fixed deduction from their salaries of 2*s.* per week for quarters, has given great satisfaction to the subordinate officers.

The new system of bookkeeping introduced in October promises to work satisfactorily.

The establishment of refuges for female convicts, into which they will be received some time before their minimum period of sentence arrives, is a measure full of promise. The prisoners evince the greatest anxiety on the subject, more especially the Roman Catholic prisoners, a refuge for them not being yet opened. Very valuable aid has been extended to prisoners on discharge by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in London and at Birmingham, by the Elizabeth Fry Refuge, the Convent of the Good Shepherd at Hammersmith and at Arno's Court, Bristol, by the Liverpool Reformatory and Industrial School Association, as well as by many private individuals, who in the spirit of that charity "which hopeth all things," have given of their substance, or of their time or influence, to aid the women on their release.

Miss Mary Moore continues, as her health will allow, to visit the prison nursery, and in many kindly ways to cheer the lives of the children. Three left with their mothers during the year, and two more have been received. There are now six children in the nursery, two of them quite infants. That these should grow up in prison is very sad.

Some changes have occurred amongst the clerks.

No changes have occurred amongst the superior officers, nor in the Chaplain's department.

Rules.

I certify that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to or brought under the notice of the visiting Director.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most humble obedient servant,
S. Gibson,
Superintendent.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Superintendent's Report.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the RECEPTION and REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from the above Establishments between the 1st January 1865, and 31st December 1865.

On the 1st January 1865, the number of convicts in Parkhurst Prison was			376
Received during the year from—			
Convict Prisons—			
Millbank	197		
		197	
			573
Disposed of during the year, by—			
Transfers to Convict Prisons { Millbank	7		
Fulham	32		
		39	
Removed to Carlisle Memorial Refuge		11	
Discharged on licence		113	
„ medical grounds		1	
„ sentence expired		10	
Deaths		8	
Numbers remaining 31st December 1865		391	
			573
Average number during the year	397		

RETURN of PUNISHMENTS and ADMONITIONS of PRISONERS in PARKHURST PRISON for the Year 1865.

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.	Days.								One Meal.	Admonished.	Other Punishments.	Total.
	1	2	3	6	7	14	21	28				
In Handcuffs	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	11
In Strait Jacket	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85
In Canvas Dress	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	14
In Dark Cells: With Rations	23	3	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
In Dark Cells: Bread and Water	—	—	12	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
In Refractory Cells. Full Rations	27	4	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
In Refractory Cells. Bread and Water	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57
In ordinary Cells, Bread and Water	2	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
Indian Meal Punishment Diet	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	21	—	—	7
Punishment Diet, New Scale	—	—	1	1	1	—	6	25	—	—	—	34
Other Punishments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	656	656
Admonished	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	256	—	256
Total	141	7	129	1	5	8	6	45	21	256	656	1,275

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS reported, and those not reported, from 1st January to 31st December 1865. Superintendent's Report.

In the Prison on 1st January 1865 - - - -					376
68	of these prisoners were reported	once		68	
33	„	„	twice	66	
27	„	„	thrice	71	
10	„	„	4 times	40	
5	„	„	14 „	70	
6	„	„	5 „	30	
12	„	„	7 „	84	
4	„	„	8 „	32	
5	„	„	9 „	45	
5	„	„	10 „	50	
3	„	„	11 „	33	
3	„	„	13 „	39	
3	„	„	17 „	51	
2	„	„	19 „	38	
1	„	„	20 „	20	
1	„	„	21 „	21	
1	„	„	27 „	27	
1	„	„	32 „	32	
1	„	„	42 „	42	
1	„	„	43 „	43	
192	reported.			902	
Deduct 112	not punished				
80	punished—296 not punished.				

Prisoners received during the year 1865 - - -					197
43	of these prisoners were reported	once		43	
17	„	„	twice	34	
12	„	„	thrice	36	
12	„	„	4 times	48	
7	„	„	5 „	35	
2	„	„	6 „	12	
1	„	„	8 „	8	
1	„	„	9 „	9	
1	„	„	10 „	10	
1	„	„	12 „	12	
3	„	„	16 „	48	
1	„	„	17 „	17	
2	„	„	18 „	36	
1	„	„	25 „	25	
104	reported			373	
Deduct 78	not punished				
26	punished—171 not punished.				
106	„ —367 „				
		Total - - -			573

Superintendent's Report.

RETURN showing the AGE, SENTENCE, STATE of EDUCATION, and RELIGIOUS PERSUASION of CONVICTS received in the Year 1865.

Received in 1865.	Ages.				Sentences.									
	Adults.				Adults.									
	17 years and upwards.	17 years and under 21.	21 years and under 30.	30 years and upwards.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.	14 years.	Life.
197	197	17	94	86	20	16	41	4	100	4	1	7	1	3

State of Education.				Religion.		
Adults.				Adults.		
Neither read nor write.	Can read only.	Both imperfectly.	Both well.	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Dissenters and others.
63	63	62	7	45	148	4

Superintendent's Report.

STATEMENT of sundry GARMENTS, STORES, &c., made in the Manufacturing Department, from 1st January to 31st December 1865.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE MADE.	Quantity.	Value of Labour.		
		£	s.	d.
NEEDLE WOMEN :—				
Uniform bonnets, lined and trimmed -	108	1	7	0
„ „ lired - - - -	162	0	13	6
„ dresses made - - -	102	17	17	0
„ jackets „ - - -	15	1	2	6
„ mantles „ - - - -	6	0	9	0
„ dresses repaired - - -	87	6	10	6
„ jackets „ - - -	7	0	5	3
„ mantles „ - - -	3	0	2	3
„ cloaks „ - - -	3	0	1	6
Officers' bed hangings, sets - - -	3	0	4	6
„ sheets made -	24	0	4	0
Porters' store aprons „ -	25	0	2	1
Establishment hand towels „ -	1,083	3	7	8¼
„ green serge jackets „ -	114	3	6	6
„ „ „ skirts „ -	114	2	17	0
„ brown serge „ „ -	88	2	4	0
„ blue cotton skirts „ -	501	12	10	6
„ „ „ jackets „ -	460	13	8	4
„ print dresses „ -	205	10	5	0
„ linsey petticoats „ -	267	4	9	0
„ flannel „ „ -	24	0	8	0
„ cotton shifts „ -	47	0	15	8
„ women's flannel drawers made -	478	9	19	2
„ men's „ „ „ -	2,956	61	11	8
„ „ R.S. handkerchiefs „ -	1,742	5	8	10½
„ „ Neckerchiefs „ -	1,677	5	4	9¾
„ day caps „ -	575	7	3	9
„ night caps „ -	351	1	9	3
„ stays „ -	321	10	14	0
„ R.S. cotton shirts „ -	2,500	41	13	4
„ flannel „ „ -	1,321	22	0	4
„ kitchen aprons „ -	89	0	14	10
„ pairs of cloth shoes „ -	11	0	5	6
„ dusters „ -	688	2	3	0
„ child's jacket „ -	1	0	0	3
„ „ pinafores „ -	8	0	0	8
„ „ linsey petticoats „ -	6	0	1	0
„ „ flannel „ „ -	6	0	1	0
„ „ cotton shirts „ -	18	0	1	6
„ „ print frocks „ -	7	0	1	9
„ sheets „ -	1,285	10	14	2
„ clothes' bags „ -	3	0	0	6
„ sacking „ „ -	1	0	0	2
„ mangling cloths „ -	3	0	0	3

Superintendent's Report.

Statement of sundry Garments, Stores, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Article made.	Quantity.	Value of Labour. £	s.	d.
Establishment table cloths made -	1	0	0	3
„ infirmary bed cases „ -	12	0	5	0
Cotton shirts for a London firm „ -	3,098	38	14	6
Liberty bonnets, trimmed - - -	107	1	6	9
„ dresses made -	124	9	6	0
„ caps „ -	12	0	3	0
„ stays „ -	109	4	10	10
„ petticoats „ -	355	5	18	4
„ aprons „ -	106	0	8	10
„ women's drawers „ -	108	2	5	0
„ men's „ „ -	967	20	2	11
„ „ neckerchiefs „ -	2,319	7	4	11¼
„ women's handkerchiefs „ -	190	0	11	10½
„ men's „ „ -	1,385	4	6	6¾
„ flannel belts „ -	4	0	0	4
„ white cotton shirts „ -	1,062	26	11	0
„ blue striped „ „ -	150	3	15	0
„ flannel „ „ -	565	9	8	4
„ cotton shifts „ „ -	128	2	2	8
„ flannel „ „ „ -	280	4	13	4
„ child's pinafores „ -	4	0	0	4
„ „ frocks „ -	4	0	1	4
„ „ stays „ -	3	0	1	0
„ „ night gowns „ -	6	0	1	0
„ „ jean petticoats „ -	3	0	0	6
„ „ flannel „ „ -	6	0	1	0
„ „ cotton shifts „ -	16	0	1	4
„ „ flannel „ „ -	44	0	3	8
„ „ jackets „ -	3	0	0	6
„ „ hood „ -	1	0	0	3
Knitters :—				
Women's R.S. stockings, pairs made - -	4	0	2	8
Men's „ „ „ -	6,225	259	7	6
„ „ re-footed - -	4,904½	81	14	10
„ socks „ made - -	951½	19	16	5½
Military „ „ „ - - -	2,268½	47	5	2½
Laundry :—				
Articles washed, pieces - - -	285,843	196	16	3
Sundry, Repairs, &c. :—		72	8	9
Coir picked, lbs. - - - -	325	6	6	9¼
Total -		1,082	5	4¼

Superintendent's Report.

STATEMENT showing the Quantities and Value of the Vegetables grown in the Prison Garden, for the use of the Establishment, from 1st January to 31st December 1866.

DESCRIPTION.	Quantity.			Rate.		Value.		
	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.					
				s.	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Potatoes - - -	184	2	0	4	5	40	14	11
Onions - - -	21	2	0	9	0	9	13	6
Cabbage - - -	29	0	0	6	0	8	14	0
Leeks - - - -	1	0	0	9	0	0	9	0
						£59	11	5

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of the Parkhurst Convict Prison for the Year ending 31st March 1866.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Salaries of principal officers and clerks - - -	2,211	3	10
Wages of subordinate officers and servants - -	2,497	13	5
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department - - - - - - -	334	3	7
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof -	1,046	0	7
Uniforms for officers and servants - - -	207	10	6
Victualling prisoners - - - - -	2,835	1	2
Clothing, &c., for prisoners - - - -	976	11	9
Bedding for prisoners - - - - -	29	14	4
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. - - -	71	13	6
Medical comforts (extras for the sick) - - -	80	17	0
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation - - - - - -	549	3	2
Gratuities, &c. to convicts - - - -	573	1	11
Furniture and fittings - - - - -	54	18	4
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c. - -	7	11	3
Fuel and light for general purposes - - -	892	18	5
Buildings and ordinary repairs - - - -	660	11	2
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles - - -	233	3	3
Brushes, brooms, and mops - - - -	6	14	0
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c. - - -	13	7	0
Various small disbursements - - - -	293	14	11
Rent, rates, and taxes - - - - -	68	19	0
Total - - - -	13,644	12	1
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts, and value of productive labour - - - -	517	1	5
Net expenditure - -	£ 13,127	10	8

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Parkhurst Prison, January* 9, 1866.

Chaplain's Report.

I HAVE the honour of submitting to you my report for the year 1865.

No changes have taken place in the Chaplain's department during the year, and as my duties are much circumscribed, my report will be necessarily brief.

The Sunday and week-day services have been performed as usual; two on Sundays in the chapel, and two on each day of the week, one in the upper and one in the lower prison, each service occupying, on an average, half an hour. The conduct of the prisoners has been invariably most orderly and attentive on these occasions, and I have reason to believe that these means of grace have a very salutary influence on their general behaviour; nor am I without a reasonable hope that "the "bread thus cast upon the waters, will appear, with not a few, after "many days." The Holy Communion has been administered four times during the year; the average attendance of the prisoners was ten. I have had no reason to doubt their sincerity.

I do not hold with the popular opinion, that this class of criminals are beyond the reach of that "arm which is never shortened that it "cannot save." The Gospel is as free to them as it is to others, who may not have been placed in such unfortunate circumstances. There may be many of whom we had hoped well, who have disappointed our expectations; this has ever been the experience of God's ministers in every class of society. To doubt the power of God's grace, even on the most hardened, is to lean on our own exertions; we would, therefore, labour in faith and sow in hope, knowing "that our labour shall not be "in vain in the Lord."

It is very gratifying to me to be able to report favourably of those under my spiritual charge. The number of reports during the year was 153; the number of prisoners who incurred these reports was 54. Five of these had special diet, one was placed in the penal class. The remainder was for minor offences, such as may always be expected with prisoners of this class. Those under my charge have been visited almost daily by me in their cells, in rotation. This gives me an opportunity of speaking to them a word in season, as each one has need. Nor is the word of kindness and sympathy without its due influence on those who may be considered hardened in crime. There is a chord in every heart which can be touched, 19 years experience at Parkhurst has convinced me of this; so that I am persuaded it is not by severity or harshness that these poor outcasts are to be reformed or brought to a sense of their moral degradation. This was not our Lord's mode of dealing with sinners; all who have to deal with this class of criminals must follow His example if they would hope for success. I have found it so as a general rule.

School Department.

There has been no alteration in this department during the year. We have three schoolmistresses for 391 prisoners; two only are available for teaching, the third is always engaged writing letters for the prisoners, distributing and exchanging the library books, which is quite as much as she can attend to. I think there is too much of her time devoted to letter writing, it is not so necessary as giving them instruction in the school; if they were not allowed to communicate with

their friends till they could write their own letters, except in very pressing cases, it would stimulate them to improve themselves in this branch of their education. Chaplain's Report.

The schools, which are entirely under the Chaplain's charge, are daily visited by him, and by constantly pressing on the prisoners the advantages of being able to read and write, and by the persevering efforts of the schoolmistress, I find a very great improvement has been made. I must say, they all, without any distinction, attend to my advice, and I believe endeavour as much as possible to follow it; but it is not to be expected that those very much advanced in years, and who never learned to read or write, will be as diligent and persevering as others. These are the exceptions, and the few, so that upon the whole I am much satisfied with the progress made in the school. Their conduct during the hours of instruction is unexceptional; I believe only two reports were made from this department.

In the upper prison and in the general wards the women assemble in classes, for instruction, and I have never found any inconvenience from this plan.

The books in use in the first classes, are the History of England and the Fourth Lesson Books, as published by the direction of the Commissioners for National Education in Ireland; in this class they write in copy books.

The second class are instructed in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Lesson Books, according to their attainments; those who are sufficiently advanced are allowed copy books, others not so proficient practise on their slates.

In the probationary ward, the prisoners are instructed in their cells every afternoon from 2·20 p.m., till 5 o'clock, except on Saturdays, on which days the school is in the morning from 9·20 till ¼ to 1. They read in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Lesson Books and write on slates.

Of 183 prisoners received during the year, 49 could read well and write their own letters. 41 could read tolerably and write on slates. 43 could read easy lessons in the 1st class book, 50 were totally ignorant. Many of those who could neither read nor write have made tolerable progress. The total number under instruction was 591 during the year.

The infirmary is visited regularly by the lady Scripture reader, who reads prayers daily. The sick are visited by the Chaplain as necessity requires. The number in this ward under my charge has been very few during the year.

The lady Scripture reader is diligent in visiting morning and afternoon, daily, in the cells, both in the probationary ward and the upper prison. She reads the Scriptures to the prisoners and converses with them as their cases require it.

The number of library books in the prison for the Roman Catholics is 360; for the Protestants, 215. Those in circulation amongst the Roman Catholics are in a bad condition; one-half of them, being small and having paper covers, are ready to be condemned. The average number in daily circulation is 290. The books are exchanged once a fortnight.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN J. SPEAR,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Parkhurst Prison, January* 10, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to submit the usual annual infirmary report for this prison.

The cases treated in the infirmary amount to 377, of which number 19 remained in at the close of the year, 349 were discharged more or less benefited by treatment, one was licensed on medical grounds, and eight died; averaging 1½ per cent. of the prison strength.

This being the case I need not say that the health of the convicts has been pretty fair, taking into consideration the peculiar circumstances under which they have been placed. When a large number of women are congregated together, under circumstances of a depressing character, in cells too small for continuous day and night occupation, and fed on food not very stimulating, it is not to be expected that they will be entirely free from diseases arising from debility, of which dyspepsia may be taken as a type, and under which heading in the annexed report the greatest number of patients appear. But we have reason to congratulate ourselves that no fatal epidemic has broken out amongst them, nor any disease of grave importance attributable to their mode of life or the manner in which they are located or employed.

Many of the prisoners on their first reception were in very bad health. Some were early admitted into hospital, others improved under the modifications of diet and treatment it was deemed necessary to recommend.

Of the cases which terminated fatally, three died of consumption, two of general dropsy, one of cancer, one of hemorrhage from the lungs, and one case of dementia was carried off by an attack of diarrhœa when in a very enfeebled condition, having been bedridden for many months. In fact, all these patients have been under treatment in hospital for months prior to the final termination.

The total number victualled in the infirmary amounts to 6,611, the maximum being 26, the minimum 10, and the daily average 18.

The casual sick not treated in the infirmary show a total of 8,198, the maximum being 59, and the daily average 22. Their complaints have been chiefly such as are induced by a sedentary life, following, in most instances, upon one of constant excitement and dissipation.

The ventilation has been attended to as much as circumstances would permit, and the food issued to the prisoners has been uniformly of a wholesome character.

There have been 35 admissions on the officer's sick list, but the diseases have been for the most part of a comparatively trivial character, not requiring more than two or three days' treatment.

To the principal infirmary matron I am indebted for much of the comfort attending my hospital duties, and to the infirmary principal warder for the care he has taken in compounding.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
HENRY ROOME, M.D.
Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report of the Female Convict Prison at Parkhurst, for the Year ending 31st December 1865.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 573.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1865.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Licensed on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1865.
1. Zymotic Diseases.						
Cynanche Tonsillaris	—	2	2	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	1	30	31	—	—	—
Influenza and Catarrh	1	23	24	—	—	—
Febricula	—	1	1	—	—	—
Purpura	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	—	6	6	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	3	1	—	—	2
2. Dropsy, Cancer, and Diseases of uncertain Seat.						
Anasarca	—	5	2	—	2	1
Abscess	2	25	25	—	—	2
Ulcer	1	11	12	—	—	—
Cancer	—	1	—	—	1	—
Other Diseases of this Class	—	11	11	—	—	—
3. Tubercular Diseases.						
Phthisis	1	14	8	1	3	3
Hæmoptysis	1	2	2	—	1	—
4. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.						
Dementia	1	—	—	1	—	—
Other forms of Unsound Mind	—	1	1	—	—	—
Neuralgia	1	36	34	—	—	3
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	—	1	1	—	—	—
5. Diseases of Heart and Organs of Circulation.						
Palpitatio	—	4	4	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Heart and Organs of Circulation	—	3	3	—	—	—
6. Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.						
Bronchitis	1	4	5	—	—	—
Pleuritis	—	8	8	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Lungs and Air-passages	—	1	1	—	—	—
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs.						
Gastritis	—	3	2	—	—	1
Dyspepsia	2	64	66	—	—	—
Colic	—	3	3	—	—	—
Hepatitis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vermes	—	4	4	—	—	—
Fistula in Ano	—	3	3	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Digestive Organs	—	1	1	—	—	—

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report of Convict Prison at Parkhurst—*cont.*

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Licensed on Medical Grounds	Died.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1863.
8. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.						
Other Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	—	4	3	—	—	1
9. Diseases of Female Organs of Generation.						
Menorrhagia	—	1	1	—	—	—
Leucorrhœa	—	5	4	—	—	1
Prolapsus Uteri	—	6	6	—	—	—
10. Diseases of Joints and Bones.						
Muscular Rheumatism	4	34	37	—	—	1
Diseases of Bones	—	3	1	—	—	2
„ Joints	—	2	1	—	—	1
11. Diseases of the Integumentary System.						
Boils	—	1	1	—	—	—
Scabies	—	3	3	—	—	—
Urticaria	—	1	1	—	—	—
Eczema	—	1	1	—	—	—
12. Diseases of the Organs of Sense.						
Ophthalmia	2	5	7	—	—	—
Otalgia	—	4	3	—	—	1
Ottorhœa	—	1	1	—	—	—
13. Accidents and Injuries.						
Contusions	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sprains	—	2	2	—	—	—
Burns and Scalds	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Accidents and Injuries	—	3	3	—	—	—
14. Feigned Diseases.	—	8	8	—	—	—
Total	19	358	349	1	8	19

BRIXTON PRISON.

I.—SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Brixton Prison, 8th January* 1865.

I HAVE the honour to forward my report of this prison for the year 1865. Superintendent's Report.

Conduct of Officers.

There have been more changes than usual in the staff of the female officers. The health of one of the principal matrons having failed after being 27 years in the service, she was superannuated; as were also two of the matrons from ill health, who all received pensions.

Eight officers resigned from various causes with which the service had no connexion, several having left to be married.

Two others also resigned their appointments, as there were grounds for strong suspicion that they had been tempted to traffic with prisoners' friends. We have had 15 new officers, some of whom give promise of being well principled, active, and efficient; while the older officers have been satisfactory in the discharge of their arduous and responsible duties.

The male officers are respectable in their conduct, diligent and punctual in the execution of their duties. The gatekeeper was obliged to give up his appointment from ill health, and was awarded a pension. His place has been well supplied.

Treatment of the Prisoners.

Great effort has been made to carry out the rules in the spirit and in the letter; to temper firmness with humanity; to enforce obedience and industry; quickly to detect and deal with cases of deceit and fraud of whatever kind. The majority of the prisoners have not been difficult to treat with; the rules for my direction are clearly defined, and help from the Director has readily been accorded to assist my efforts, strengthen my hands, and support my position. Very few appeals against punishment awarded by me have been made to the Director; and it would appear that the prisoners mostly recognize the severe and stringent discipline as being due to their crimes. Still, female convicts require peculiar treatment, and, notwithstanding the truth of the above statement, are liable to feel outraged by very sudden change of treatment.

The discipline and management of the infirmary has been as satisfactory as formerly under the especial care of the chief matron of the infirmary, assisted by four other infirmary matrons.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

As usual I can report that by far a greater proportion of the prisoners have been strictly amenable to the discipline. 471 have incurred no reports, which speaks well for their order, industry, self control, and general propriety of conduct; 235 have incurred very few reports. Many others who began badly improved afterwards. 33 have been incorrigible, 27 of whom have been removed in the course of the year

Superintendent's Report.

to the penal class, Millbank ; 13 were removed for assaults on officers. That of prisoner E. W. on one of the assistant matrons was savage and cold-blooded in the extreme, she having had no hostile feeling to that matron, but having formed a determination to be removed from this prison, and tried in that manner to carry it out ; but this was frustrated, and she was not removed until six months afterwards for a course of incorrigible conduct. It is such prisoners as the above who are reported over and over again, seem hardened to punishment, and exercise an injurious influence over other refractory prisoners with whom they can communicate, hence the advantage of an absolutely solitary cell for such beings.

Among the prisoners recently removed to Millbank is E. L., the very anxious charge of every prison she has been in, not from violent conduct, but from most subtle, crafty, utterly selfish conduct. How she contrives to obtain the influence and opportunity over inexperienced officers is remarkable; but certain it is that in every prison she has acquired such influence, and been the means of removing some weak, unprincipled officer who has been duped to communicate with her friends, and thus to supply her with forbidden things. For the very refractory prisoners we have lately had built a "solitary cell," which I have before referred to. It is a real assistance to the discipline, as no communication whatever can be held from it with other refractory prisoners, which renders the intense solitude very deterring. Among recent improvements also is a stricter classification of the prisoners. It is no longer necessary from want of accommodation to locate any third-class prisoners with the class above them ; this tells favourably on the discipline, and is a great relief to those who have to carry it out, especially as the peculiar construction of this prison renders the discipline of it inconceivably difficult. This will, however, soon be materially obviated by iron guards fixed to the windows throughout the old part of the prison.

Employment of the Prisoners.

The full detail of the employment of the prisoners will be found in the accompanying statement. Knitting socks for the War Department has been a new employment, and required more care and expertness than is needful for the coarser and commoner knitting of convict socks and stockings to which they had formerly been accustomed ; on this new work they bestowed great pains. 92 prisoners were employed in the laundry, which labour they performed creditably ; about 320 in needlework, which was well done ; the rest as usual in the various occupations indispensable in a prison. I have little complaint to make of want of industry, although frequently in new prisoners there is a want of skill, especially in work that requires neatness and exactness.

Special Service Class.

The hope of getting into this class is an incentive to good conduct ; no woman having had more than five reports, and those not of a serious nature, is allowed to enter it, and the slightest misconduct immediately dismisses her from the class. Strict integrity must be maintained by those especially who are in this class ; rather more liberty is allowed, which in some small degree tests the prisoners' moral improvement. One prisoner has been degraded from the class this year for a transgression of prison rules, unconnected, however, with the "special service."

Abuses.

The only two cases which to my knowledge have occurred were those of trafficking by new officers, and which were discovered by old officers.

As they arose they were immediately brought before the Director, and as far as was possible proved against them. These matrons were night patrols, therefore extra precautions have since been used to prevent any repetition of the offence in those entrusted with this office. Superintendent's Report.

Escapes.

There has been no such attempt.

General Remarks.

We have continued to be greatly indebted to the "Discharged Prisoners Aid Society," which from long experience and benefit may be deemed an indispensable adjunct to the convict service, inasmuch as it kindly receives and endeavours to provide for those discharged prisoners who, from their antecedents or other causes, are ineligible for a refuge, and whose future well-doing would be uncertain indeed if cast friendless on the world devoid of the honest opening which this excellent society supplies to test the reality of their efforts and resolutions to reform. Sixteen have been received by the society during the year.

Lady Visitors.

These ladies have continued their useful visits. Miss Frazer, who has visited ever since the opening of the prison, has extended her Christian hope and charity so far as to receive a few even questionable cases of amendment into the Elizabeth Fry Refuge, with the hope of its resulting in permanent benefit to them ; seven have gone there in the course of the year.

There has been no change in the two lady Scripture readers. They pursue their avocation indefatigably and in a very earnest, judicious manner, and are greatly respected by the prisoners.

I have been effectively assisted by the Deputy-superintendent, who is exceedingly persevering and pains-taking, and realizes with myself our great responsibility in the charge of these "outcasts," yet our fellow-creatures ; as also what is due to society in carrying out strictly the penal discipline enjoined.

The recent establishment of the Queen's Square Refuge, Bloomsbury, in which selected convicts pass six months before receiving remission of their time, appears to have many advantages, as a smaller body of women can receive more individual supervision, and the endeavour to instil improved habits can be more effectually carried out and tested. It seems a probable means also of lessening the number of re-convicted women.

This refuge was opened on the 24th of August, and 30 have been sent there.

State and Condition of the Buildings.

A great improvement has been effected in the chapel by the construction of a second staircase leading to the upper gallery, which affords the means of communication from either side of the prison.

A solitary cell has been built, and is found to answer well.

A photographic house has been erected for the purpose of photographing every prisoner before removal from the prison.

The prison has been coloured and whitewashed internally.

The whole of the buildings are in a good state of repair, and the exercising yards and shrubberies are in good order.

I certify that the rules laid down for the government of this prison

Superintendent's Report.

have, to the best of my belief, been complied with, except in cases which were brought before the Director.

I beg to thank you, gentlemen, for your unvarying kindness and courtesy, and

Have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
EMMA M. MARTIN,
Superintendent.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from the above establishment between the 1st January 1865 and 31st December 1865.

On the 1st January 1865 :—		
The number of convicts in Brixton prison - - -		604
Received during the year from—		
Convict prisons—		
Millbank - - - - -	223	
Fulham Refuge - - - - -	3	
		226
		830
Disposed of during the year, by—		
Transfers to Convict prisons—		
Millbank - - - - -	27	
Fulham Refuge - - - -	70	
		97
Removals—		
Lunatic asylums - - - - -		3
Pardon—		
Free - - - - - -		1
Discharged on licence - - - - -		156
Do. on medical grounds - - -		2
Do. specially to Queen's Square Refuge -		30
Do. sentence expired - - - -		13
Deaths - - - - - -		5
Numbers remaining 31st December 1865 - -		523
		830

Superintendent's Report.

Return of Prisoners Reported at Brixton Prison for the Year 1865.

Prisoners Reported.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Reports.	Prisoners Reported.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Reports.
Once -	122	122	16 „ -	4	64
Twice -	76	152	17 „ -	1	17
Thrice -	37	111	19 „ -	1	19
4 times -	38	152	20 „ -	2	40
5 „ -	25	125	22 „ -	1	22
6 „ -	12	72	24 „ -	1	24
7 „ -	8	56	27 „ -	1	27
8 „ -	8	64	33 „ -	1	33
9 „ -	5	45			
10 „ -	4	40		359	1,334
11 „ -	4	44	Not reported	471	
12 „ -	3	36			
13 „ -	2	26	Total Prisoners	830	
14 „ -	2	28			
15 „ -	1	15			

Return of Prisoners Punished at Brixton Prison for the Year 1865.

Prisoners Punished.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.	Prisoners Punished.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.
Once -	109	109	12 times -	2	24
Twice -	62	124	13 „ -	1	13
Thrice -	32	96	15 „ -	1	15
4 times -	17	68	18 „ -	1	18
5 „ -	9	45			
6 „ -	7	42		258	693
7 „ -	7	49	Not punished	572	
8 „ -	3	24			
9 „ -	4	36	Total Prisoners	830	
10 „ -	3	30			

Return of Punishments of Female Convicts in Brixton Prison during the Year 1865.

Nature of Punishment.	Less than One Day.	Number of Days. 1	2	3	10	14	17	18	21	28	Total.
In Handcuffs - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In Strait Waistcoat - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refractory cell — Full rations - -	—	31	39	30	—	1	—	—	1	14	116
Refractory cell — Bread and water „	—	41	25	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	157
Refractory cell — Do. on alternate days	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Refractory cell — Penal class diet -	—	—	—	—	1	7	1	1	10	71	91
Solitary cell - - -	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
On bread and water diet - -	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Deprived of a meal or part of a meal	290	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	290
Total - -	290	108	64	124	1	8	1	1	11	85	693

Superintendent's Report.

STATEMENT of ESTABLISHMENT WORK performed at Brixton Prison from the 1st January to the 31st December 1865.

No.	Articles.	Price.	Quantity.	No.	Articles.	Price.	Quantity.
1	Cotton shirts	4*d.*	6,532	28	Socks for War Department	5*d.*	4,887
2	Flannel do.	3*d.*	5,072	29	Knitted scarf	1*s.*	1
3	Day caps	2*d.*	1,966	30	Bed tick	1*s.*	1
4	Serge jackets	4*d.*	1,197	31	Cotton dresses	1*s.*	1,550
5	„ skirts	2*d.*	754	32	Window blinds	2*d.*	17
6	Flannel drawers	3*d.*	4,362	33	Infirmary night caps	2*d.*	42
7	„ petticoats	2*d.*	482	34	do. jackets	2*d.*	13
8	Linsey do.	2*d.*	498	35	do. pillow slips	1*d.*	20
9	Bed furniture (sets of)	2*s.* 6*d.*	13	36	Carpets bound	2*d.*	2
10	Liberty bonnets	6*d.*	147	37	Black stuff petticoats	2*d.*	302
11	Articles marked	½*d.* to 1*d.*	3,081	38	Handkerchiefs	½*d.*	864
12	Cotton shifts	3*d.*	1,047	39	Prisoner's stockings	8*d.*	595
13	Neckerchiefs	½*d.*	1,628	40	Stockings re-footed	4*d.*	43
14	Sheets	2*d.*	635	1	Officers' uniform dresses	1*s.* 6*d.*	77
15	Stays	3*d.*	635	2	do. jackets	1*s.*	83
16	Badges	½*d.*	530	3	do. bonnets	6*d.*	54
17	Table cloths	1*d.*	14	4	do. skirts	6*d.*	148
18	Hammock girths	½*d.*	2,022	5	do. cloaks	2*s.*	20
19	Children's flannel shirts	2*d.*	2	6	Repairs	—	10
20	Do. flannel petticoats	2*d.*	4		Washing for—		Scores.
21	Do. cotton shirts	2*d.*	6	1	Establishment and Officers	6*d.* per score.	17,082.9
22	Do. linsey petticoats	2*d.*	4	2	Millbank	6*d.* per score.	15,100.17
23	Men's caps	2*d.*	12	3	Pentonville	6*d.* per score.	6,839.14
24	Flannel shifts	3*d.*	950	4	*Private work	6*d.* per dozen.	296 dozen.
25	Aprons	1*d.*	1,835				
26	Laundry frocks	4*d.*	361				
27	Towels	½*d.*	1,823				

* The washing for private parties was discontinued by order, February 6th, 1865.

STATEMENT of PRIVATE WORK performed at Brixton Prison from the 1st January to the 31st December 1865.

No.	Articles.	Price.	Quantity.	No.	Articles.	Price.	Quantity.
1	Shirts	2½*d* to 3½*d*	10,089	10	Jackets	3*d.*	1
2	Chemises	3*d.*	8	11	Collars	½*d.*	187
3	Drawers	3*d.*	104	12	Duck frocks	3½*d.*	200
4	Night dresses	3*d.* to 6*d.*	4	13	Surplices	2*s.* 6*d.*	7
5	Petticoats	6*d.*	2	14	Flannel shirts	2½*d.*	482
6	Repairs	½*d.*	31	15	Duck trousers	2½*d.*	1,952
7	Dresses	1*s* 3*d* to 2*s*	3	16	Sheets hemmed	1*d.*	264
8	Bodices	3*d.*	12	17	Flannel drawers	2½*d.*	164
9	Crochet covers	6*d.*	1	18	Pillow cases	1*d.*	98

The private work was discontinued by order, February 6th, 1865, with the exception of that which has subsequently been allowed to be made.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Brixton Convict Prison for the Year ending 31st March 1865. Superintendent's Report.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	2,414	5	6
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	2,190	8	8
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	636	11	2
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	948	13	1
Uniforms for officers and servants	250	6	8
Victualling prisoners	3,885	8	9
Clothing, &c., for prisoners	1,732	17	11
Bedding for prisoners	242	17	8
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	94	19	3
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	132	9	1
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	734	4	5
Gratuities, &c. to convicts	610	10	4
Furniture and fittings	167	0	10
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	63	3	0
Fuel and light for general purposes	900	6	3
Buildings and ordinary repairs	330	13	8
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	551	18	9
Brushes, brooms, and mops	8	7	0
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	10	16	0
Various small disbursements	586	7	2
Rent, rates, and taxes	285	14	11
Total	16,778	0	1
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts, and value of productive labour	703	18	4
Net expenditure	16,074	1	9

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Female Convict Prison, Brixton, Surrey,
December 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

ALTHOUGH required by the rules of the prison to lay before you a report at the close of the year, yet I feel it will be needless to trouble you with any lengthened observations on the present occasion as I have very little to add to the particulars supplied in former reports. Chaplain's Report.

Whatever changes may be in contemplation, very few have yet been introduced into this prison, and all has gone on in the usual routine with but slight variations.

I am required to report upon "the religious and moral condition of "the prisoners, and their progressive improvement." This is remarkable and important, as it proves the care which those who framed the law, and those who drew up the prison rules in accordance with that law, exercised in order to secure attention to the most important consideration of human beings, whether bond or free. It clearly indicates that in the wisdom of our forefathers the religious element should ever

Chaplain's Report.

be connected with and occupy a conspicuous place in the efforts made to benefit our criminals.

It is painful to notice how some of our public writers seem to forget this, and to throw discredit upon those who try to carry *out their instructions* in this respect; and yet there is some satisfaction in observing that those who affect to despise and sometimes to ridicule any statements respecting the practical results of religious teaching amongst prisoners are yet compelled by the force of public opinion to admit that it ought not to be discarded altogether.

I feel I can say that it is a great mistake to assert that there is much hypocrisy among prisoners, or to fancy that they make a profession of religion in order to gain an earlier release from prison. It is only those who are ignorant of the subject and of the prison rules who can assert this.

I cannot report any great improvement in the religious and moral condition of the prisoners.

Great attention is certainly paid by the great body of the women to the instruction given daily in the house of God.

A few of the convicts do, I believe, desire to have their conduct regulated by right motives, and many have greatly improved in their general conduct, which leads me to hope that *some* good has been effected, if not *all the good* which I long to see. The number of communicants is not large, but I am never very anxious to encourage too early an approach to the Lord's table. I think it better that the prisoners should defer this, in order that time may be given for instruction and for counting the cost. The Bishop of Winchester kindly paid his annual visit to the prison, and confirmed 32 prisoners in the chapel on the 27th of May.

The refractory women have not increased I think, and it is most frequently the same women who are punished and sent to the refractory cells. The sound is in some degree deadened in the refractory ward; and if the women confined there were unable to hear one another speak I think the advantage would be great. It may be difficult, and perhaps attended with considerable expense, still it is quite worth all the trouble that can be bestowed upon it, and it would in the end save expense. The new cell, completely isolated as it is, so that its occupant can neither hear or be heard, is an admirable arrangement,* and if there could be a considerable number of such cells, capable of being used by *day*, and by *night* too, it would tend very much to lessen the number of refractory women. In most of my annual reports I have directed attention to this point.† I have rather been astonished to find that statements made in all candour by those in authority respecting the outbreaks of individual refractory prisoners should be used as an argument to prove that the discipline is altogether faulty.

How little such objectors know of the real condition of the minds of prisoners. Such philanthropic persons, too, have often to deal with women who have *voluntarily* entered refuges; now, if such women are refractory they can be discharged at once. In a convict prison the women must be retained until the appointed time, whether they are refractory or not. There are deeper reasons for the outbreaks of

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* One prisoner in this cell said to me, "I wish they would build another cell near "this." "No, that they will not do, I am sure, many of you refractory women try to "get down to the refractory ward to talk to one another." "That's about it, I "think," was the reply.

† The new plan adopted for the old prison windows is admirable, and I hope they will all soon be altered.

Chaplain's Report.

female convicts than can well be explained. Some are, I believe, excited to acts of violence by physical causes, and often need medical treatment ; their antecedents may in others account for their misconduct. I have been struck, in reading accounts of communities of women under other circumstances and in other places, to find that prison is not the *only* place where there are heart *burnings* and *jealousies* leading to painful results, such as we have to record in the refractory conduct of convict women.

The causes of crime of those admitted during the year are very similar to those specified in former reports ;* their educational state has been but little varied.† There has been a decided progress in education in the women who have been discharged or removed from the prison during the year. The schoolmistresses have been diligent in the discharge of their duties.‡

The lady Scripture readers have most faithfully and devotedly pursued their work with great advantage to the prisoners, and they have greatly assisted me in my labours. One important change has been made this year, the evening association after the hours of labour has been stopped ; the prisoners at first manifested great signs of dissatisfaction, but, by the exercise of common sense on their part, and by wise and judicious management, all passed off quietly. I am glad to find that it is determined to enforce a lengthened period of separate confinement before prisoners are to be allowed association. This is very important, and by this means they will be better prepared for this privilege, which, however, in my opinion should always be kept within *narrow limits.*

The new refuge in Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, appears to be admirably conducted, and it has opened an outlet for our prisoners, which I trust will be of use. We have already sent 30 women there, and their conduct, I believe, has been satisfactory hitherto.

The Prisoners' Aid Society has also helped us in various ways, for which I feel thankful. I may safely repeat what I stated last year, that the number of female convicts has not increased. We have had a good many reconvictions, still if the number in the aggregate has not increased then it is fair to argue that crime is less, or certainly not on the increase. When we remember the homes to which many of them return, and the difficulty which there must be to obtain honest employment, it can hardly be a matter of surprise that some fall back again into evil habits. While many persons seem anxious to throw discredit upon *convict discipline* because there are women reconvicted from time to time, it should never be forgotten that such women have most frequently been subjected to the discipline in the *county* and *borough* gaols of *our country several times* over before they passed into the Government prisons.

There have been but few deaths during the year. We have reason to be thankful that the infirmary is so wisely and carefully managed, and that the sick have every attention paid to them.

I celebrate a service daily there, and visit the patients ; and the lady Scripture readers daily visit and read to the sick. The two services in chapel, including a lecture in the morning, have been continued daily

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* Drink and bad company, running away from home, Sabbath breaking, idleness, and almost universal neglect of public worship.

† See Appendix A.

‡ The school books are nearly the same as specified formerly. We have had some increase to the library, and some books have been withdrawn as not quite so suitable for prisoners.

Chaplain's Report.

as usual, excepting on one occasion noted in the journal, and the two regular Sunday services, and also on Christmas day and Good Friday. The Lord's Supper has been administered four times in the year. In the beginning of the year my Sunday afternoon catechetical lectures were frequently continued to instruct the candidates for confirmation and those who wish to attend, but they have not been kept up constantly since that time on account of the state of my health. I have tried to see the prisoners individually during each week when on duty either in the school or at their work or exercise, or in their wards. In this as in other respects I find the advantage of having an efficient principal matron acting as my clerk.

I cannot omit to make mention of the removal by death of a valued friend who induced me to enter the convict service, and whose name will ever be associated with the efforts which have been made for the improvement of the convict system,—the Rev. J. Kingsmill, who closed a happy and peaceful life by a peaceful and happy death, in simple trust in the merits of that gracious Saviour whose truth he so faithfully maintained. His useful labours will long be remembered.

I am required to report respecting "the apparent effects of the "discipline of the prison." It is well calculated, when it can *be well carried* out, to benefit the prisoners in the formation of habits of order, regularity, cleanliness, and industry, and doubtless does effect this But the difficulty is to secure an efficient staff of matrons and assistant-matrons. I fear the Civil Service examinations have not in the case of women tended to increase the efficiency of officers. However small the amount required for examination, women are alarmed and nervous, and I fear suitable candidates are lost in consequence. Whatever may be the cause we have not improved in the class of officers, with some bright exceptions; and while we have those who desire faithfully and diligently, and to the best of their power, to carry on their work, there are others who are mere eye-servants.

When officers traffic with prisoners and their friends they cannot do their duty rightly, and this must be subversive of good discipline; not only is injury done to those under *their immediate charge*, but it must of necessity have an injurious effect upon others. It throws obstacles too in the way of those specially charged with carrying out the rules of the prison, and also seriously interferes with my work.

Of some who have been discharged from the prison we from time to time hear very satisfactory accounts. One woman recently wrote to me expressing great regret for her misconduct during part of her imprisonment, stating that she feared she had left the prison in debt, because she had broken so many windows, but she offered to pay by quarterly instalments what she owed. I told her I felt sure all the Government expected was that she should show by her future conduct that she had derived benefit from the instruction which she had received. We have had a good many instances to prove that God's Word does not return to Him void, and that among all classes of people, whether bond or free, the Gospel is the power of God to salvation to every one that believeth.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN HENRY MORAN, B.A.,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Chaplain's Report.

APPENDIX (A.)

EDUCATIONAL STATE of 226 prisoners at the time of their reception during the year 1865.

Could read and write well.	Could read and write imperfectly.	Could read only.	Could read very little.	Knew nothing.
30	92	17	48	39

APPENDIX (B.)

SCHOOL PROGRESS of the 302 Prisoners who left the Prison during the Year 1865.

Satisfactory.	Tolerable.	Little.	Made no Progress.
126	112	47	17

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Brixton Prison, January* 13, 1865.

Medical Officer's Report.

MY report on the health of the prisoners under sentence in this prison during 1865 will be as brief as possible. The accompanying tables show that the sanitary condition of the prison has been satisfactory, and the mortality unusually low; consequently I have little to communicate.

The admissions to the prison were 226, 24 of whom, or 10·6 *per cent.*, were in impaired health. The *per-centage* of women received in impaired health has varied but little during the last 10 years. It is necessary to keep in mind that many prisoners are annually received who are so broken in health as to interfere somewhat with the ordinary discipline and treatment of such women. Moreover, they greatly add to the yearly expense and to the mortality of the prison. There is one other fact in reference to the prisoners received to which I wish to call attention. For several years I have kept a record of the number of women admitted re-convicted of *penal servitude*, and of their state of health on re-admission. 64 or 28·3 *per cent.* of the admissions during 1865 were women who had previously undergone penal servitude in this prison; and a few of this number have had *two* previous sentences of penal servitude. As a rule, these women come here in decidedly better health than women who are under a first sentence. It is not for me in a purely medical report to enter into the cause of the return of so large a number of these re-convicted women, but I have

Medical Officer's Report.

no hesitation whatever in stating that their state of health would enable a second penal servitude sentence to be made more rigorous than a first sentence; and if many of the privileges now granted to the respective prison classes were, with the view of embittering the second sentence, denied these women, medically, I would not only sanction such alterations, but I would readily enforce them.

There were five deaths during the year; calculating on the prison population, this gives a death rate of 6·02 *per thousand* prisoners. One of these women died of diabetes, one of chronic diarrhœa, two of consumption, and one of peritonitis following ulceration of the large intestine. Three of the number were invalids on reception.

The daily average number of prisoners for the year was 576·54, and the daily average number of sick in hospital 37·08, giving a *per-centage* of 6·4 under treatment daily in the infirmary.

Two prisoners were discharged on licence on medical grounds, both of whom were suffering from consumption on admission to the prison. They were hopelessly ill when released.

Three women were removed to lunatic asylums. The insanity of one of these prisoners occurred during the year 1864; and at the commencement of the last year she was only waiting for an order of removal. She was transferred to Fisherton on the 4th January 1865.

Case No. 2 was suffering from disease of the brain on admission; she subsequently became insane, had delusions, and was very violent and dangerous to herself and to others with whom she was necessarily associated.

Case No. 3 was apparently sane on admission. Indications of insanity were noticed about a fortnight after removal from Millbank. Subsequently she had delusions, and was very violent and dangerous. She was removed to an asylum seven weeks and three days after reception.

There has not been a case of suicide or of suicidal attempt.

The dietary of the prison has not been changed, and, for women, it is evidently sufficient.

The accompanying table of the general medical statistics for the year will show the number of casual sick treated in the prison wards.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. D. Rendle, M.D.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Brixton for the Year ending 31st December 1865.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 820.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1865.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Pardoned on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1865.
1. Zymotic Diseases.							
Cynanche Tonsillaris	—	8	8	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	1	34	32	—	—	1	2
Dysentery	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Influenza and Catarrh	—	23	22	—	—	—	1
Rheumatic Fever	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Purpura	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	5	4	—	—	—	1
Syphilis	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
2. Dropsy, Cancer, and Diseases of uncertain Seat.							
Ascites	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
Abscess	1	13	11	—	—	—	3
Ulcer	1	3	3	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of this Class	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
3. Tubercular Diseases.							
Scrofula	2	13	13	—	—	—	2
Phthisis	6	14	12	—	2	2	4
Hæmoptysis	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
4. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.							
Cephalitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other forms of Paralysis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Mania	2	1	—	3	—	—	—
Neuralgia	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	—	9	5	—	—	—	4
5. Diseases of Heart and Organs of Circulation.							
Palpitatio	1	7	8	—	—	—	—
Aneurism	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Varicose Veins	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Heart and Organs of Circulation	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
6. Diseases of Respiratory Organs.							
Bronchitis	1	15	16	—	—	—	—
Pleuritis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Asthma	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Brixton—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1865.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Pardons on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1865.
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs.							
Dyspepsia	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis	—	2	1	—	—	1	—
Colic	—	11	11	—	—	—	—
Hernia reducible	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Icterus	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
Hæmorrhoids	—	3	2	—	—	—	1
Vermes	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Fistula in Ano	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of the Digestive Organs	2	2	3	—	—	—	1
8. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.							
Diabetes	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Other Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
9. Diseases of Female Organs of Generation.							
Menorrhagia	2	4	4	—	—	—	2
Leucorrhœa	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	—	12	12	—	—	—	—
10. Diseases of Joints and Bones.							
Muscular Rheumatism	2	1	3	—	—	—	—
Periostitis	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Joints	3	6	9	—	—	—	—
11. Diseases of the Integumentary System.							
Urticaria	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Herpes	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
12. Diseases of the Organs of Sense.							
Ophthalmia	1	3	4	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
13. Accidents and Injuries.							
Contusions	—	5	4	—	—	—	1
Burns and Scalds	—	4	3	—	—	—	1
14. Feigned Diseases.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Debility	5	30	34	—	—	—	1
Childbirth	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Feeble from Age	—	2	1	—	—	—	1

General Medical Statistics for the Year 1865.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the year.	Daily average Number of Prisoners.	Daily average Number of Infirmary Sick.	Number of Deaths.	Deaths *per Thousand* calculated on the Prison Population.	Pardoned on Medical Grounds.	Number of Sick admitted to the Infirmary.	Removed to a Lunatic Asylum.	Casual Sick treated in the Wards of the Prison.			
								Aggregate No. of Cases.		Daily average No. of Cases.	
								New Cases.	Renewed Applications.	New Cases.	Renewed Applications.
830	576·54	37·08	5	6·02	2	283	3	4,031	7,755	11·04	21·24

FULHAM REFUGE.

I.—SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *The Refuge, Fulham, December* 31, 1865.

Superintendent's Report.

I BEG to submit my report of this establishment for the year 1865.

Conduct of Officers.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the exemplary conduct of the officers generally. The chief matron, deserves my best thanks, as do also the principal matrons, for the able support they have afforded me. In the chief matron I have always found an active assistant in enforcing discipline, and her example has been most valuable in sustaining a similar untiring energy in all the staff.

An assistant matron was promoted to the rank of matron.

An additional assistant matron has been appointed for night patrol

Five assistant matrons joined the service, three resigned, and one was transferred to Brixton prison.

The conduct of the male officers continues to be unexceptionable. The steward and the clerk have discharged their duties with unabated zeal and efficiency.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

On 1st January 1865:—

Number of convicts in Fulham Refuge	154
Received during the year from Brixton Prison	70
do. do. Parkhurst do.	32
	256
Daily average during the year	147

Discharged on Licence:

January	11	July	9
February	7	August	5
March	7	September	5
April	31	October	13
May	4	November	8
June	11	December	12

Total discharged during the year	123
Removed to Millbank for misconduct	17
Do. to Brixton Prison on account of ill-health	3
Died	1
	21
Number remaining 31st December 1865	112

The number of prisoners received this year has been 102, and those disposed of 144.

I have to record the death of one woman from consumption.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to afford valuable assistance to a large number of the women upon their discharge, and

Superintendent's Report.

from their desire to be recommended to the society we may infer that they appreciate the privilege, especially as many who obtained situations through the society are giving satisfaction to their employers.

Several women have applied to the society subsequent to their discharge, and have been assisted.

Sent to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and service	- -	31
To relatives, friends, &c.	- -	84
On their own account	- -	8
		123

Employment of Prisoners.

It is not without great regret I have to report that I have been obliged to relinquish a considerable portion of the laundry work in consequence of the rapidly decreasing number of women without others to take their place.

The women have always worked in the laundries with cheerfulness and industry, and should they be deprived of this work it will be a serious loss to them, as it is one of the most useful and lucrative employments they can engage in upon their discharge.

Some of the women are employed in the kitchen and bakehouse, and some as cleaners.

The total amount of earnings for laundry and needlework in reduction of the expenses of the establishment is 1,855*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, out of which 1,601*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* is paid into the exchequer, leaving a balance of 254*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* as outstanding debts.

Treatment of the Prisoners.

With the exception of a disturbance among the women of the east and west divisions of the wing on the evening of the 11th and morning of the 12th of August last, the general conduct of the women has been most satisfactory ; on that occasion 10 women were removed to Millbank Prison.

There have been 55 reports, 45 prisoners reported, 30 punished, and 35 punishments.

Lady Visitors.

Six ladies have been approved to visit the Roman Catholic women of this establishment.

Condition of the Buildings.

The interior and part of the exterior of the prison have been coloured and whitewashed.

The repairs have been properly attended to, and the buildings, exercise, and laundry yards are in good order.

Abuses, &c.

No abuses have occurred, excepting such as have been brought under the immediate notice of a Director, and dealt with at the time.

To the best of my knowledge and belief the rules have been strictly adhered to.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
SUSAN SEALE,
Superintendent.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Superintendent's Report.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from the above establishments between the 1st January 1865 and 31st December 1865.

On the 1st January 1865 :—		
The number of convicts in Fulham Refuge		154
Received during the year from—		
Brixton Prison		70
Convict prisons—		
Parkhurst		32
		256
Disposed of during the year, by—		
Transfers to Convict prisons—		
Millbank	17	
		17
Discharged on licence		123
Transferred on medical grounds to Brixton prison		3
Deaths (1,194, Ellen Collins)		1
Numbers remaining 31st December 1865		112
		256

RETURN of PRISONERS punished at FULHAM REFUGE for the Year 1865.

Prisoners punished.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.
Once	25	25
Twice	5	10
	30	35
Not punished	226	
	256	

RETURN of PRISONERS reported at FULHAM REFUGE for the Year 1865.

Prisoners reported.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Reports.
Once	37	37
Twice	7	14
4 times	1	4
	45	55
Not reported	211	
	256	

Superintendent's Report.

RETURN of PUNISHMENTS of FEMALE CONVICTS at FULHAM REFUGE for the Year 1865.

—	Less than a day.	Days. 1	2	3	4	Admonished or Reprimanded.
Kept in their rooms on full diet	—	—	—	1	—	—
Bread and water in light cell	—	10	3	—	—	—
Special diet	—	10	3	—	—	—
,, in refractory cell	—	—	1	1	—	—
Full diet in light cell	—	—	1	—	—	25
	—	20	8	2	—	25

ROUTINE throughout the Year 1865.

—	From	To	H. M.
Prisoners rise, dress, and make beds	5 45	6 15	0 30
Labour	6 15	7 30	1 15
Breakfast	7 30	8 0	0 30
Exercise	8 0	9 0	1 0
Prayers	9 0	9 30	0 30
Labour	9 30	1 0	3 30
Dinners	1 0	2 0	1 0
Exercise	2 0	3 0	1 0
Labour	3 0	5 0	2 0
Supper	5 0	5 30	0 30
Labour	5 30	7 45	2 15
Prayers in rooms, reading, &c.	7 45	8 45	1 0
Retire to bed	—	8 45	15
Doors locked for the night	—	9 0	
Total	-	-	15 15

SUMMARY of the above ROUTINE.

—	H. M.
Hours of labour	9 0
Prayers and lecture, and prayers in rooms	1 30
Exercise	2 0
Meals	2 0
Rising and dressing, &c., morning and evening	0 45
	15 15

Superintendent's Report.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Fulham Refuge for the Year ended 31st March 1866.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	1,206	6	8
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	464	11	2
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	228	13	9
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	264	18	10
Uniforms for officers and servants	68	0	3
Victualling prisoners	1,510	5	10
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	284	9	10
Bedding for prisoners	8	3	8
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	36	10	6
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	23	16	0
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	482	3	0
Gratuities, &c. to convicts	666	3	8
Furniture and fittings	111	11	11
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	20	6	11
Fuel and light for general purposes	592	0	5
Buildings and ordinary repairs	352	10	2
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	205	10	6
Brushes, brooms, and mops	8	10	6
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	2	18	10
Various small disbursements	277	10	1
Rent, rates, and taxes	66	3	0
Total	6,881	5	6
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	1,279	11	1
Net expenditure	5,602	5	5

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

The Refuge, Fulham, S.W., January 5, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to lay before you my report for the year 1865 of the Chaplain's department of the Fulham Refuge.

The first point to which my attention is directed in the instructions for drawing up the annual report is the moral and religious condition of the women; and this is in itself the subject of chief interest and anxiety as regards the conduct of the Chaplain's duties. The daily routine of services and other engagements can only be regarded as means to an end; and if that end, viz., the improvement and reformation of the women, be not attained our work here must be very discouraging.

The materials we have to deal with are indeed very unpromising, but still I am thankful to say that real and substantial improvement may be witnessed in the general character and bearing of the inmates after they have been for some months habituated to the discipline and instruction of this establishment.

I bear in mind that we have the advantage of having cases specially selected for Fulham, and that the latter part of the sentence is passed

here, so that if we think we can often see a rapid ripening of character during the period spent in the refuge, we do not overlook the previous preparation elsewhere, and the diligent sowing of good seeds of influence and religious knowledge in the prisons previously passed through. Chaplain's Report.

But the real test of reformation must be applied outside. It is only after discharge that it can be known how far appearances of reformation in prison have been real indications of a change of character ; so that if we rejoice over any while still with us we rejoice "with trembling."

The influences brought to bear during the prison course are good and of the right kind, and surely calculated with the divine blessing to effect the object in view. But no human instrumentality can of itself secure permanent reformation, and we must seek in humble and diligent prayer the grace of the Holy Spirit to accompany the means and render them effectual.

Our Protestant congregation in the chapel has been quiet and attentive during the year (with one grievous exception), and the women have observed a serious deportment at the times of divine worship.

A confirmation was held by the Bishop of London on Sunday, July 23rd, in the afternoon, when 30 women were confirmed, and an earnest address delivered to them, by his Lordship. This is the fifth year that we have been favoured by having this religious ceremony in the chapel at Fulham.

The Lord's Supper has been administered six times, including Easter and Christmas, with an average of 16 communicants amongst the women.

I have above alluded to a single exception to the usually quiet and orderly behaviour of the women in chapel. I am sorry to say that a good deal of dissatisfaction was manifested amongst some of the women in August last, which broke out into acts of insubordination, and led to the removal of several women to Millbank ; and I am ashamed and grieved to have to record that the chapel was, for the first time, made the scene of a display of turbulent feeling during the service on a Saturday morning. I was absent on leave at the time, and much credit is due to the clergyman who was taking my duties for his prompt and judicious interference in the way of persuasive exhortation, by which the disturbance in the service was speedily quelled. Much good feeling was shown by many of the women at this time, and the general behaviour has since been quiet and satisfactory.

The educational department has been carried on satisfactorily, and on the same plan as heretofore. The women make, on the whole, good progress in the classes. The following is a short report furnished me by the schoolmistress :—

" The women generally are very attentive in the school, conforming " to the rules with cheerfulness and diligence, consequently the result " is satisfactory, an evident improvement being visible in a short time in " many instances when they once become accustomed to our system of " teaching. There are always a few who, although they plod on with " praiseworthy perseverance, never accomplish much in either reading " or writing, whilst others, who were perhaps equally ignorant when " convicted, as soon as their attention can be arrested and they have " mastered the first rudiments improve rapidly."

The discipline in the refuge seems to work well, as in past years, and to be a valuable aid to the spiritual instruction imparted, as conducing to the improvement and reformation of the characters of the prisoners. Such a system as has now been carried on in this place for

Chaplain's Report.

nearly ten years is very valuable, and leaves but little to be desired, even theoretically, with a view to preparing the inmates for entering into society again on their discharge.

Our numbers in the refuge during the year have been as follows :—

In the refuge on Jan. 1, 1865		154
Received from Brixton	70	102
„ Parkhurst	32	
		256
Left in 1865		144
Remaining on Jan. 1, 1866		112

Of the 144 who have left the refuge, there were :—

Sent to Millbank for insubordination	17
„ Brixton on the score of health	3
Died in the refuge	1
Discharged on licence	123
	144

The 123 women who were discharged from Fulham in 1865 were disposed of as follows :—

Sent to husbands	9
„ parents	34
„ other relatives	20
„ friends	20
To make a home for themselves	8
To service direct	1
To a refuge	1
To the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	30
	123

After such inquiry into these cases as I have been able to make, and with the kind assistance of the secretary of the D. P. A. S. in furnishing information of cases taken up by them, I submit the following report of results :—

Favourable reports have been received of	86
Uncertain	12
No accounts received, from the short time since their discharge	11
Decidedly unfavourable	14
	123

Or more briefly thus :—

Supposed to be doing well	97
Known or believed to be doing ill	26
	123

I add a table of the disposal of the women, corrected to the present time, showing a total discharged from Fulham since the opening of the refuge in 1856 of 1,047. Chaplain's Report.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES INNES,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

DISPOSAL of PRISONERS discharged from the FULHAM REFUGE.

Years.	Sent to Parents.	To other Relatives.	To Husbands.	To Friends.	Married on or shortly after Discharge.	To Elizabeth Fry and other Refuges.	To Service direct.	To Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.	To make Homes for themselves, nothing eligible for disposal in any other way.	Totals.
1856 -	4	4	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	12
1857 -	16	19	7	8	5	2	7	4	—	68
1858 -	28	17	8	5	1	1	6	25	19	110
1859 -	29	14	12	—	1	1	6	24	20	107
1860 -	33	34	5	7	1	1	2	41	7	131
1861 -	32	26	15	5	—	—	2	41	8	129
1862 -	34	32	9	14	—	—	2	11	22	124
1863 -	25	30	5	7	—	3	—	21	27	118
1864 -	25	21	8	8	—	—	—	37	26	125
1865 -	34	20	9	20	—	1	1	30	8	123
	260	217	78	75	8	9	29	234	137	1,047

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Fulham, January* 1866. Medical Officer's Report.

I HAVE the honour to send you my report of the health of the prisoners under my care for the year just ended.

Number of prisoners in the refuge on 1st January 1865	147
" " " on 31st December -	112
" " removed to Brixton as confirmed invalids - - - - - -	3
Died - - - - - -	1

The health of the women on the whole has been very good. With exception of the cases treated in the infirmary there has not been any sickness of such moment as to call for special mention here, a circumstance the more remarkable from the fact that for some time during the year there was a great deal of epidemic disease in the immediate neighbourhood of the prison.

Medical Officer's Report.

The officers also for the most part were healthy; one of them (Miss Roberts) was, however, obliged to resign her appointment in consequence of extreme delicacy about her chest, rendering her unequal to the duties.

The annexed tables will afford information as to the number of "complaining sick," and also the nature and number of the cases treated in the infirmary during the year.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
HENRY PAWLE REE.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

TABLE 1.

RETURN of Number of "Complaining Sick" treated in the Fulham Refuge from 1st January to 31st December 1865.

New cases - - - - -	1,981
Renewed application - - -	1,745

TABLE 2.

CASES treated in the INFIRMARY for the Year 1865.

No.	Name.	Register.	Disease.	Remarks.
1	A. D.	21	Syphilitic - -	Removed to Brixton.
2	A. M.	683	Ovarian tumour -	Ditto.
3	E. C.	1,194	Phthisis - -	Died.
4	M. D.	1,055	Hæmoptysis - -	Left (much improved) on expiration of sentence.
5	E. V.	1,125	Debility - -	Cured.
6	L. L.	1,158	Broncho-pneumonia	Ditto.
7	B. N.	16	Consolidation of base of lung.	Ditto.
8	A. K.	1,192	Wound on head -	Ditto.
9	E. M.	1,053	Menorrhagia - -	Ditto.
10	S. W.	1,050	Bronchitis - -	Ditto.
11	M. R.	2	Erysipelas - -	Ditto.
12	J. W.	53	Acute Rheumatism -	Ditto.
13	M. T.	88	Phthisis - -	Removed to Brixton.
14	M. F.	1,073	Debility - -	Cured.
15	E. W.	1,094	Diarrhœa - -	Ditto.
16	E. P.	1	Dysentery - -	Under treatment.
17	T. W.	53	Hysteria - -	Ditto.

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REPORT

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF THE

MILITARY PRISONS,

1865.

By LIEUT.-COLONEL E. Y. W. HENDERSON, R.E.

Inspector General of Military Prisons, &c.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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REPORT

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By Lieut.-Colonel E. Y. W. Henderson, R.E.,

Inspector General of Military Prisons.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

TO LIEUT.-GENERAL THE RIGHT HON. J. PEEL,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, &c.

45 Parliament Street,
Sir, 24th July 1866.

I have the honour to submit my Report on the Military Prisons, for the year 1865.

The general state of the prisons as regards discipline and sanitary condition, has been quite as satisfactory during the year 1865, as in the previous year.

The alterations made in the detail of the employment of the prisoners by the circular of 16th October 1865, which are referred to in detail in my Report for the year 1864, have been in force during the year; and after the adjustment of some minor points to meet the cases of different prisons, have been found to work well, and a further advance has been effected towards the object of making a Military Prison a place of hard labour. Under the instructions in question, nine hours and forty-five minutes each day are spent in hard labour, of which three hours are at shot drill, and in addition to this, one and a half hours in the evenings are spent in oakum picking, except by those prisoners who are entitled, by their promotion to the higher classes, to attend school.

The statistics of the prisons show a considerable increase over the two previous years in the number of prisoners in confinement:

during the year 1865, there were 6,390 as against 5,470 in the previous year. The principal increase is among soldiers whose services were from 7 to 14 years, of whom 2,166 were sentenced in 1865 against 1,325 in the preceding year; indeed, it may be remarked that the increase of commitments, among this class of soldiers, has been steadily progressive from 335 in 1859 to 2,166 in 1865. It might, perhaps, be desirable that some investigation into this great increase in a particular class should be made.

The dietary which has been in force since 1861 continues, and appears, according to the medical reports and statistics, to be sufficient to maintain the prisoners in good health. The reports from the different prisons on this head are very satisfactory.

The prisoners at Aldershot have been employed on various useful works about the camp, and their labour is favourably reported on. I regret, however, that the question of the erection of a permanent prison at Aldershot is still in abeyance; but the whole matter has been so fully discussed that I can only express a hope that funds may be provided for this very necessary work.

At Gosport and at Devonport the system of employing first-class prisoners on out-door work has also been pursued as far as possible, but nowhere are there the same facilities as at Aldershot for this beneficial employment of the prisoners' labour.

The Military Prison at Southwark has been adapted as far as possible to the requirements of the service, and the labour of the prisoners has been made available, as far as practicable, towards the progress of the works.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, and the general state of the Military Prisons is satisfactory.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

E. Y. W. Henderson,

Inspector General of Military Prisons.

The Military Prisons in operation in 1865 were as follows:

England	Aldershot, Fort Clarence (Rochester), Gosport, Weedon, Devonport, Southwark, and Shorncliff.
Scotland	Greenlaw (near Edinburgh).
Ireland	Dublin, Cork and Limerick.
Abroad	Gibraltar, Quebec, Halifax (Nova Scotia), Montreal, Malta, Bermuda, Mauritius, and Barbados.

Statistics of the Military Prisons.

The following are the principal statistics of the Military Prisons at home for the last ten years :—

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Total number of prisoners admitted	6,376	5,572	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470	6,390
Proportion per cent. of these admissions to the force	8·84	5·62	5·97	6·4	4·08	6·56	6 28	7·00	6·97	7·98
Daily average number of prisoners in confinement throughout the year	896	744	931	837	1,101	1,084	972	1,067	996	1,051
Proportion per cent. of the average numbers in confinement to the force	1·24	1·91	0·86	0·79	0·67	1·16	1·14	1·32	1·27	1·24
Average length of sentences	53 days	49 days	53 days	48 days	60 days	57 days	66 days	68 days	66 days	60 days
Punishments inflicted by Visitors for serious offences, *viz.*—										
Corporal punishments	14 447 lashes	5 200 lashes	14 540 lashes	7 300 lashes	21 800 lashes	20 810 lashes	15 613 lashes	12 475 lashes	8 350 lashes	13 600 lashes
Sentenced to solitary confinement	27	12	62	20	30	17	23	7	19	25
Sentenced to separate confinement	9	3	35	7	17	26	22	38	5	27
Sentenced to be put in irons	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	4	—

The following is a statement of the ages, services, country, and religion of the prisoners admitted in the years 1856—1865 inclusive :—

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
AGES.										
Under 20 years	1,436	723	1,534	1,393	1,095	844	511	568	628	801
From 20 to 30	4,286	4,339	4,464	4,470	5,074	4,706	4,160	4,363	4,001	4,408
„ 30 to 40	630	488	463	457	522	553	650	706	816	1,154
Above 40	24	22	27	28	28	21	20	29	25	27
	6,376	5,572	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470	6,390
SERVICES.										
2yrs. and under	4,139	1,958	3,727	4,154	3,524	2,418	1,260	1,100	1,209	1,616
Under 7 years	1,255	2,746	2,226	1,710	2,627	2,939	2,922	3,158	2,727	2,327
From 7 to 14	729	663	370	335	398	577	935	1,194	1,325	2,166
„ 14 to 21	234	194	158	137	153	173	206	196	190	255
Above 21	19	11	7	12	17	17	18	18	19	26
	6,376	5,572	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470	6,390
COUNTRY.										
English	3,694	3,422	3,944	3,805	3,927	3,613	3,259	3,589	3,302	3,630
Scotch	649	438	592	516	490	512	362	395	517	689
Irish	2,033	1,712	1,952	2,027	2,302	1,999	1,720	1,682	1,651	2,071
	6,376	5,572	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470	6,390
RELIGION.										
Protestant	3,996	3,600	3,925	3,790	3,892	3,551	3,156	3,523	3,210	3,509
Presbyterian	415	338	462	390	435	448	365	365	498	666
Roman Catholic	1,965	1,634	2,101	2,168	2,392	2,125	1,820	1,778	1,762	2,215
	6,376	5,572	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470	6,390

The following table shows the comparative character of the prisoners for the last ten years:—

Prison Character.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865
Good . .	6,043	5,353	5,886	5,542	6,081	5,559	5,007	4,969	4,196	5,32
Indifferent .	189	124	222	310	272	225	116	344	612	54
Bad . .	144	95	380	496	366	340	218	353	662	51
	6,376	5,572	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470	6,39

The following is a statement of the number of punishments inflicted by Governors of Military Prisons in the United Kingdom for minor offences in the years 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865:—

	1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1
	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in con-
ershot .	1,066	122	836	148	1649	423	1,632	443	2,034	628	2,138	621	1898	330	1864	403	1,419	189	1,9
t Clarence	1,622	309	1,395	139	1585	155	1,463	207	1,375	169	1,243	167	1095	117	1265	92	1,224	101	1,2
port . .	1,121	253	1,008	212	1079	270	1,108	401	1,156	261	1,227	130	1105	94	1052	108	898	135	1,0
thwark .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	45	421	179	55
rncliff .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	253	217	36
edon . .	666	41	529	39	877	80	798	74	702	56	543	36	556	46	660	123	596	159	53
onport .	260	273	205	197	245	320	223	275	275	602	229	434	243	243	214	168	210	120	21
enlaw .	345	352	191	151	334	306	326	331	327	164	301	157	190	101	239	105	258	76	27
blin . .	972	433	741	222	693	370	707	265	693	170	545	170	495	98	487	75	546	70	56
k . . .	493	139	356	95	445	203	518	457	518	111	443	26	265	20	300	19	375	44	23
erick .	376	109	102	15	138	137	270	466	269	286	203	180	180	94	94	27	77	124	31
lone . .	359	555	209	227	203	290	312	435	292	811	250	895	208	404	306	313	191	93	.
	7,280	2,586	5,572	1,447	7,248	2,554	7,357	3,354	7,641	3,258	7,122	2,816	6,235	1,550	6,600	1,478	6,468	1,447	7,2

The foregoing details exhibit a considerable variation in the prison statistics of 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865 as compared with those of the four previous years; the number of punishments for minor offences having diminished greatly. The average length of sentences was 99 days in 1849, and 87 in 1854, but it was reduced in 1855 to 77 days, in 1856 to 53 days, in 1857 to 49 days, in 1858 to 53 days, in 1859 and 1860 to 48 days, and in 1861 to 57 days. In 1862, however, it was 66 days, and in 1863 as much as 68 days; but in 1864, it was 66 days, and in 1865 only 60 days.

Crimes.

The following statement shows the extent of crimes as compared with the force from which offenders have been committed in the years from 1847 to 1865 :—

—	Average Force.	Desertion.		Absence without Leave.		Drunkenness.		Disgraceful Conduct.		Other Crimes.	
		Nos.	Per-centage.	Nos.	Per-centage.	Nos.	Per-centage.	Nos.	Per-centage.	Nos.	Per-centage
1847	67,069	1,481	2·20	823	1·22	703	1·04	187	0·27	656	0·97
1848	81,456	1,431	1·75	822	1·00	851	1·04	200	0·24	705	0·86
1849	65,897	970	1·45	977	1·48	795	1·20	153	0·23	638	0·96
1850	70,345	792	1·14	1,155	1·64	935	1·32	116	0·16	567	0·80
1851	69,968	642	0·91	1,115	1·59	879	1·25	98	0·14	532	0·76
1852	72,409	745	1·02	1,010	1·39	909	1·25	136	0·18	513	0·70
1853	74,476	1,069	1·43	830	1·11	778	1·04	111	0·14	543	0·72
1854	69,162	1,384	2·00	813	1·18	459	0·66	158	0·23	460	0·66
1855	118,717	2,441	2·05	1,201	1·01	593	0·49	275	0·23	812	0·68
1856	72,107	2,434	3·38	1,706	2·26	809	1·12	379	0·52	1,048	1·45
1857	76,360	1,888	2·48	1,734	2·27	619	0·82	277	0·37	1,038	1·37
1858	100,169	3,100	3·09	1,411	1·41	529	0·53	245	0·25	1,203	1·21
1859	105,248	2,774	2·17	1,426	1·36	636	0·61	251	0·24	1,261	1·19
1860	105,157	2,799	2·66	1,566	1·49	779	0·75	206	0·19	1,369	1·31
1861	93,467	2,432	2·61	1,279	1·37	736	0·79	222	0·24	1,455	1·56
1862	85,395	1,680	1·97	1,325	1·56	894	1·47	167	0·19	1,275	1·49
1863	80,907	1,548	1·91	1,666	2·50	882	1·09	144	0·17	1,426	1·76
1864	78,396	1,418	1·80	1,450	1·84	1,132	1·44	165	0·21	1,305	1·66
1865	80,045	1,520	1·89	1,554	1·94	1,801	2.24	190	0·23	1,325	1·65

The above table shows that crime in the army has slightly increased during the year 1865.

Statement of Expenses,

Showing the difference of the total pay of prison officers and the maintenance and washing of prisoners, as compared with the stoppages from such soldiers while in prison, for a period of thirteen years.

Pay, &c.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
The total charge for pay and allowances of prison officers, and for the subsistence and washing of the prisoners, was	13,488	14,359	15,933	18,746	18,232	18,125	19,849	21,624	22,431	22,359	24,539	23,323	24,870
The full pay and beer money of prisoners in confinement not issued amounted to	11,925	9,999	13,868	18,722	16,008	19,577	21,959	23,225	23,359	21,200	22,141	20,976	22,542

Corporal Punishments, Convictions, &c.

The following table shows the numbers of convictions and of corporal punishments inflicted in 1845, the year previous to the establishment of Military Prisons, and during the last thirteen years:—

—	Average Effectives of the Army.	Number of Convictions.	Proportion per cent. to Effectives.	Number of Corporal Punishments.	Proportion per cent. to Effectives.	Numbers marked as Deserters.	Proportion per cent. to Effectives.
1845 .	125,252	9,954	7·94	652	0·52	786	0·62
1853 .	117,953	7,933	6·72	391	0·33	452	0·38
1854 .	135,884	6,651	4·82	435	0·32	396	0·29
1855 .	213,166	16,184	7·59	2,217	1·04	1,517	0·71
1856 .	158,476	8,368	5·28	224	0·14	1,283	0·81
1857 .	163,468	12,265	7·50	545	0·34	1,290	0·76
1858 .	219,739	18,433	8·4	918	0·42	2,371	1·09
1859 .	234,186	19,262	8·3	772	0·33	2,642	1·13
1860 .	228,824	17,318	7·58	651	0·29	1,870	0·82
1861 .	212,295	18,483	8·7	413	0·15	2,211	1·05
1862 .	212,718	15,445	7·3	368	0·17	1,492	0·71
1863 .	208,797	18,411	8·81	367	0·17	1,136	0·54
1864 .	204,057	17,494	8·57	466	0·22	1,438	0·704
1865 .	198,048	20,817	10·5	536	0·27	1,502	0·75

From these statistics it appears that in 1865 there has been a considerable increase in the number of convictions, as well as in the number of cases of desertion.

Re-committals.

The following is a statement of the number of prisoners committed during the years 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865 who had at any time previously been committed to a Military Prison, showing their ages, services, &c.:—

Ages.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Under 20 yrs.	210	133	161	244	222	157	96	126	130	158
to 30 yrs.	1,019	1,173	1,003	1,322	1,861	1,954	1,907	1,847	1,945	2,117
30 to 40 yrs.	250	237	266	221	284	298	320	351	490	629
Above 40 yrs.	12	5	11	19	13	16	9	19	12	23
	1,491	1,548	1,384	1,806	2,380	2,425	2,341	2,343	2,577	2,927
Country.										
English .	839	930	819	1,118	1,388	1,381	1,381	1,513	1,544	1,627
Scotch .	146	133	106	227	138	193	158	132	209	236
Irish . .	506	485	459	461	855	851	802	698	824	1,064
	1,491	1,548	1,384	1,806	2,380	2,425	2,341	2,343	2,577	2,927

Services.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
2 yrs. and under .	713	253	408	836	748	551	250	201	214	321
7 years .	355	786	671	729	1,339	1,442	1,481	1,509	1,516	1,341
7 to 14 yrs.	315	309	212	167	187	320	493	544	718	1,118
14 to 21 yrs.	98	94	88	33	99	105	109	83	121	136
Above 21 years .	10	6	5	11	7	7	8	6	13	11
	1,491	1,548	1,384	1,806	2,380	2,425	2,341	2,343	2,577	2,927
Religion.										
Protestant	904	971	831	1,125	1,409	1,368	1,324	1,435	1,440	1,552
Presbyterian .	93	105	73	88	116	161	160	155	237	252
Roman Catholic	494	472	480	593	855	896	857	753	900	1,123
	1,491	1,548	1,384	1,806	2,380	2,425	2,341	2,343	2,577	2,927

		1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Crimes of which convicted at various times by the above re-committals	Desertion	580	650	625	893	1,162	1,172	1,583	1,043	1,017	1,112
	Absence without Leave . . .	1,106	1,264	1,055	1,320	1,836	1,977	1,994	1,889	2,271	2,273
	Drunkenness	1,035	1,090	798	826	1,108	1,361	1,537	1,206	1,892	2,878
	Disgraceful Conduct . . .	111	108	70	72	143	148	118	121	126	201
	Other Crimes	619	593	499	734	1,187	1,270	1,247	1,199	1,568	1,869
		3,451	3,705	3,047	3,845	5,436	5,928	6,479	5,458	6,881	8,333
State of Instruction	Could not read . . .	435	427	424	573	728	653	531	497	592	583
	Could not write . . .	517	531	326	701	879	816	641	588	688	711

In this statement is included every re-committed soldier who has on any previous occasion been committed to a Military Prison at home or abroad since 1845 when these establishments first came into operation.

As from the statement showing the crimes for which men have been committed during the year, so from this it appears that drunkenness, absence without leave, and desertion are the prevailing crimes leading to re-committals.

In order, however, to arrive at an accurate judgment of the increase or decrease of re-committals in each year, it is necessary to compare the number of such annual re-committals with the aggregate number of prisoners who have been committed to the Military Prisons since they were first established in 1845.

The following statement shows the number of men committed in 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, who have at any time since 1845 been previously committed to any Military Prison; also the numbers re-committed to the same Military Prisons, and the total number of admissions since 1845:—

	1856.			1857.			1858.			1859.			1860.		
	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.
ershot	391	28	1,066	322	44	1,905	430	96	3,125	616	142	4,876	888	275	6,696
Clarence	316	261	11,244	361	251	12,639	284	257	14,022	339	310	15,315	876	318	16,531
port	245	165	7,997	327	138	9,005	251	165	9,978	252	161	10,917	373	238	11,942
edon	78	34	5,036	75	31	5,565	76	25	6,327	124	58	6,973	127	53	7,584
onport	64	39	2,126	91	28	2,331	53	24	2,553	59	13	2,740	76	27	2,984
enlaw	42	25	2,592	40	18	2,783	31	22	3,073	48	34	3,342	51	36	3,613
blin	175	33	6,708	216	35	7,449	118	38	8,064	142	22	8,669	209	26	9,268
s	80	20	4,265	101	40	4,621	73	36	5,023	109	61	5,480	129	89	5,912
cerick	56	9	2,776	22	1	2,878	17	6	3,010	53	19	3,259	66	23	3,654
lone	64	19	2,144	53	11	2,353	51	11	2,542	64	31	2,794	100	40	3,060
	1,491	633	45,954	1,548	597	51,529	1,384	680	58,017	1,806	851	64,365	2,380	1,123	71,244
rage of total Re-mmittals to num-r of Prisoners	per cent. 3·24	. .	. .	per cent. 2·91	. .	. .	per cent. 2·39	. .	. .	per cent. 2·81	. .	. .	per cent. 3·35	. .	. .
rage of Re-com-ttals to the same isons to the num-r of Prisoners	. .	per cent. 1·37	. .	. .	per cent. 1·12	. .	. .	per cent. 1·18	. .	. .	per cent. 1·33	. .	. .	per cent. 1·58	. .
rease compared th the previous ar	683	235	. .	. .	57	. .	. .	83	. .	422	171	. .	574	. .	. .
rease compared th the previous ar	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	168	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

	1861.			1862			1863.			1864.			1865.		
	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.
ershot	969	313	8,550	899	285	10,278	661	429	11,896	635	343	13,072	793	298	14,769
Clarence	363	302	17,588	318	229	18,516	395	295	19,595	410	334	20,634	458	371	21,684
port	413	226	13,018	410	258	14,365	462	285	15,285	426	237	16,069	399	252	17,051
rncliff	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	171	23	253	222	30	575
hwark	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	44	1	119	124	25	475	199	75	998
edon	135	62	8,027	189	86	8,491	217	158	9,038	218	137	9,525	230	55	9,966
mport	73	73	3,202	64	29	3,422	66	41	3,611	81	34	3,792	73	28	3,988
enlaw	78	51	3,863	65	38	4,018	63	23	4,222	74	41	4,446	88	46	4,682
lin	147	5	9,716	160	18	10,132	166	10	10,527	210	8	10,972	244	20	11,448
	109	58	6,276	99	57	6,502	135	73	6,765	143	70	7,079	64	33	7,267
erick	57	18	3,825	51	28	3,816	32	21	3,887	33	1	3,964	157	26	4,243
one	81	30	3,303	86	24	3,479	102	20	3,740	52	8	3,874	..	..	3,874
	2,425	1,138	77,368	2,341	1,052	83,019	2,343	1,356	88,685	2,577	1,261	94,155	2,927	1,234	100,545
rage of total Re-mmittals to num-of Prisoners	per cent. 3·27	. .		per cent. 2·83	. .	. .	per cent. 2·64	. .	. .	per cent. 2·73	. .	. .	per cent. 2·91	. .	. .
rage of Re-com-ttals to the same sons to the num-of Prisoners	. .	per cent. 1·47	. .	. .	per cent. 1·28	. .	. .	per cent. 1·52	. .	. .	per cent. 1·28	. .	. .	per cent. 1·00	. .
ease compared h the previous r	45	15	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	304	. .	234	. .	. .	350	. .	. .
ease compared n the previous r	. .	. .	. .	84	86	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	95	. .	. .	27	. .

Drunkenness.

Drunkenness is, perhaps, the most fertile source of military crime. The actual number of committals for this offence has increased in the year 1865, and the per-centage has also increased; but the explanation of this is to be found in the fact that soldiers who formerly were summarily convicted, and sentenced to short periods of imprisonment in regimental cells by their Commanding Officers, for drunkenness, are now tried by Court Martial and sentenced to imprisonment in a Military Prison,—thus causing a considerable increase in the number of committals for that offence.

The following return will give the particulars for sixteen years ending 1865 :—

—	England.			Scotland.			Ireland.		
	Average Force.	No. of Committals for Drunkenness.	Per-centage.	Average Force.	No. of Committals for Drunkenness.	Per-centage.	Average Force.	No. of Committals for Drunkenness.	Per-centage.
1850 .	44,101	346	0·78	5,307	51	0·97	20,937	438	2·57
1851 .	42,318	387	0·91	3,913	51	1·30	23,737	441	1·85
1852 .	44,068	313	0·71	4,144	85	2·05	24,287	511	2·10
1853 .	46,849	279	0·59	4,451	45	1·01	23,176	454	1·95
1854 .	46,106	195	0·42	3,312	27	0·82	19,744	237	1·20
1855 .	70,298	250	0·35	8,270	32	0·38	40,149	311	0·77
1856 .	45,076	491	1·08	3,430	6	0·17	23,601	312	1·33
1857 .	52,885	666	1·21	3,356	27	0·81	20,119	397	1·98
1858 .	70,588	352	0·49	4,653	6	0·13	24,898	171	0·69
1859 .	73,393	384	0·53	4,542	25	0·56	27,314	227	0·84
1860 .	73,734	541	0·74	4,851	16	0·34	26,572	222	0·84
1861 .	65,357	626	0·96	4,114	9	0·22	23,966	101	0·43
1862 .	60,690	759	1·24	3,638	8	0·22	21,067	127	0·61
1863 .	57,004	744	1·30	3,602	28	0·77	20,301	110	0·54
1864 .	54,783	1,006	1·83	3,493	24	0·68	20,120	102	0·50
1865 .	56,584	1,619	2·86	3,444	48	1·39	20,017	134	0·66

Health.

AN ABSTRACT of the ANNUAL RETURNS of MEDICAL OFFICERS of MILITARY PRISONS at HOME.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Number of prisoners in confinement 1st Jan.	904	837	760	1,009	922	998	894	934	998	899
Number of prisoners admitted during the year	6,376	5,572	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470	6,390
	7,280	6,409	7,248	7,357	7,641	7,122	6,235	6,600	6,468	7,289
Discharged from Prison during the year	6,443	5,659	6,244	6,437	6,586	6,283	5,311	5,600	5,569	6,354
Remaining in confinement on 31st December	837	750	1,004	920	1,055	839	924	1,000	899	935

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year	7,280	6,409	7,248	7,357	7,641	7,122	6,235	6,600	6,468	7,289
Of these the following were treated for sickness:—										
Remaining under treatment on 1st January	23	26	19	20	20	26	12	12	14	15
Treated in the Sick Ward of the Prison	297	179	313	235	281	255	244	243	163	201
Treated in the Prison, but not in the Sick Ward	821	742	612	666	683	532	442	469	429	419
Treated in Garrison or Regimental Hospital	125	125	165	73	74	50	73	48	77	84
	1,266	1,072	1,109	994	1,058	863	771	772	683	719
Of these were:—										
Discharged cured	1,205	1,022	1,049	942	984	821	732	737	634	672
Transferred to Hospital at the expiration of sentence	35	35	38	29	46	26	23	21	32	31
Died in Garrison or Regimental Hospital	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	2	1
Died in Prison	1	2	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	1
Remaining under treatment on 31st Dec.	25	13	20	23	25	14	13	14	15	14
	1,266	1,072	1,109	994	1,058	863	771	772	683	719
The diseases were as follows:—										
Fevers	24	34	56	52	35	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the head and nervous system	23	4	6	7	17	..	..	..	..	..
„ heart and lungs	181	152	141	110	141	..	..	..	..	..
„ stomach and bowels	213	204	130	148	134	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic affections and colds	71	41	48	47	38	..	..	..	..	..
Venereal diseases	214	202	173	171	170	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the skin	97	56	128	67	57	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcers and abscesses	210	201	244	226	305	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the eyes	55	24	38	27	34	..	..	..	..	..
Wounds and accidents	58	47	51	63	63	..	..	..	..	..
Other diseases	120	107	97	76	64	..	..	..	..	..
	1,266	1,072	1,109	994	1,058	..	..	..	..	..
1. Zymotic diseases:										
Miasmatic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	193	194	152	195	197
Enthetic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	141	123	122	95	89
Dietec diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	61	70	85	60	50
2. Constitutional diseases:										
Diathetic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	5
Tubercular diseases	..	..	..	..	..	15	7	9	11	3
3. Local diseases:										
Of the nervous system	..	..	..	..	..	17	12	17	5	15
„ circulatory system	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	2	8	7
„ respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	88	55	62	51	49
„ digestive system	..	..	..	..	..	26	47	49	32	49
„ urinary system	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	3	3	..
„ reproductive system	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	7	11	18
„ locomotive system	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	1
„ integumentary system	..	..	..	..	..	228	177	209	167	178
4. Developmental diseases:										
Disease of Nutrition	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	4	1
5. Violent deaths or diseases	..	..	..	..	..	77	56	27	23	25
6. Punishment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	14	20
7. Observation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	..	..	..	..	..	863	771	772	683	719
The greatest number of prisoners in confinement at any one time was	1,116	1,033	1,173	1,265	1,356	1,320	1,218	1,390	1,282	1,379
The smallest number was	649	412	668	779	812	791	693	783	682	704
The daily average number was	896	744	931	1,039	1,101	1,084	972	1,064	996	1,035
The total number treated for sickness was.	1,266	1,079	1,109	994	1,058	863	771	772	683	719
The average daily sick was	26	18	27	22	25	23	15	21	18	19
The number of deaths was	1	2	2	..	3	2	3	..	2	2

From the above abstract of the Medical Returns of the Military Prisons at home, it appears that the health of the prisoners during the year 1865 was satisfactory. It will be

seen that the proportion of numbers treated for sickness to the total numbers in confinement in 1854 was nearly 21 per cent., whereas in 1855 it decreased to about 15 per cent.; in 1856 it was 17 per cent., in 1857 16 per cent., in 1858 15 per cent.; in 1859 and 1860 it was only about 13 per cent., in 1861 and 1862 about 12 per cent., in 1863 and 1864 about 11 per cent., and in 1865 rather less than 10 per cent.

This result shows that the improved system of prison diet in operation at Aldershot since August 1858, and introduced into all Military Prisons at home in September 1861, has had a beneficial sanitary effect.

Comparison of the Health of the Prisoners with that of the Troops in Barracks.

By Returns obtained from the Army Medical Department, showing the average strength of the Troops, the number of admissions into Hospital, and the number of deaths in the several Garrisons in which the Military Prisons at home are situated, during the years 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865 it appears that—

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Upon an average strength of	38,853	28,946	38,085	57,305	36,788	35,569	34,354	37,370	37,433	37,985
The admissions into Hospital were	33,323	21,644	37,912	40,997	42,810	38,181	31,948	32,356	36,955	36,598
And the deaths were	170	172	293	269	322	289	198	234	321	273
This gives	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cen
A ratio of admissions to the average strength of	85	74	99	71	114	107	93	86	98	96
„ deaths „	0·44	·59	0·77	0·47	0·88	0·82	0·58	0·62	0·85	0·71
„ deaths to admissions of	0·51	0·79	0·78	0·66	0·76	0·76	0·62	0·72	0·86	0·74
The Statistics of the Military Prison at home show that—										
Upon an average strength of	896	744	931	1,039	1,101	1,084	972	1,067	996	1,051
The numbers treated for sickness were	1,266	1,072	1,109	994	1,058	863	771	772	683	719
And the deaths were	1	2	2	..	3	2	3	..	2	2
This gives—	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cen
A ratio of admissions to the average strength of	146	144	119	95	96	79	79	72	68	68
„ deaths „	0·11	0·27	0·22	..	0·28	0·19	0·31	..	0·20	0·19
„ deaths to admissions of	0·08	0·19	0·19	..	0·29	0·24	0·39	..	0·29	0·27

As stated in previous Reports, there will always appear to be a large number of cases treated in the prisons in proportion to the average strength, in consequence of the continual admission and discharge of prisoners, and of their endeavours to escape a portion of their punishment by coming forward for treatment upon slight grounds.

For further comparison, the following statement shows the number of admissions into Hospital, and deaths, on an average strength of 72,702 troops in the United Kingdom for the year 1865:—

Average strength.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.
72,702	68,555	714

Giving a ratio per cent. of—

Admissions to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Admissions.
94	0·98	1·04

Thus proving that the Prisons are healthier than the stations in which they are situated, and the latter healthier than the general localities occupied by troops.

Diet in Military Prisons.

The following scale of diet for Military Prisoners is now in general use.

The diet of prisoners not engaged at hard labour is to be as follows at home stations:—

Breakfast	8 oz. of oatmeal ½ pint of milk	Daily.
Dinner	9 oz. of Indian meal ½ pint of milk	
Supper	8 oz. of bread ½ pint of milk	

And the following scale is adopted for such prisoners after fifty-six days' confinement:—

Breakfast:—Oatmeal - - 10 oz.
Dinner:—Indian meal - - 12 oz.
Supper:—Bread - - 8 oz.
With ½ pint of milk to each meal.

The diet of prisoners in the first, second, and third classes employed at hard labour is as follows on two days of the week, viz. Tuesday and Thursday, at home stations:—

Breakfast	8 oz. of oatmeal ½ pint of milk	Daily.
Dinner	8 oz. of beef, without bone, before cooking, 2 lbs. of potatoes or 8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup thickened with 1 oz. of oatmeal, and 2 oz. of vegetables per man, seasoned with pepper and salt	
Supper	8 oz. of bread ½ pint of milk	

On other days of the week it is the same as for prisoners not at hard labour, but the first class are allowed an additional meat diet on Sundays, whether engaged at hard labour or not.

When it may be deemed necessary by the medical officer, for the health of a prisoner, to substitute occasionally bread for oatmeal or Indian meal, the following is the proportion:—

10 oz. of bread in lieu of 8 oz. of oatmeal.
12 oz. „ „ 9 oz. of Indian meal.
8 oz. „ „ 6 oz. ditto.

If in solitary or close confinement for a prison offence, or placed on bread and water as a punishment:—

1 lb. of bread, with such quantity of water for drinking as a prisoner may desire, for the first three days of such confinement, which may, however, be extended to seven days, at the discretion of the Visitor; and for the remaining period the same diet as for prisoners not engaged at hard labour	Daily.

The bread must be of the quality of ration bread.

On foreign stations the above scales of diet are also used when deemed expedient; but if not, such diet only is used as may have received the sanction of the Secretary of State for War.

Every prisoner is allowed a meat diet on Christmas Day.

TABLE showing the Number of Prisoners discharged who GAINED or LOST WEIGHT, from 1 to 28 lbs. each, during the years 1856 to 1865.

Lbs.	Number of Men.																			
	Gained.										Lost.									
	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
1	238	212	294	448	332	323	314	300	320	384	384	370	382	521	505	449	486	409	438	513
2	148	134	222	301	273	286	265	262	253	276	479	466	488	561	570	488	394	498	512	606
3	108	97	140	193	215	180	207	189	148	210	512	521	518	598	564	542	400	502	485	529
4	81	64	101	124	123	149	131	147	133	147	597	551	546	585	527	564	377	482	475	522
5	46	29	72	81	99	105	75	100	76	116	507	466	508	513	520	512	801	469	446	491
6	39	30	47	44	60	52	82	70	42	79	469	608	486	452	453	435	220	368	374	455
7	31	26	31	32	47	56	57	56	45	59	450	404	408	384	401	407	262	323	310	346
8	16	10	11	25	24	44	39	35	29	42	385	324	334	279	339	332	158	250	262	257
9	6	10	8	12	12	15	31	33	22	30	343	303	282	225	298	285	115	214	184	194
10	9	5	8	14	14	14	27	19	12	13	269	218	222	149	176	154	166	104	155	149
11	3	5	3	10	12	12	13	17	11	20	201	159	178	121	174	132	83	70	89	89
12	4	1	4	5	9	13	12	10	8	16	148	117	143	94	107	97	50	56	75	77
13	3	3	3	3	4	5	17	10	3	6	117	94	95	55	63	48	33	40	49	48
14	.	.	2	3	5	4	11	4	1	4	107	78	46	56	62	37	24	20	43	34
15	.	1	.	1	2	2	12	4	3	3	54	44	53	26	31	25	16	25	22	19
16	.	.	1	1	.	5	4	6	3	2	45	29	23	17	17	16	11	16	24	11
17	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	5	4	.	42	17	16	16	19	14	7	7	12	11
18	1	.	3	.	1	.	3	3	.	1	22	21	14	8	15	12	4	11	4	5
19	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	2	.	20	12	8	7	9	4	6	9	4	2
20	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	1	15	5	12	2	4	4	2	5	5	5
21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	4	6	3	3	1	1	2	2	.
22	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	6	.	1	2	1	.	.	2	2
23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	4	1	1	1	3	.	.	1
24	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	5	2	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	2
25	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	3	1	2	1	.	.	.	1
26	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
	734	627	953	1,299	1,240	1,266	1303	1,272	1,119	1,409	5,193	4,823	4,782	4,260	4,863	4,561	3,619	3,881	3,972	4,370

TABLE showing the GAINS and LOSSES of WEIGHT of MEN discharged from MILITARY PRISONS at HOME, during the Year 1865.

PRISONS.	Number Discharged	GAINED.			LOST.			Neither Gained nor Lost.	Not Weighed.
		Number.	Lbs.	Average.	Number.	Lbs.	Average.		
	1865.	1865.	1865.	1865.	1865.	1865.	1865.	1865.	1865.
				lbs. oz.			lbs. oz.		
Fort Clarence	1,092	280	907	3 3	729	3,294	4 8	80	3
Aldershot	1,687	483	1,864	3 13	997	4,164	4 2	200	7
Gosport	975	117	372	3 2	769	4,267	5 8	73	16
Weedon	452	108	402	3 11	317	1,738	5 7	27	..
Southwark	468	24	102	4 4	421	3,000	7 2	23	..
Shorncliff	325	79	217	2 11	179	506	2 13	60	7
Greenlaw	240	50	147	2 15	176	858	4 14	14	..
Dublin	467	194	798	4 1	237	1,030	4 5	35	1
Cork	208	33	109	3 4	175	1,211	6 14	..	..
Limerick	250	16	43	2 11	227	1,409	6 3	6	1
Devonport	190	25	57	2 4	143	869	6 1	22	..
Total	6,354	1,409	5,018	3 4	4,370	22,346	5 4	540	35
Numbers	..	1,409	..	..	4,370	..	..	540	35
Total Numbers					6,354.				

COMPARISON of GROSS TOTALS from 1850 to 1865.

	GAIN.			LOST.			Neither Gained nor Lost.	Not Weighed.
	No. of Men.	Lbs.	Average.	No. of Men.	Lbs.	Average.		
			lbs. oz.			lbs. oz.		
1850	504	1,587	3 2	2,800	19,630	6 12	226	32
1851	231	614	2 10	2,994	25,444	8 8	135	39
1852	180	575	3 3	2,884	27,194	9 7	87	42
1853	156	450	2 14	3,048	28,965	9 3	112	43
1854	304	862	2 13	2,952	22,299	7 9	164	42
1855	533	1,387	2 10	4,137	25,351	6 2	270	62
1856	734	2,294	3 4	5,193	33,528	6 3	303	208
1857	631	1,955	3 6	4,610	27,773	6 0	315	104
1858	953	2,923	2 13	4,782	28,987	6 1	399	110
1859	1,300	3,779	2 14	4,637	23,057	5 4	433	67
1860	1,239	4,195	3 5	4,861	27,334	5 9	416	70
1861	1,266	4,412	3 7	4,561	25,151	5 7	398	40
1862	1,303	5,103	4 0	3,619	18,187	5 1	353	36
1863	1,272	4,961	3 9	3,881	20,198	5 3	420	27
1864	1,119	3,862	3 7	3,972	21,133	5 5	399	79
1865	1,409	5,018	3 4	4,370	22,346	5 4	540	35

The adoption of an improved scale of diet has considerably diminished the average loss of weight, and it is satisfactory to find that the number treated for sickness during the year 1865 was proportionately less than in any year since 1852.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Total number of prisoners admitted	3,313	3,331	3,207	5,322	6,376	5,572	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470	6,390
„ treated for sickness	964	801	815	857	1,216	1,072	1,109	994	1,058	863	771	772	683	719
Number of sick per cent. to the number of prisoners admitted	29·0	24·0	24·6	16·1	19·07	19·3	17·9	15·7	15·8	14·1	14·5	13·6	12·4	11·2

APPENDIX.

ALDERSHOT.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Governor, Major MILLER.

General Remarks.—During the past year there have been 2,848 prisoners in confinement, viz. courts-martial 1,920 and 928 regimental, or prisoners summarily sentenced by Commanding Officers.

It will be observed that there has been a considerable increase in the number of admissions, as compared with the preceding year; this has arisen from two causes: 1st, a greater number of prisoners have been received during the past year from out-stations than formerly; 2nd, towards the end of the summer more stringent measures were taken to check drunkenness. Every man who had been drunk four times within the year was tried, and as a general rule was awarded imprisonment.

The conduct of the prisoners, considering the very inadequate means at this establishment for enforcing discipline and meeting prison offences, as well as the fact of the prisoners being all lodged on the associated system, has been, on the whole, good.

A proportion of the first class has been daily working on the camp, under the Royal Engineer Department, their labour consisting principally in digging gravel, road-making, breaking stones, levelling ground, paving, &c., and the Commanding Royal Engineer reports most favourably of their work. The system of employing prisoners at useful labour has now been sufficiently long in operation to convince me, that at a station like this, where the provost arrangements are so complete, and where there is an abundance of useful labour peculiarly suitable for Military prisoners, by a slight amplification of the authority already granted to this prison, discipline could be enforced, and an amount of hard labour exacted during a limited portion of the imprisonment of each prisoner, the value of which would go far to meet the expenses of the Establishment.

The health of the prisoners has been good, and the diet has been found sufficient for all purposes.

The conduct of the warders has been good, and for several months, owing to the pressure on the prison, their duties were not only arduous, but too continuous; they all however, without exception, exerted themselves to the utmost. Indeed for the sake of the warders alone, I should recommend more permanent prison arrangements being made, as the present mode of having a warder shut up for hours in the same hut with some nineteen or twenty prisoners is most unsatisfactory.

CORK.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Governor, Major CAMPBELL.

General Remarks.—I found the prison in every respect in most perfect order.

Desertion appears to have been the principal crime for which prisoners have been committed, and most of these have been from the depôt battalions, which may be thus accounted for; in the first place, because these battalions are chiefly composed of recruits who are hardly aware of the greatness of the crime, and secondly, because many men desert when their regiment is about to proceed on foreign service, and, when apprehended, are sent to the battalion to which their depôt is attached, thus swelling the number of committals from the battalion.

I am happy to say that the convictions for drunkenness from the depôt battalions are very small.

The conduct of the prisoners whilst in confinement has been extremely good. I have been astonished at the small number of prisoners who have been reported to me for misconduct; and as far as I can see, every prisoner who misconducts himself is brought before me, but as this establishment has no associated wards the prisoners have not the same opportunities or inclination to commit themselves as in association.

The provisions supplied to the prisoners have all been of excellent quality, not a single prisoner has ever complained of the quality or the cooking of his ration.

I am happy to be able, like my predecessor, to report most favourably of all the officers and servants connected with the establishment. The discipline, of course, has to be carried out most strictly and the smallest omission of duty is visited with a fine.

DEVONPORT.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of Mr. BRAID, late Chief Warder in charge.

General Remarks.—The first-class prisoners have been employed outside the prison forming the ramparts on the Granby Bastion, and laying down earth for garden ground where the shillot was removed from, to form the ramparts, also in repairing and altering the roads in the vicinity of the prison; during the summer, and when the weather was dry in the autumn.

The established diets of the prison are sufficient to preserve the prisoners in good health whilst in prison, and to enable them to return to duty with their corps on discharge.

The health of the prisoners has been remarkably good during the past year; there have been none sent to their regimental hospital with the exception of a man received from the military prison, Cork, who was ordered into prison here instead of having been sent to hospital; on arrival he was but one day on the prison diet.

The school has been well attended during the past year, several of the prisoners have made marked progress in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and some in the higher branches; others who could not read or write on admission into prison, were able to do both tolerably well on discharge.

DUBLIN.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the late Governor, Major RUTHERFURD.

General Remarks.—The health of the prisoners throughout the year was excellent, and their general conduct very good.

The provisions supplied by the contractors were of good quality.

The school was conducted with regularity, and the progress of the scholars was satisfactory.

The latrines in the different class yards have been completed, and are found to work well.

FORT CLARENCE.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the late Governor, Major MANNERS.

General Remarks.—I am happy to be able to report most satisfactorily of the conduct of the prisoners. They have generally been quiet and orderly; there were no cases of corporal punishment, and the special attendance of a visiting officer was never required throughout the year. The actual number of prison offences was limited to 60, only 22 of which required the refractory cell, and the greater portion were of a trivial nature, scarcely worthy of record.

The rules with regard to discipline have been strictly carried out, and each prisoner has regularly performed his legitimate share of work and labour.

The school has been conducted with its usual regularity, and the prisoners by their general attention and outward demeanour have appeared to appreciate the exertions made for their improvement.

GOSPORT.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the late Governor, Captain CURTIN.

General Remarks.—No corporal punishment has been inflicted during the past year, either by sentence of court-martial or by award of Visitors, and the general conduct of the prisoners has been marked by a ready compliance with the rules of the prison, and a cheerful obedience to those in authority.

The system of classification works most satisfactorily, and is greatly appreciated as a reward for good conduct.

With the increased number of hours now in force for the employment of prisoners, other labour besides oakum-picking could be carried out with a very profitable return, and I have been offered a contract for cutting wood, which I propose to submit to the notice of the Visitors.

SOUTHWARK.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Governor, Capt. CLERK.

General Remarks.—The conduct of the prisoners has been very good. Since the date that the Secretary of State for War was pleased to allow an addition to be made to the number of warders attached to the

establishment, so as to enable me to place each ward of the prison permanently under the separate charge of a warder, offences against prison discipline have diminished in number, and, as compared with the preceding year, in a somewhat remarkable manner.

The health of the prisoners throughout the year has been excellent. During an exceptionally hot autumn it was feared that the health of the men would suffer, but I am glad to be able to report that it did not do so.

Whenever practicable, the prison labour was made available in aiding the execution of works that have been in progress within the precincts of the establishment during the year. In this way much useful work has been done by the prisoners and at a great saving of expense to the public. A most serviceable shed of permanent construction has been erected for the fire-engine in the prison-yard, entirely by prison labour.

The discipline has been enforced in accordance with the regulations of the military prison service, and to the approval of the Visitors, as expressed in their weekly and quarterly reports.

WEEDON.

Extract from the Report of the Governor, Captain Boyle.

General Remarks.—The medical officer's reports of the sanitary condition of the prisoners are satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners has been for the most part good, their offences are of a trifling nature, and are more stringently looked after than they formerly were. I have had to call in the assistance of a Visitor on one occasion only.

I believe I am justified in reiterating the opinion of the Visitors that the prison is in good order and that the chief warder, the warders, and servants are very zealous in the discharge of their duties.

ALDERSHOT.

Extract from the Report of the Medical Officer, Dr. Fox.

General Remarks.—The locality of this prison is decidedly healthy; its sanitary condition and the health of the prisoners continue excellent.

The diet has been in quality all that could be desired, and in quantity sufficient to keep the prisoners in health.

In no one instance has the system of punishment in use been attended with any injurious effect, either mentally or physically. The employment of first-class prisoners on the public works through and about the camp, has been not only advantageous but also most salutary to the prisoners thus engaged.

CORK.

Extract from the Report of the Medical Officer, Dr. Johnston.

General Remarks.—The sanitary condition of the prison appears to have been very satisfactory during the year; no disease prevailed to

any extent, and the cleanliness, ventilation, and temperature of the cells, as well as every arrangement for the enforcement of discipline and preservation of the prisoners' health, appear to have been carried out in the most efficient manner, and with such beneficial results as to have considerably reduced the number of the sick treated during the year, as contrasted with former periods of similar duration.

FORT CLARENCE.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Medical Officer, Dr. COWEN.

General Remarks.—There were 104 sick treated during the past year; of these only three cases were sent to the battalion hospitals, and did not return to the prison: the cases treated in the cells of the prison were chiefly of a very trifling nature, the sanitary state of Fort Clarence having been for the last year very satisfactory.

GOSPORT.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Medical Officer, Dr. TELFER.

General Remarks.—On reference to the annual return it will be seen that the sanitary condition of the prison has been satisfactory, though the number of cases of sickness treated has been rather greater than in some previous years. This can be accounted for by the fact of more than the usual proportion of troops having arrived in the district from tropical stations, and consequently the prisoners furnished by them have been more sickly than those of regiments longer stationed in a healthy climate.

GREENLAW.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Medical Officer, Dr. CARR.

General Remarks.—The health of the prisoners has been remarkably good, and all the cases of sickness which occurred were treated within the prison.

I consider the prison a model of cleanliness, and the bedding and clothing of the prisoners in that respect could not well be surpassed: ventilation and temperature, irrespective of other sanitary measures conducive to their health, have been strictly attended to. The dietary has been good, and many of the prisoners have gained in flesh and strength; the exceptional cases have been in those of broken constitutions, either from disease or habits of intemperance. The average loss of weight was 4 $\frac{147}{176}$ lbs. which is considered favourable.

WEEDON.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Medical Officer, Dr. SWANN.

General Remarks.—As far as I have been able to form an opinion, the present dietary may be considered on the whole satisfactory; of course cases will occur where any class of diet will disagree, but a slight change will generally rectify any little intestinal disturbance. Old service men and men addicted to drinking are apt to suffer from diarrhœa from the use of the Indian meal; a few days substitution of bread, in general has a beneficial effect. Long sentence men I find also occasionally suffer from troublesome eruptions; this I attribute to the long use of farinaceous food without a stimulant; but for this, the object it has in view of maintaining the men in health and strength, is attained.

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

NINTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38.,

TO VISIT THE CERTIFIED

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1866.

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NINTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE CERTIFIED

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

To the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart., M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 15, Parliament Street, May, 1866.

I have the honour to present to you my Ninth Annual Report on the Reformatory and Industrial Schools under my inspection, being the Report for the year 1865.

(I.) Reformatory Schools.

The number of reformatory schools was lessened in the course of the year by one, the "Sunderland Boys' Reformatory and Ragged School" exchanging the certificate held under the Reformatory Schools Act (17 & 18 Vict. cap. 86), for one under the Industrial Schools Act (24 & 25 Vict. cap. 113), a change which the situation of the school and the arrangement of the premises made advisable, and which is likely to render the institution much more useful. On the 31st December 1865, there were therefore 65 certified reformatories in Great Britain, viz.:—

England,	Protestant,	Boys - -	32
„	„	Girls - -	13
„	Catholic,	Boys - -	4
„	„	Girls - -	2
Scotland,	Protestant,	Boys - -	7
„	„	Girls - -	5
„	Catholic,	Boys - -	1
„	„	Girls - -	1
	Total	- - -	65

The number of young offenders under detention in these schools on December 31st was 4,915, distributed as follows :—

England, Protestant schools,	Boys	2,343
„ „ „	Girls	591
Scotland, „ „	Boys	655
„ „ „	Girls	185
Total, Protestant schools		3,774
England, Catholic schools,	Boys	714
„ „ „	Girls	158
Scotland, „ „	Boys	184
„ „ „	Girls	85
Total, Catholic schools		1,141

Of the 4,915 under detention, 336 boys and 71 girls were absent from the schools, viz.:—

On licence, Boys	254	Girls		51
In prison „	6	„		3
Absconded „	76	„		17

leaving the number actually in the school on the 31st December, boys 3,560, girls 948, total 4508.

The admissions during the year were boys 1,229, girls 326, total 1555. Of these 46 were committed under 10 years of age, and 242 between 10 and 12, making a total of 288 under 12. The number above 14 was 706. The corresponding figures for last year, on a total of 1,315 admissions, were 260 and 581. On the whole, therefore, there was a larger proportion of those of older age, and a smaller proportion of the very young children, whose commitment to reformatory schools it is desirable not to encourage. The number sent on first conviction, on the other hand, was rather larger in proportion to the whole, amounting to 825, against 667 in 1864. The proportion sent on a second conviction was less than in the previous year. 37 were sent after being 3 or more times convicted, but the class of old and hardened offenders, once so considerable and so mischievous, has comparatively disappeared from both our prisons and our reformatories.

The discharges from the schools amounted to 1,384 (boys 1,087, girls 297). 95 of these emigrated: 18 from Red Hill, 6 from each of Saltley, North Lancashire, and

Kingswood reformatories, 5 from Bradwell, 4 from Warwickshire; and in Scotland, 11 from Glasgow House of Refuge and 5 from the Wellington Farm. 231 were sent to sea, 62 from the Cornwall, 83 from the Akbar, 10 from Mount St. Bernard, 7 from the North-eastern, 5 from the Home in the East. 12 enlisted. 14 were discharged as having been sentenced to penal servitude for crime committed when absent from the school on licence or by desertion, or as having been found to be thoroughly incorrigible; 3 of these were girls. 43 were discharged as absconded and their sentences expired.

28 (19 boys and 9 girls) died, and 22 (16 boys and 6 girls) were discharged on the ground that their diseased or impaired constitutions rendered it useless or dangerous to detain them longer in the school. This number shows a considerable diminution on the number for 1864. In that year the deaths were 55 (boys 33, girls 22) and the discharges on the ground of disease were 26 (boys 24, girls 2). Of the number of deaths now reported*, 14, or one half, have occurred in catholic reformatories, a circumstance that calls for the attention of the catholic managers as prompting the question whether there is not something requiring amendment in the domestic management or the discipline adopted by them. The sanitary state of the catholic children of the criminal class may be lower than that of the protestant children, and the usual regulations as to the condition of health of the children on admission are often less strictly enforced in catholic schools, but this will hardly explain why there should be *three* times as many deaths among them: the deaths in protestant schools being 14, on an average number of inmates, 3,261, and in catholic schools 14 on an average number of inmates of 1,020. I should add that no deaths occurred either at Mount St. Bernard's or on board the Clarence, a circumstance that strengthens my impression that more air and exercise and active employment at Brook Green and Arno's Court, and more attention to clothing and food at Parkhead and Market Weighton would probably do much to reduce the death rate to a lower figure.

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* One death occurred at each of the following schools: Bedford, Cumberland, The Cornwall, Hardwicke, Stoke Farm, and Red Hill, Birmingham Girls', and Devon Girls', in England, and in the Wellington Farm, Kibble, Dalry, Dalbeth, and Paisley reformatories, in Scotland.

Two deaths occurred at Brook Green, at Arno's Court, and the Yorkshire Catholic Girls', in England, and at Old Mill and Parkhead in Scotland.

Five deaths occurred at the Yorkshire Catholic Boys' (Market Weighton), five boys being also discharged on account of disease.

The general progress and condition of the reformatory chools under inspection throughout the year was very satisfactory. Nothing occurred to call for special interference, and on my annual visit I found them, with few exceptions, in steady and orderly operation. The young offenders detained in them were generally in good health, the discipline well maintained, and the school instruction and industrial training fairly efficient; I would refer to the detailed reports for fuller particulars. The Mount St. Bernard's Reformatory has steadily improved under the present management, and will no longer call for any special or separate mention. The deficiencies in education and discipline at Stoke Farm, are, I think, in the course of effectual removal. The Kingswood Reformatory was a good deal unsettled for some months by the changes in the staff and other circumstances, but the disturbance has gradually subsided, and the committee have been able to make a satisfactory arrangement for the residence again of the superintendent, Mr. Barker, on the premises. The Toxteth Park Reformatory for girls at Liverpool has been removed to a much better situation, and is working much more successfully. The Catholic School Ship at Liverpool (the Clarence) has been carried on with great success. In Scotland, the directors of the Girls' House of Refuge at Glasgow are about to remove their institution from the Parliamentary Road to the western suburbs of the city. The Inverness Reformatory has largely increased since the removal of the girls' department. The Parkhead Catholic Reformatory has been placed in a more complete and satisfactory state as to the premises, but from the number of cases of absconding that have lately occurred, I fear much is still wanting in the efficiency of the staff of management. I should add that the committee of the West Riding Refuge for girls at Wakefield have determined on discontinuing the reformatory branch of their institution, and this school will shortly be withdrawn from the list of girls' reformatories. The results of the school have not been satisfactory for the last two or three years, and I think the committee were right in deciding that it should not be carried on upon the mixed footing of a voluntary asylum for women and a school of compulsory detention for girls. I could have wished, however, that they had resolved on retaining the reformatory and closing the refuge department, as the number of girls' reformatories is very small, and the loss of any one of them is likely to produce additional difficulty in the disposing of our female young offenders. One or two more schools for girls are urgently wanted in the Southern Districts.

The returns from the certified reformatory schools, of the present character and circumstances of the boys and girls that have been discharged from them, maintain the same favourable character as when previously reported on. The returns embrace, this year, all the young persons discharged in the years 1862, 1863, and 1864. They were 3,365 in number, 2,717 boys, 648 girls. Of these, 70 boys and 20 girls have died since leaving the schools they were sent out from. Of the 2,647 boys still living, 1,754 are known to be doing well (that is over 66 per cent.), and 382 have been reconvicted (14½ per cent.), 91 (or 3½ per cent.) being doubtful and indifferent, and 420 (or 16 per cent.) unknown. Of the 628 girls still living 399 (or 63½ per cent.) are known to be doing well, and 50 (8 per cent.) have relapsed into vice and crime, while 57 (9 per cent.) are of doubtful character, and 83 (13 per cent.) are unknown. Reckoning as in former reports that the "unknown" may be pretty fairly divided between the "doing well" and the "relapsed or doubtful," the returns bring out the same general average of success as in former years, viz., from 70 to 75 per cent. for the boys and from 65 to 70 per cent. for the girls.*

This result is as before fully borne out by the returns obtained from the prisons, of prisoners recognized as having formerly been in reformatory schools. The numbers so identified in 1865 in the prisons of England and Wales as shown in the tables, Appendix No. IX., was 285, viz., males 263, females 22. The total number of boys and girls dis-

* The tables in Appendix VI., give the particulars of these results for the different schools, and show what percentage of those discharged from each reformatory in the years 1862–5, are doing well, doubtful, and re-convicted and unknown. I may mention here that in England the highest ratio of success on the boys discharged in the above years, belongs to the Suffolk reformatory, which shows 90 per cent. known to be doing well, and only 2 per cent. unknown; all "home-disposal." Hardwicke stands next, with 84, Liverpool Farm third, with 82, and Castle Howard fourth, with 80 per cent., doing well. On girls the Allesley Reformatory stands first, with 86 per cent., the Ipswich second, with 79 per cent. doing well. In Scotland, the Old Mill Reformatory, at Aberdeen, shows 94 per cent. of boys doing well, and the Wellington Farm near Edinburgh, 93 per cent., the Glasgow boys, 87, and for girls, Stranraer, 81 per cent., and Glasgow, 75. The highest percentage of success for the Catholic reformatories in England was with Market Weighton, where it reached 53, Brook Green being 48, Arno's Court (for girls) 63. In Scotland Parkhead reached 77, and Dalbeth (girls) 57 per cent. In comparing the results as thus shown of one reformatory with another, the class of children from which the school is supplied with inmates, and the general circumstances of its locality, must be taken into account. The boys received into the Manchester or the Brook Green Reformatory, for example, are a much more difficult description of inmates to deal with than the country lads admitted into the Suffolk or Wilts, and their managers have many more obstacles to overcome, as to the employment and protection of the boys discharged after they have left the school, than they would have if the lads could be dispersed over a wide agricultural district, and scattered about in villages far distant from each other.

charged from the various schools in which these offenders had been detained, up to the end of the year 1865, was 6,306, (boys 5,227, girls 1,079) giving a percentage of recognition of $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for the boys and about 3 per cent. for the girls.

It would be unreasonable, however, to compare the numbers found last year in prison with these totals, as a large proportion of those discharged in former years would be long past recognition. Taking, however, the same basis as the school returns are founded on, viz., the discharges in 1862–4, and adding half the number discharged in 1865 as being sent out early enough in that year to be possibly recommitted in the course of it, we have 2,586 males and 621 females to which to refer the numbers recognized in gaol, giving a little more than 10 per cent. of reconviction for the boys and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the girls, a result similar to that of previous years.*

Similarly encouraging results, confirming the favourable reports of the managers of the Scotch reformatories are furnished by the returns obtained from the prisons of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other Scotch towns connected with reformatory operations. Very few *new* cases are reported, and of the old offenders who have appeared in prison in Glasgow and Edinburgh in previous years, a considerable proportion were discharged previously to 1862. Taking the whole number, however, recognized, and the whole number discharged up to the end of 1865, we have the proportions of 97 boys on a total of 1,323, and 31 girls on a total of 428, being in each case about $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Taking the discharges for 1862–1864, and adding a moiety of those for 1865 on the one hand, and excluding the offenders recognized in prison who were discharged in 1861 and previous years, we have a ratio of relapse so evidenced of about 12 per cent. for boys, and about 20 per cent. on the girls. The large majority of the young offenders who have been discharged from the reformatories at Glasgow and Edinburgh remain in those cities, and any of them found in prison are traced and recognized with a facility and certainty which hardly exist elsewhere, and for which in comparing these schools with others allowance must be made. On the whole there can be no doubt that as tried by the usual test of the reconviction and reappearance in gaol of those who have been subject to their discipline, our reformatory schools continue to be signally successful.

* No boy belonging to the Suffolk or the Monmouth reformatories for boys, and no girl from the Devon and Exeter, the Liverpool, the Birmingham, and the Yorkshire Catholic, reformatories for girls, was found in prison last year.

I am glad to report that an association has lately been formed by the friends of the catholic reformatories for the protection and assistance of catholic prisoners discharged from gaol, and the catholic young offenders placed out from Reformatory and Industrial Schools. It owes its formation to the exertions of the Rev. J. Nugent, catholic chaplain to the Liverpool Borough prison, whose efforts have been heartily supported by many eminent members of the catholic body. The association has already made arrangements for ensuring that supervision over the youths and girls discharged from the Catholic Reformatory Schools, the want of which has so much affected their results, and detracted from the success of their operations.

On comparing the numbers admitted during the year and the numbers under detention in the schools at its close, with the corresponding numbers for 1864, it will be seen that a considerable increase has taken place under both heads, the admissions rising from 1,315 to 1,555 (viz. by 240) and the numbers detained in school on the 31st December advancing from 4,286 to 4,508 (an increase of 222). On examining the returns from the different schools I observe that one fourth of the increase has taken place in the Scotch reformatories, and principally at "Parkhead," on which, as being the only Catholic reformatory in Scotland there is necessarily the greatest proportionate pressure for admission; and that in England the greater part of the increase has occurred in schools connected with Lancashire, Middlesex, and Surrey. The "Clarence" school ship at Liverpool advanced by 89; the Liverpool Farm at Newton by 20; North Lancashire by 13; Brook Green by 18; Hampstead Girls' by 19; the "Cornwall" ship by 16. In 27 reformatories the number of inmates lessened; in two they remained stationary; in 36 they increased, though usually by only one or two more inmates.

The increase in the number committed to reformatories has surprised me, and is contrary to the expectations which the steady average of the last three or four years had led me to entertain, and, as in my last year's report, to express. But I find from the criminal statistics for the year that a corresponding advance has taken place in the commitments of juvenile offenders to prison, and that the advance has the same local features, being chiefly in Lancashire, Middlesex, and Surrey.

The commitments for the year ending September 30, 1865 of offenders under 16 of both sexes were 9,640, against 8,857 in 1864, in England and Wales, and in Scotland (for the year ending June 30), were 1,041, against 1,036 in the

year previous, being a total increase of 783 in England and Wales, and of 5 in Scotland, altogether amounting to nearly 9 per cent. on the numbers of 1864. The number of adult offenders committed in the same interval appears at first sight to be somewhat less than the number committed in the year previous, being (to September 30) in England and Wales 116,398 against 118,149 in 1864, and in Scotland (to June 30), 23,974 against 23,792. But the apparent decrease arises from the circumstance that in the year 1865 the offenders brought up to the Liverpool police court for drunkenness, and detained in prison for non-payment of their fines, were sent to the Bridewell on remand, instead of being as formerly committed to the borough gaol. The number thus dealt with appears from the reports of the governor and chaplain of the gaol to have been 2,441. The number of committals for the year ending September 30, 1865, was therefore really 118,839 for England and Wales, showing an increase of 690, and giving a total advance in adult crime for Great Britain of 872.

I introduce here, as in former reports, the table showing the comparative number of adult and juvenile offenders comitted to prison in England and Scotland respectively for the last seven years :—

JUVENILE OFFENDERS (*i.e.* under 16 years of age):—

YEARS.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1859 - -	7,582	1,331	8,913
1860 - -	6,765	1,264	8,029
1861 - -	7,373	1,428	8,801
1862 - -	7,080	1,269	8,349
1863 - -	7,208	1,251	8,459
1864 - -	7,536	1,321	8,857
1865 - -	8,350	1,290	9,640

ADULT OFFENDERS (*i.e.* over 16 years of age):—

YEARS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1859 - -	68,275	29,884	98,159
1860 - -	63,719	28,866	92,585
1861 - -	72,947	30,396	103,343
1862 - -	85,031	32,095	117,126
1863 - -	87,832	33,236	121,068
1864 - -	85,047	33,102	118,149
1865 - -	85,265	31,133	116,398*

* Exclusive of 2,441 sent on remand to the Liverpool Bridewell, as above stated.

For SCOTLAND (of both sexes):—

YEARS.	Adults.	Juveniles.
1859 - - -	18,383	1,230
1860 - - -	18,218	1,062
1861 - - -	17,366	1,212
1862 - - -	18,581	1,120
1863 - - -	21,377	1,075
1864 - - -	23,792	1,036
1865 - - -	23,972	1,041

It is discouraging to find the number of young offenders committed to prison so considerably increased in 1865, as compared with previous years. I do not think, however, that the increase gives any fair reason for surprise, or for distrust of the agency of reformatory schools. It has occurred mainly in the two large and continually increasing masses of our population which fill Liverpool and London. And when the rapid rate at which the lower classes, especially of Irish labourers, immigrate to these great centres of employment, crowding the already over-crowded dwellings more and more, and throwing thousands of neglected, untaught children on the streets and alleys for exercise and recreation, is considered, I cannot see how it can be otherwise. Nothing short of a law which shall compel a father to have his children fairly educated, and which shall send the children to a school appropriate to their condition if the parents can or will not so send them, making the parents pay some trifling quota toward the expenses of their education; nothing but this, I say, can meet the evil. Short of this, we may do much as now to lessen the number of commitments in the agricultural districts and ordinary towns, and may here and there effectually repress it; but the metropolis, and the larger commercial seaports, with their mixed population, will defy such limited efforts, and the gaol will be crowded as well as the reformatory,* filled by children whom mere neglect and idleness have made first mischievous, then criminal.

* The table in Appendix VII. (*c*) exhibits the fluctuations of the year in each of the English counties. It will be seen from this that Lancashire increased by 145 (from 1,058 to 1,203); Middlesex by 257 (from 2,120 to 2,377); Surrey by 234 (from 947 to 1,181); Gloucestershire (viz., chiefly Bristol) by 87 (from 252 to 339); Nottingham by 61 (from 131 to 192). In Yorkshire, Northumberland, Kent, &c., the increase was inconsiderable. On the other hand, in 29 counties, the number of young offenders committed to gaol in the year exhibited a decrease, falling off in Devon by 86, in Norfolk by 31, Glamorgan by 28, &c. &c.

In the face, however, of the reaction which has taken place in Lancashire and Middlesex, and Surrey, and to a less extent in Bristol and Nottingham, it is satisfactory to recall the marked difference which both the amount and the character of juvenile crime exhibit on the whole since the introduction of the reformatory system.

Reformatory schools have now been above 10 years in operation; most of the best known and most considerable of them being established and certified in the years 1855–6. The commitments of juveniles to prison (in England and Wales) for the year 1856 amounted to 13,981; for the five years ending Sept. 29, 1860, they averaged 10,750; for the five years following, ending Sept. 29, 1865, they averaged 8,821; for the same periods they averaged in Scotland 1,227 and 1,097 respectively.

Adult crime, on the other hand, has increased as decidedly as juvenile crime has lessened. In 1856, the numbers of adult offenders in England and Wales (*i. e.* those above 16 years of age) was 99,755; for the five years ending 1860 it averaged 102,125; and for the next five years it has averaged 115,217. In Scotland, in like manner, the amount of adult crime has advanced from an average of 17,271, for the four years ending 1860, to an average of 21,018, for the five years ending 1865. I think it may safely be concluded that a cause has been at work in the case of young offenders that has arrested and largely reduced the natural tendency to the multiplication of their number, and that that cause has been the system of reforming the offender himself, and restraining him from infecting and seducing others by detention under corrective and industrial training. An equally marked change is to be traced in the moral and criminal condition of the young offenders now committed. The trained hardened young thief, who had earned his experience and acquired his skill by years of depredation, is now a thing of the past. Both he and the professional thief trainer who trained him have comparatively disappeared, or when met with, as in the case of the company of boy thieves and pilferers disposed of a few months ago at the Marylebone Police Court, they provoke ridicule rather than alarm, as a mere travesty of what was once a sad and perilous reality. The mass of what are called juvenile offenders are petty pilferers, passers of bad money, &c., mostly under 13 or 14 years of age, and in the majority of instances, children going wrong from the want of proper training and restraint, and from the absence of a decent home, rather than members of a professed brotherhood associated to prosecute the art of robbery.

The returns of income and expenditure for the year will be found in Appendix VIII. The average cost per head for maintenance and management exclusive of building outlay, rent, expense of disposal, and the profit or loss accruing on the industrial departments (farm, workshops, laundry, &c.,) was, for boys in England, 19*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, in Scotland 16*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, and for girls in England 19*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, and in Scotland 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Taking the whole expenditure, however, and allowing for the industrial profit or loss, the average gross cost per head was, for boys, England, 18*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, Scotland 16*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, and for girls, England 18*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, and Scotland 14*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* The amount paid by the Treasury was 64,619*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; parents' payments 2,479*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* The subscriptions, legacies, &c., amounted to 10,697*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*; grants from county and borough rates to 9,613*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*; sundries, including payments from voluntary associations, 2,424*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* The amount recovered from parents (2,479*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*) shows a slight advance (20*l.*) on that obtained in the previous year. I am quite sure that this amount might be much increased if orders on the parents were more systematically enforced by the local authorities. There are still many districts in which little or nothing is done. It will be seen from the accounts of income and expenditure that the industrial departments of the reformatory schools have been carried on in the great majority of cases to advantage; the profit varying from 1,140*l.* 8*s.* at the Red Hill school to 23*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* at Buxton for the boys' reformatories, and from 505*l.* 15*s.* at Hampstead to 25*l.* 4*s.* at Toxteth Park for the girls. The profit, however, has not in general realized more than about 2*l.* 10*s.* per head on the average number of the inmates, the advantage derived from the labour of the few elder and more skilled among them being more than compensated by the cost of industrial teaching, the waste of material, &c. attendant on the instruction and employment of the many younger and untaught.

(II.) Certified Industrial Schools.

The number of these institutions on the 31st December 1865, was in England 30, in Scotland 19, making a total of 50. The managers of the Huddersfield Ragged and Industrial School resigned their certificate on finding that the reception of children committed by magistrates was inconsistent with the provisions of the trust deed on which their premises were given to them.

The Stockport Ragged and Industrial School has, however, been lately certified, and a similar school at Macclesfield will shortly be so; another school for girls will also soon be added at Birmingham. In London the useful operation of the Act already so much restricted has been still further limited by the removal of the "Boys' Home" from the Euston Road to smaller premises near the Regent's Park, in consequence of the extension of the Midland Railway.

The number of children under detention in the certified industrial schools in England on the 31st December, was 1,161; in those in Scotland, 901; total 2,062. Of these, 1,467 were boys, and 595 were girls. The catholic schools (5 in number), contained 452 of these (297 boys, 155 girls), to which must be added about 120 catholic children, inmates of mixed schools, such as York, the Edinburgh United, &c., into which both catholic and protestant children are admitted, and where provision is made for the separate religious instruction of the former class, and for their attendance at worship in churches of their own communion. The number under detention on December 31, 1864, was 1,765. The children of this class in Industrial Schools has, therefore, increased during the year 1865 by 297. The admissions during the year were 750; the discharges 445. Of the 2,062 children under detention, 110 were reported as absent from the schools by absconding, of these 42 were boys from the St. George's Catholic School at Liverpool.* Of the admissions, 13 were under 7, and 105 between 7 and 9; 22 were returned as illegitimate; 75 as orphans; 266 had lost either father or mother; 144 had been deserted by their parents. The parents of 56 were in prison. Of the discharges, 18 died, 46 were committed to reformatories, 16 went to sea, 2 emigrated. The remainder were provided with employment or taken under the care of their friends, 11.

The whole number committed to Industrial Schools since the passing of the Act under which they are carried on amounted on the 31st December 1865 to 3,627 (2,548 boys, 1,079 girls.) Of these 1,070 boys and 473 girls, 1,543 in all, have been discharged; 11 boys and 11 girls

* From the continued disorganization of this school, the number of cases of absconding, and the general inefficiency of its management, it has been necessary to stop all admissions to it on the Government account. A committee of Liverpool Catholic gentlemen have undertaken its future management, in connection with the Revd. J. Nugent, Catholic Chaplain to the Borough Gaol, and I hope to be enabled to report a much more favourable state of things next year.

whose sentence has expired are still retained in the school. I endeavour to obtain the same information on the present character and circumstances of the children discharged from the industrial schools, as is furnished in the case of reformatories. So many of them, however, belong to a more vagrant and unsettled class, that more difficulty is experienced in tracing them. The particulars obtained under this head are given in Appendix VI., No. 2. It appears from these that out of 285 boys and 117 girls discharged and now living, 167 boys and 70 girls are known to be doing well, and 37 boys and 7 girls are known to have been convicted and to be of a doubtful character.

The voluntary inmates and children attending for instruction and receiving food, as day scholars in these schools averaged nearly 3,000 for the year. It would be very desirable if some small assistance could be granted by the Treasury towards the training and feeding of this class. I believe that a large proportion of them might thus be very cheaply kept from the vagrant habits and petty crimes which qualify them for the magistrates' interference.

The management and condition of the schools have been generally satisfactory. The majority of the children are very young, and the instruction given is therefore chiefly of an elementary character. The industrial employment is also usually of a cheap and simple kind, the object being rather to give habits of labour and attention than to teach any particular trade. The schools are in most cases very economically managed. Those which like Miss Carpenter's at Bristol are wholly boarding schools, receiving no day scholars, differ but little from reformatories either in system or expense, except that the inmates are on the average two or three years younger. In the other, and in some respects more useful schools where a portion of the scholars attend for the day only (such as York, Newcastle, &c.), the expenses of instruction and food include the day scholars, and the average cost per head on the inmates cannot be accurately given. The amount contributed by the Treasury in 1865 was 19,684*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* Payments from parents, and in Scotland from parents and parochial boards, amounted to 1,239*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*; subscriptions, legacies, &c., to 20,448*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

The Industrial Schools Act of 1861 expires with the end of the present year. Some useful amendments have been proposed and embodied in the bill renewing and continuing its provision. From a careful observation of its operation I feel justified in saying that few measures have been adopted by which more good has been effected by simpler machinery or at a lighter public cost.

The usual detailed reports and tables for both Reformatory and Industrial Schools will be found annexed, viz. :—

A memorandum of the inspection of each school and returns and tabular analyses, showing the admissions and discharges; the particulars of age, commitment, and family circumstances of those admitted; the total numbers admitted and discharged since 1854; the present circumstances and condition of those discharged in the three years 1862, 1863, 1864; the number committed to reformatory schools and to prisons from each county in England; the receipt and expenditure of each school for the year; the number of young offenders recognized during the year in prison after being discharged from a reformatory; and the particulars of police returns and collections of parents' payments. These have been principally prepared by my chief clerk, Mr. Rogers, and the other gentlemen of my office.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
SYDNEY TURNER.

APPENDIX No. I. (1.)

LIST of REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, showing their Locality, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
BEDFORD - -	*Bedford Reformatory* for Boys, Carlton, Bedford. Certified April 9, 1857. Corresponding Manager, Lieut. Col. W. B. Higgins, Picts Hill, Bedford.
CHESTER - -	*Bradwall Reformatory* for Boys, Sandbach. Certified December 27, 1855. C.M., G. W. Latham, Esq., Bradwall Hall.
CUMBERLAND -	*Cumberland Reformatory* for Boys, Stanwix near Carlisle. Certified May 1, 1855. C.M., G. H. Head, Esq., Stanwix.
DEVON - -	*Devon and Exeter Reformatory Farm School* for Boys, Brampford Wood, Exeter. Certified April 17, 1855. Hon. Sec., Dyer Knott, Esq., The Castle, Exeter.
„ - -	*Devon and Exeter Reformatory and Refuge* for Girls, Exeter. Certified June 26, 1858. Hon. Sec., W. Townsend, Esq., Friars' Walk, Exeter.
DORSET - -	*Dorset Reformatory* for Boys, Milborne near Blandford. Certified January 28, 1857. C.M., J. C. Mansel, Esq., Longthorns, Blandford.
DURHAM - -	*Sunderland Reformatory* for Girls, Tatham Street, Sunderland. Certified June 22, 1860. Hon. Sec., Charles Wilson, Esq., John Street, Sunderland.
ESSEX - -	*Essex Reformatory* for Boys, Harlow. Certified December 3, 1856. C.M., J. W. Perry Watlington, Esq., Moor Hall, Harlow.
„ - -	"*Cornwall*" *Thames Reformatory School Ship* for Boys off Purfleet. Certified May 2, 1859. Supt., Capt. Augustus Burton, R.N., Purfleet.
GLAMORGAN - -	*Glamorgan Reformatory* for Boys, Howdref Genol, Neath. Certified December 7, 1858. Sec., Mr. David J. Rhys, Neath.
GLOUCESTER -	*Hardwicke Reformatory* for Boys, Gloucester. Certified October 4, 1854. Manager, T. B. L. Baker, Esq., Hardwicke Court, Gloucester.
„ - -	*Kingswood Reformatory* for Boys, near Bristol. Certified October 4, 1854. Treasurer, William Sommerville, Esq., Bitton, near Bristol.
„ - -	*Arno's Court* (*Catholic*) *Reformatory* for Girls, near Bristol. Certified November 20, 1855. Manager, Miss Walker, Superior of the Convent.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Gloucester -	*Red Lodge Reformatory* for Girls, Bristol. Certified December 9, 1854. Manager, Miss Carpenter, Red Lodge House, Bristol.
Hants - -	*Hampshire Reformatory* for Boys, Eling, Southampton. Certified November 29, 1855. Hon. Sec., Chas. Castleman, Esq., Glasshayes, Lyndhurst, Hants.
Herts - -	*Herts Reformatory* for Boys, Bengeo, Hertford. Certified November 10, 1857. Hon. Sec., Rev. C. Deedes, Bengeo Vicarage, Hertford.
Lancaster - -	"*Akbar*" *Hulk Reformatory School Frigate* for Boys, Liverpool. Certified January 3, 1856. Hon. Sec., T. K. Twist, Esq., Liverpool Juvenile Reformatory Association, 30, Castle Street, Liverpool.
" - -	*Liverpool Reformatory Farm School* for Boys, Newton near Warrington. Certified April 6, 1859. Hon. Sec., T. K. Twist, Esq., Liverpool Juvenile Reformatory Association, 30, Castle Street, Liverpool.
" - -	*Liverpool Reformatory* for Girls, Mount Vernon Green Liverpool. Certified June 12, 1857. Hon. Sec., T. K. Twist, Esq., Liverpool Juvenile Reformatory Association, 30, Castle Street, Liverpool.
" -	"*Clarence*" *Catholic Reformatory School Ship* for Boys, off New Ferry, Liverpool. Certified August 3, 1864. Treasurer, C. J. Corbally, Esq., Liverpool.
" - -	*North Lancashire Reformatory* for Boys, Bleasdale, Garstang. Certified September 2, 1857. Manager, W. J. Garnett, Esq., Quernmore Park, Lancaster.
" - -	*Manchester and Salford Reformatory* for Boys, Blackley, Manchester. Certified October 16, 1857. Hon. Sec., Herbert Philips, Esq., 35, Church Street, Manchester.
" - -	*Toxteth Park Girls' Reformatory*, 3, Park Hill Road, Liverpool. Certified March 19, 1856. Hon. Sec., Mrs. H. P. Horner, 5, Devonshire Road, Princes Park, Liverpool.
Leicester - -	*Agricultural Colony of Mount St. Bernard's* for Catholic Boys, Whitwick, Leicester. Certified May 13, 1856. Manager, William Harper, Esq., Broad Street, Bury, Lancashire.
Middlesex - -	*Home in the East Reformatory* for Boys, Old Ford, Bow. Certified November 29, 1855. Hon. Sec., Thomas Scrutton, jun., Esq., Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street.
" -	*Catholic Reformatory* for Boys, Brock Green, Hammersmith. Certified October 10, 1855. Treasurer, F. T. New, Esq., 31, Argyll Road, Kensington.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Middlesex - -	*Hampstead Reformatory* for Girls, 9, Church Row, Hampstead. Certified December 29, 1860. Sec., David Alison, Esq., 3, Elm Row, Hampstead, N.W.
Monmouth -	*Monmouthshire Reformatory* for Boys, Little Mill near Newport. Certified February 7, 1859. Hon. Sec., Rev. S. C. Baker, Usk.
Norfolk - - -	*Buxton Reformatory* for Boys, Norwich. Certified July 7, 1855. C.M., John Wright, Esq., Buxton, Norwich.
Northampton -	*Northampton Society's Reformatory School* for Boys, Tiffield near Towcester. Certified January 21, 1856. C.M., Rev. H. J. Barton, Wicken Rectory, Stony Stratford.
Northumberland -	*North-eastern Reformatory* for Boys, Netherton near Morpeth. Certified June 3, 1857. Secretary, D. D. Main, Esq., Eldon Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Suffolk - - -	*Suffolk Reformatory School* for Boys, Thorndon, Eye. Certified March 23, 1856. C.M., Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart, M.P., Brome Hall, Scole.
„ - -	*Industrial Home* for Girls, Ipswich. Certified June 18, 1858. C.M., S. B. Chapman, Esq., Tower Lodge, Ipswich.
Surrey - -	*Philanthropic Society's Farm School* for Boys, Redhill, Reigate. Certified September 2, 1856. Treasurer, Wm. Gladstone, Esq. Resident Chaplain, Rev. Chas. Walters.
„ - -	*The Boys' Home Reformatory* for Boys, Bridge House, Wandsworth. Certified October 18, 1858. Superintendent, Mr. John Leyland.
„ - -	*Surrey Girls' Reformatory*, 6, Upper Belmont Place, Wandsworth Road. Certified February 4, 1862. Hon. Sec., R. Onslow, Esq., Wandsworth Common, S.
Warwick - -	*Saltley Reformatory* for Boys, Smallheath, near Birmingham. Certified August 20, 1854. Treasurer, Charles Ratcliff, Esq., Wyddrington, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
„ - -	*Warwickshire Reformatory* for Boys, Weston, Leamington. Certified November 20, 1856. Secretary, G. C. Lake, Esq., Bank, Leamington.
„ - -	*Allesley Farm Reformatory* for Girls, near Coventry. Certified June 27, 1856. Hon. Sec., Rev. Edmund Roy, Kenilworth.
„ - -	*Birmingham Girls' Reformatory*, Smethwick, Birmingham. Certified December 20, 1854. Treasurer, Sampson Hanbury, Esq., Smethwick.
Wilts - -	*Wilts Reformatory* for Boys, Warminster. Certified December 23, 1856. Rev. R. R. Hutton, Christ Church Parsonage, Warminster.
„ - -	*Limpley Stoke Girls' Reformatory*, near Bath. Certified January 9, 1861. Hon. Sec., R. O. Heywood, Esq., 15, Green Park, Bath.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
WORCESTER - -	*Woodbury Hill Reformatory* for Boys, Shelsley, Worcester. Certified June 9, 1856. C.M., Rev. D. Melville, Great Witley, Stourport.
,, - -	*Stoke Farm Reformatory* for Boys, Bromsgrove. Certified December 9, 1854. C.M., Charles Sturge, Esq., Birmingham.
YORK - -	*Calder Farm Reformatory* for Boys, Mirfield. Certified December 15, 1855. C.M., E. B. Wheatley Balme, Esq., Mirfield, Normanton.
,, - -	*Castle Howard Reformatory* for Boys, Welburn, York. Certified May 2, 1856. Superintendent, Rev. Ishmael Fish, Welburn, York.
,, - -	*Leeds Reformatory* for Boys, Adel, Leeds. Certified December 2, 1857. Hon. Sec., Rev. E. Jackson, Leeds.
,, - -	*Yorkshire Catholic Reformatory* for Boys, near Market Weighton. Certified July 23, 1856. Director, Rev. P. Castellano.
,, - -	*Yorkshire Catholic Girls Reformatory*, Howard Hill, Sheffield. Certified July 26, 1861. Hon. Sec., R. J. Gainsford, Esq., Darnall Hall, Sheffield.
,, - - -	*Doncaster Girls Reformatory*, Doncaster. Certified September 6, 1861. Hon. Sec., C. E. Palmer, Esq., Baxter Gate, Doncaster.

SCOTLAND.

Reformatories certified under 17 & 18 Vict. c. 86.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ABERDEEN - -	*Old Mill Reformatory* for Boys, Aberdeen. Certified March 9, 1857. Sec., C. F. Runcy, Esq., Aberdeen.
,, - -	*Aberdeen Reformatory* for Girls, Mount Street, Aberdeen. Certified March 1862. Sec., C. F. Runcy, Esq., Aberdeen.
EDINBURGH -	*Dalry Reformatory* for Girls, Edinburgh. Certified April 23, 1858. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Swan, 7, Hope Crescent, Edinburgh.
,, - -	*Wellington Farm School* for Boys, Pennycuik, Edinburgh. Certified December 24, 1859. Sec., C. P. Gibson, Esq., 20, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
FORFAR - -	*Rossie Reformatory* for Boys, Montrose. Certified May 4, 1857. C.M., James Mudie, Esq., Montrose.
INVERNESS -	*Inverness Reformatory School* for Boys, Inverness. Certified December 20, 1858. Sec., James Simpson, Esq.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate and Name of Corresponding Manager.
LANARK - -	*House of Refuge* for Boys, Glasgow. Certified November 15, 1854. Superintendent, Rev. A. K. McCallum.
,, - -	*House of Refuge* for Girls, Glasgow. Certified November 15, 1854. Treasurer, J. D. Bryce, Esq., 67, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
,, - -	*Catholic Reformatory* for Girls, Dalbeth, Glasgow. Certified June 23, 1858. Superintendent, Miss E. Lawson.
,, - -	*Catholic Reformatory* for Boys, Parkhead, Glasgow, Certified August 9, 1859. Director, Rev. A. Robertson.
RENFREW - -	*Kibble Reformatory* for Boys, Paisley. Certified July 2, 1859. Hon. Sec., J. M^{c}Innes, Esq., Paisley.
,, - -	*Paisley Ragged School* for Girls, Paisley. Certified May 9, 1856. C.M., W. Philips, Esq., Paisley.
WIGTON - -	*Stranraer Reformatory Schools* for Boys and Girls, Stranraer. Certified October 1, 1859. Hon. Sec., M. Jeffray, Esq., Stranraer.

APPENDIX No. I. (2.)

LIST of CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, showing their Locality, Name of Corresponding Manager.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
CHESHIRE - -	*Chester Industrial Ragged School.* Thomas Bowers, Esq., Hon. Sec., 101, Eastgate Street, Chester.
,, -	*Albert Industrial Schools*, Corporation Road, Birkenhead. Hon. Sec., W. Jackson, jun., Esq., 30, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
,, - -	*Stockport Industrial School*, Townend House. Hon. Sec., John Andrew, Esq., Stockport.
,, - -	*Macclesfield Industrial School*, Brook St., Macclesfield Hon. Sec., Rev. Henry Briant, St. Paul's, Macclesfield.
DEVON - -	*Devon and Exeter Boys' Industrial School.* Rev. F. A Savile, Barley House, Exeter.
DURHAM - -	*Sunderland Industrial and Ragged School.* Hon. Sec. Richard Iliff, Esq., 149, High Street, Sunderland.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Essex - -	*St. Nicholas Catholic Industrial School,* Walthamstow. Director, Rev. W. Collis.
Glamorgan -	*"Havannah" School Ship, Cardiff.* Hon. Sec., William Alexander, Esq., Cardiff.
Gloucester -	*Bristol Park Row Industrial School.* Hon. Sec., W. L. Carpenter, Esq., 2, Great George Street, Bristol.
„ - -	*Bristol Pennywell Lane Industrial School.* Hon. Sec., Thomas May, Esq., Grove House, Durdham Down, Bristol.
Lancaster - -	*Bolton Ragged Industrial School,* Commission Street, Bolton. Hon. Sec., John Hodgkinson, Esq.
„ - -	*Manchester Industrial Schools,* Ardwick Green. Superintendent, Rev. J. F. Bryan, 24, Ardwick Green, Manchester.
„ - -	*Liverpool Industrial Ragged Schools,* Everton Terrace. Hon. Sec., Joseph Hubback, Esq., 2, Brunswick St., Liverpool.
„ - -	*Liverpool, St. George's Catholic Industrial School,* for Boys, West Derby Road. Hon. Sec., Rev. James Nugent, 22, Soho St., Liverpool.
„ - -	*Liverpool, St. George's Catholic Industrial School,* for Girls, West Derby Road. Hon. Sec., Rev. John Wallwork, 16, Warren St., Liverpool.
„ - -	*St. Elizabeth's Catholic Industrial School.* Hon. Sec., Rev. John Walmsley, 36, West Derby Street, Liverpool.
„ - -	*St. Mary's Kirkdale Industrial School.* Hon. Sec., Rev. T. Major Lester, St. Mary's, Kirkdale.
Middlesex - -	*The Boys' Home,* Regent's Park Road, Primrose Hill, N.W. Hon. Sec., G. W. Bell, Esq., 2, St. John's Terrace, Regent's Park.
„ - -	*Church Farm Industrial School,* East Barnet, Herts. Hon. Sec., Major Gillum, The Moated House, Tottenham, N.
„ - -	*East London Shoe Black Society's Refuge,* 4, Mansel Street, Whitechapel. Superintendent, Mr. S. Wise.
„ - -	*Cripples' Home, Female Refuge,* Northumberland House, 17a Marylebone Road, N.W. Mrs. Blunt, 12, Upper Gloucester Street, Dorset Square, W.
„ - -	*Chelsea, Sloane Street Home,* for Girls, 125, Sloane Street. Hon. Sec., Miss Barney, 32, Cumberland Street, Pimlico, S.W.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Middlesex - -	*Chelsea School of Discipline*, 2, Queen's Road, West Chelsea, S.W., Hon. Sec., Miss C. L. Mathias, Royal Hospital, Chelsea.
„ - -	*The Industrial Home* for Girls, 3, Franklin's Row, Chelsea, S.W. Manager, Mrs. E. M. Farrer, 42, Lowndes Street, S.W.
„ - -	*Lisson Street Training Refuge*, 1, Lisson Street, Marylebone Road, N.W. Hon. Sec., W. J. Maxwell, Esq., Cedar Grove, Richmond, S.W.
„ - -	*St. Margaret's Home, Queen Square, Industrial School,* for Catholic Girls. Manager, Miss Stanley, 6, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.
Northumberland -	*Newcastle-on-Tyne Industrial Schools.* Secretary, R. S. Watson, Esq., 10, Arcade, Newcastle.
Warwick - -	*Winson Industrial Home* for Girls, Birmingham. Hon. Sec., T. S. Kynnersley, Esq., The Leverets, Birmingham.
„ - -	*Penn Street Industrial School,* Deritend, Birmingham. Hon. Sec., John Gameson, Esq., Camp Hill, Birmingham.
„ - -	*Girls' Industrial Home,* Coventry. Treasurer, A. H. Pears, Esq., Allesley, Coventry.
York - -	*Broomfields Industrial School,* Bradford. Hon. Sec., J. Taylor, Esq., Piccadilly, Bradford.
„ - -	*Hull Industrial Ragged Schools.* Hon. Sec., Joseph Atkinson, Esq., Tremayne Terrace, Hull.
„ - -	*Leeds Industrial* and *Ragged School.* Edgar Street, York Road, Leeds. Hon. Sec., John Towne, Esq.
„ - -	*York Industrial and Ragged Schools,* Marygate, York. Hon. Sec., Rev. W. A. Wightman, York.

SCOTLAND.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ABERDEEN - -	*Aberdeen Industrial Schools*, Skene Square, (Boys), and Sugar House Lane (Boys and Girls), Aberdeen. Treasurer, D. C. Fraser, Esq., 74, Union St., Aberdeen.
AYR - - - -	*Ayr Ragged School*, Ayr. Hon. Sec., D. Dunlop, Esq., 20, New Bridge Street, Ayr.
„ - - -	*Kilmarnock Ragged School.* Hon. Sec., Rev. James Aitken, Kilmarnock.
BUTE - -	*Rothesay Industrial School.* Hon. Sec., Daniel Macbeth, Esq., County Buildings, Rothesay.
DUMFRIES - -	*Dumfries and Maxwelltown Ragged and Reformatory School.* Treasurer, Alex. Hannay, Esq., National Bank of Scotland.
EDINBURGH -	*Original Industrial Ragged Schools*, Ramsay Lane and Marionville, Edinburgh. Hon. Sec., C. P. Gibson, Esq., 20, St. Andrew Square,, Edinburgh.
„ - -	*United Industrial School*, South Gray's Close, High Street, Edinburgh. Superintendent, Mr. Charles Ferguson.
„ - -	*Burghal Reformatory School.* Poor House, Forrest Row, Edinburgh.
„ - -	*Leith Industrial and Ragged Schools.* Treasurer, James Clapperton, Esq., Leith.
FORFAR - -	*Arbroath Industrial School.* Hon. Sec., Rev. Wm. Allan, Hill Street, Arbroath.
„ - -	*Dundee Industrial School.* Treasurer, Jas. Henderson, jun., Esq., 34, Reform Street, Dundee.
LANARK - -	*Glasgow Industrial School* (Rotten Row). Secretary, Gavin Ralston, Esq., 161, Hope Street, Glasgow.
„ - -	*Catholic Orphanage and Industrial School*, 72, Abercromby Street, Glasgow. Superintendent, Mr. John McCulloch.
„ - -	*Govan Parochial School*, Glasgow. Govan Poor House.
PERTH - -	*Perth Ladies' House of Refuge* for Girls, Craigie near Perth. Hon. Sec., J. W. Jameson, Esq.
„ - -	*Fechney Industrial School for Boys.* Sec. H. C. R. Macduff, Esq., Hill Side, Perth.
„ - -	*Girls' School of Industry*, Perth. Hon. Sec., Miss Bremner, Rossie House, Bridge of Earn.
RENFREW - -	*Greenock Industrial Schools.* Hon. Sec., C. Marshall, jun., Esq.
„ - -	*Paisley Ragged Schools.* Hon. Sec., W. Philips, Esq.
WIGTON - -	*Industrial Home for Girls*, Newton Stewart. Secretary, Rev. Wm. McLean, the Manse, Newton Stewart.

APPENDIX No. II. (I.)

Detailed Reports on Certified Reformatory Schools for the year 1865.

ENGLAND.

Bedford.

Bedford Reformatory, Carlton near Turvey.

Several judicious alterations and additions have made the buildings of this institution very complete and convenient. The schoolroom and the dormitory over it have been enlarged, a class room added; the lavatory and cooking shed put on a better footing The improvements comprehend also the addition of a granary, better pigstyes, &c., to the farm building. The land (40 acres) is kept in excellent cultivation. The crops promised, at the time of my visit, to be very good. The boys have generally been healthful, and the order and tone of the school satisfactory. Complaints had been made about the severe treatment of two or three of the boys by the master, Mr. Roberts; but, on careful inquiry, the accusation appeared to be a good deal due to personal enmity, and the circumstances to have been much exaggerated. The managers, indeed, pay so much personal attention to the school, and visit it without notice so often, that serious abuse or defects of discipline could scarcely escape detection. I fully concurred with the committee in the instructions and cautions which they impressed on Mr. Roberts as to the necessity of kindly and considerate management, having thought, as I have stated in previous reports, that the boys were formerly under too much pressure, both as to labour and discipline.

The educational state of the school was fairly satisfactory. Of the 28 boys in the institution, 13 were in the 1st class, and did remarkably well in arithmetic, and very fairly in English dictation. The 8 boys in the 2nd class ciphered pretty well in the lower rules, and read and spelt correctly. The industrial training is thoroughly attended to. The average number of inmates for the year was 29; admission 9, including 1 boy transferred from Castle Howard; discharges 14. The cost per head for the year was 20*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, or, taking into account the profit on the farm, 14*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The staff consists of 4 officers, viz., Mr. Roberts, superintendent, and his wife, a schoolmaster, and farm assistant.

The results of the institution have been fully up to the average. Of the 32 boys discharged in 1862–4, three-fourths are doing well. None are unknown.

CHESHIRE.

Bradwall Reformatory for Boys, Sandbach.
Inspected July 8, 1865.

No alterations have been made in the premises. I found them very clean and in good order. The land (89½ acres) is in excellent cultivation, and shows the effect of the draining and other improvements which Mr. Latham has carried out at such considerable expense. The farm stock is numerous and productive, comprising 30 cows, heifers, &c., besides pigs and horses. The cowsheds and dairy are situated at some little distance from the school (as at Red Hill), and attached to the farm manager's cottage. The boys were all in good health on my visit, and looked very bright and cheerful. Serious faults and punishments had been rare. Six boys, however, absconded during the year and had not been recovered.

In its educational condition Bradwall stands in the first rank, if not at the head of our reformatories. Of 27 boys in the 1st class, 7 wrote a difficult piece from dictation without any mistake, and more than half with only two. In ciphering 24 did sums in compound multiplication and weights and measures correctly. Their mental arithmetic and writing from copies were also very good. The readiness and intelligence with which they answered my questions on their reading lesson (Acts XVII.), surprised me. The 2nd class, of 24 boys, did equally well in proportion, ciphering correctly and readily as far as reduction. The 3rd class, of 5 boys, were making good progress. Mr. Johnston, formerly at Kingswood, is now schoolmaster. The industrial training is thoroughly carried out. The average number of inmates for the year was 58, the admissions having been 11, and the discharges 17. The cost per head for the year was 17*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, or, including the profit on the industrial departments, 16*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* The staff consists of 6, viz.—Mr. Howarth, superintendent, and wife, Mr. Johnston, schoolmaster, assistant, who is also carpenter, the farm manager, G. Bilcliffe (son of the bailiff at Red Hill), and a labourer.

The results of the reformatory for the years 1862—4 have not been so encouraging as the educational and industrial progress of the boys while under detention would seem to indicate. Of 50 boys discharged in that interval, and now alive, three-fifths are reported as doing well, one-fourth convicted or relapsed, and one-sixth unknown. Three died.

CUMBERLAND.

Cumberland Reformatory, Stanwix, Carlisle.
Inspected June 20, 1865.

The premises were in excellent order. No alteration has been made since my last visit. I regretted to find the ventilation of the dormitories and the arrangement for the supply of rain water still very imperfect. The boys employed in outdoor

labour were still working, here and there, on Mr. Head's farm, no land being specially connected with the school, or near to it, except a few acres of nursery ground appropriated to the cultivation of shrubs and trees. It is scarcely possible under these circumstances for the master to take the proper interest in the boys' industrial training, or to exercise the proper oversight over their conduct while at work. The health of the boys had been good, and their general conduct very satisfactory. Mr. Crowther had hardly any serious faults or punishments to report. One death had occurred by a boy named Pollard having drowned himself. No apparent cause could be assigned. He was a lad of peculiar temper and disposition, and appeared to have destroyed himself under a temporary aberration of mind.

The educational state of the school was fairly satisfactory. The 1st class consisted of 16 boys. They ciphered well and answered my questions fairly, but were backward in writing from dictation. The 2nd class contained 17 boys. These were mostly very backward, reading and spelling only easy words, and ciphering only in the two first rules. Mr. Crowther complains that the boys are usually profoundly ignorant when they enter the school. The boys are taught music, and make up a very good military band. The industrial training in the tailors' and shoemakers' workshops is carefully attended to. Some of the boys have been taught gardening under Mr. Head's gardener. The average number for the year was 39. The staff consists of 5 officers, Mr. Crowther and wife, a tailor, a shoemaker, and a farm instructor.

The cost per head for the year was 15*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, and, including loss on industrial departments, 16*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* The result of past operations have been favourable. Of 29 boys discharged in 1862–4, one-fourth have been reconvicted or relapsed, one-tenth are unknown, 65 per cent. (or above three-fifths) are doing well.

Devon.

Devon and Exeter Reformatory for Boys, Brampford Wood, Exeter. Inspected May 15, 1865.

The buildings and land were in good order. The boys had been very healthy, and their conduct since my last visit very satisfactory. About half of the boys, and these chiefly of the 1st class, were absent on the day of my visit, working on a distant farm; I could only examine, therefore, the two lower classes. Judging from these, I was well satisfied with the educational condition of the school. Mr. Harris evidently pays attention to the backward and ignorant boys, and takes pains with them in the elementary stages of instruction, always the more difficult and least attractive part of a teacher's duties.

The industrial training is well cared for. The land attached to the school does credit to the skill and labour bestowed upon it. The average number for the year was 27; admissions 11; dis-

charges 13. The cost per head was 21*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, or, allowing for the results of the industrial training, 17*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* The staff consists of Mr. Harris and his wife, and two assistants for the farm-work.

The results of the school are very favourable. Of the 25 boys discharged in 1862–4, nearly four-fifths are doing well, about one-fifth are unknown or reconvicted. (2 have died.)

Devon and Exeter Reformatory for Girls, Exeter.
Inspected May 16, 1865.

I found the institution in excellent order. The girls had been in very good health. The discipline of the school had been very well maintained, and the appearance and manner of the girls were very satisfactory. I regretted to find the number of inmates a good deal reduced, many having been discharged and few admitted.

The educational condition of the school was good. All the classes are well taught, and the ciphering, reading, spelling, and writing of the 1st class were above the average in girls' reformatories. The industrial teaching is thoroughly attended to. The laundry well supplied with work.

The average number for the year was 37; the admissions 14; the discharges 22. The cost per head was 20*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, or, taking into account the proceeds of the laundry, 18*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* The staff consists of the matron, Miss Prosser, a schoolmistress, and a laundress. Three of the girls now on licence are employed as servants in the reformatory, or in the connected department of the refuge.

The results of the school are satisfactory. Of 48 girls discharged in 1862–4, and now alive, above three-fifths (64·5 per cent.) are doing well, and one-fifth (20 per cent.) have relapsed into crime or vice; 7 (or 14 per cent.) are unknown.

Dorset.

Dorset Reformatory for Boys, Milborn, near Blandford.
Inspected November 11, 1865.

The arrangements of this institution are unchanged. I found the premises in excellent order, and the boys well and comfortable. There had been no illness in the school, and Mr. Stent's report of the boys' conduct for the year was very satisfactory. There had been 3 cases of absconding, 1 boy had not been recovered. The educational state of the institution was satisfactory. There were 9 boys in the 1st class, 12 in the 2nd, and 10 in the 3rd. The writing, both on slates and in copybooks, was above the average; the reading and spelling good. The 1st class did well in ciphering and fairly in dictation; the 2nd class did but indifferently in arithmetic; the 3rd were only learning their tables. The farm work on the little farm attached to the school had been well done, but the boys had chiefly been employed

in working for farmers in the neighbourhood, the scarcity of labourers making their services very valuable. They earned upwards of 150*l.* in the course of the year. The average number of boys was 34; the admissions being 13, the discharges 13. The cost per head was 18*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*, or, including the proceeds of the boys' labour, 15*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* The staff consists of Mr. Stent (superintendent) and his wife, and a farm labourer. Mr. Stent instructs the boys himself. The results of the institution have been favourable. Of 20 boys discharged, 13 (65 per cent.) are doing well, 3 (or 15 per cent.) have been reconvicted, and 4 (20 per cent.) are unknown.

Durham.

Sunderland Reformatory for Girls, Tatham Street, Sunderland.
Inspected September 26, 1865.

I found the premises clean and in good order; no alterations had been made. The girls were looking well and comfortable. There had been no serious illness in the school.

The condition of the school as to discipline was very satisfactory. Faults and punishments had been few. The girls were quiet and attentive. Their educational condition was very fair. In the 1st class (11 girls) the reading and spelling were very good. Dictation and arithmetic, as far as compound subtraction, very fair. 2nd class (14 girls), reading and spelling and writing on slates (from a book) very good. Arithmetic, as far as simple multiplication, indifferent. 3rd class (9 girls) reading and spelling fair. 4th class (6 girls) learning to read. The religious knowledge of the majority of the girls and their answers to general questions were satisfactory. The industrial employment consists chiefly of needlework. Some of the girls are employed in washing, cooking, and house work for the school. Several of the older girls go out for the whole or part of the day to assist in neighbouring houses. This part of the school system appears to have succeeded remarkably well. Many of the inmates so employed on probation have gained permanent places on their discharge through their good conduct. I regret that there is no regular laundry attached to the school, as the regular hard work which this involves is very useful.

The average number for the year was 40; the admissions were 13, the discharges 18.

The cost per head for the year was 16*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, or, including the results of the industrial employment, 14*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* The staff consists of a matron (Miss Kaye), schoolmistress (Miss Robertson), and an occasional assistant in the laundry.

The results of the institution are fully up to the average. Of 30 discharged in the year 1862–64, about two-thirds (63 per cent.) are doing well, and one-third have relapsed. It is much to the credit of the school authorities that they are able to report on the present character and circumstances of every girl who left the school in this interval. There are none to be returned unknown.

Essex.

Essex Reformatory for Boys, Harlow. Inspected July 26, 1865.

I found the premises in good order; no change had been made in the arrangements. The land (40 acres) was in excellent cultivation; the crops of wheat and barley peculiarly good. The school has gained a very favourable reputation for the size and quality of its vegetable produce. The boys had been in excellent health, and had behaved steadily and well since my last visit. There had been no case of absconding, and scarcely any punishments. The school instruction is well attended to, but the boys are almost wholly of the agricultural class, and when they enter the school rarely know how to read or write. The 1st class (of 6 boys) did very well in ciphering and very fairly in dictation spelling. The 2nd class (of 9 boys) ciphered correctly as far as simple multiplication, and wrote on slates. The 3rd class were yet in the elements. The industrial training is very complete, and the boys appear to take much interest in it. The average number for the year was 21; the admissions 8; the discharges 10. The cost per head for the year was 21*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*,, or taking into account the profit from the farm, 11*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* The staff consists of Mr. Chaplin, the superintendent, and his wife, the schoolmaster, and a farm labourer. The results for the years 1862–4 have been favourable. Of 24 boys, above three-fifths (62 per cent.) are doing well, one-fifth (21 per cent.) have been reconvicted, about one-sixth are unknown.

"Cornwall" School Ship Reformatory for Boys, Purfleet, Essex. Inspected June 8, 1865.

I found the ship in thoroughly good order, the boys in good health, and looking remarkably bright and cheerful. Captain Burton's system of discipline is kind and judicious, and the general conduct of the boys very satisfactory. The only thing I had to regret was that the number of admissions had so much lessened, their being only 128 boys on board on my visit. Their number has, however, since considerably increased.

The educational condition of the ship gave me great satisfaction. As in the other ship reformatories, the boys are divided into two watches; one division attending the school for instruction, while the other is under nautical training or employed on industrial work (making clothes, splicing rope, mending sails, &c.) The boys in the 1st classes of each watch (about 30) acquitted themselves well in writing from dictation, ciphering in the higher rules, mental arithmetic, and reading. Those in the other classes did very fairly in proportion, and their general attention, order, and intelligence gave me a very favourable opinion of Mr. Oram's style and method of instruction. The nautical exercises and industrial training are well attended to.

The average number for the year was 138; the admissions being 77, the discharges 70. The cost per head was 22*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

The staff consists of Captain Burton, the schoolmaster, Mr. Oram (who, I regret to say, has since been obliged by family circumstances to resign his situation), and 8 assistant officers.

The results of the school are very encouraging. Captain Burton is able to report upon 127 of the 142 lads who left the ship in 1862–4, and are still alive. Of this number 110, or above three-fourths (77·5 per cent.), are doing well, and 17 (or 12 per cent.) are doubtful or relapsed. Only 15 boys have passed out of his observation ; 6 others have died.

Glamorgan.

Glamorgan Reformatory, Howdref Genal, Neath. Inspected August 14, 1865.

The premises have been very much improved by the alterations and repairs, in aid of which Mr. Coke Fowler obtained a grant of 75*l.* from the county rate. There are still some substantial improvements required, which it is intended to effect as the funds allow. The land under cultivation by the boys is now limited to about 35 acres, chiefly in grass or garden crops. The farm stock consists of 2 cows, 2 horses, and 2 donkeys, the last-mentioned not the least useful items in a school where all the necessaries of food, fuel, clothing, &c., have to be brought up so far as from Neath. The boys have been very healthy, and looked much more clean and comfortable than on my previous visits. The school had been going on much more satisfactorily since Mr. Farrah's appointment in May. The school instruction had not been much attended to, Mr. Farrah having had no assistance, save a farm labourer, and having been fully engaged with the alterations of the building and the out-door work. The boys in the 1st class (12) did very fairly in ciphering and writing from dictation. Those in the 2nd class (10) ciphered pretty well in the two first rules and read and spelt fairly. The 3rd class (16) were only learning to read. Most of these had been recently admitted. It is intended to give Mr. Farrah a regular school assistant, the court of quarter sessions having agreed to make an allowance for the maintenance of the boys committed from the county. The average number of inmates for the year was 40; admissions 16; discharges 7. The staff consists of Mr. Farrah, formerly at Castle Howard and Kingswood ; his wife, a house servant, and a farm labourer. The cost per head for the year was 17*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, or, taking into account the loss on the farm work, 17*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

The results of the school are becoming steadily more satisfactory. Of the 44 boys discharged in 1862–4, 27 (or above three-fifth) are doing well, 8 (or nearly one-sixth) have relapsed into crime, 9 (or about one-sixth) are unknown.

Gloucester.

Kingswood Reformatory for Boys, near Bristol. Inspected May 17 and November 10, 1865.

I found the premises in very fair order, and the health of the boys very good. There had been a great deal of disturbance and

misconduct in the school, which may be chiefly attributed to the changes in the staff of officers and the unsettled state of the institution consequent on the long illness and disabled condition of Mr. Barker. The managers have since determined on making arrangements for Mr. Barker's resuming his residence in the institution. I examined into the educational state of the school on my first visit, and found it very satisfactory. The boys in the 1st class (17) did exceedingly well in ciphering and dictation, and those in the 2nd class (13) very fairly. In all the classes the reading, and spelling, and ciphering (or tables) showed careful teaching. The industrial employment of the boys is thoroughly attended to. I know of no institution in which the boys do more work of a really laborious and profitable character on the land and in the brickfield. The average number for the year was 90 ; the admissions 38 ; the discharges 25. The cost per head 22*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, reduced by the industrial profit and stock, chiefly on account of brick and tile making, to 14*l.*18*s.* The staff consists of Mr. Barker, superintendent, an assistant, a schoolmaster (Mr. West), and 4 industrial assistants (the tailor and shoemaker attending alternate days). Mr. West has since resigned his situation. The results of the discharges from the school in 1862–4 are very satisfactory. Of 75 boys sent out in those years, and now alive, 53 (or above 70 per cent.) are doing well; 18 (or about 24 per cent.) have relapsed. Only 4 (or not quite 5 per cent.) are unknown.

Hardwicke Reformatory for Boys, Gloucester, Inspected November 7, 1865.

The arrangements of the premises and the extent of land attached to the school were the same as on previous visits. The sanitary condition of the institution had been good. There had been more serious faults and punishments than I should have expected, considering especially that the system of marks which Mr. Baker has adopted is intended to give the boys a more personal interest in their own good conduct, as making the length of their detention dependent more directly upon it. They looked, however, cheerful and comfortable, and were very orderly and attentive during my examination, which they passed through very satisfactorily. The 1st class consists of 17 boys, but 4 of these were absent. The remaining 13 did very well in dictation, reading, and writing, and fairly in arithmetic. The 2nd class contains 15, and the 3rd class 8 boys. The school instruction appeared to be carefully attended to. The industrial training is entirely confined to farm work, and, from the heavy nature of the soil, involves plenty of labour. The average number of the boys for the year was 40 ; the admissions being 17 ; the discharges 16. The cost per head was 18*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, or, including the profit on the farm, 14*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* The staff consists of Mr. Gee, as superintendent, and his wife, the schoolmaster, Mr. Newton, and a labourer. The Rev.W. Douglas visits and instructs as chaplain. The results of the operations of the school, as judged of by the discharges in 1862–4, have been most encouraging. Hardwicke, indeed, stands first upon the list as to the proportion of boys

"doing well" after discharge. Of the 63 boys who left the school in the above-named years, 53 (or 84 per cent.) are known to be doing well, and 9 (or 14 per cent.) to have been again in prison, or to be of doubtful character. To the credit of the school authorities, only one is returned unknown.

Red Lodge Reformatory for Girls, Park Row, Bristol.
Inspected November 9, 1865.

I found no change in the arrangements of this institution. The girls had been and were in good health; their appearance remarkably clean and cheerful. Few serious faults had occurred, and the punishments had been generally trifling. The girls passed my examination very satisfactorily, and did credit to the pains and ability of Miss Gamble, the schoolmistress. I found a marked improvement in their knowledge of arithmetic throughout the school. The 1st class (15 girls) wrote very fairly from dictation, and read and spelt very well. The 2nd class (17 girls) did equally well in reading and spelling. The 3rd and 4th classes (31 girls) were proportionably advanced. All could read more or less. The industrial employment is laundry work. Baking and needlework are abundant and well attended to. The average number of inmates for the year was 66, the admissions being 21, the discharges 16. 10 girls are separately lodged in the adjoining cottage, and 2 are in training as servants at Miss Carpenter's own house. The cost per head for the year was 15*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, or, including the profit from the industrial department, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The staff consists of the matron, Mrs. Johnson, the schoolmistress, Miss Gamble, and 3 assistants, in the Red Lodge, besides a matron in care of the girls in the cottage. I am sorry to add that Mrs. Johnson has left since my visit. Her experience and conscientious interest in the work made her a very valuable superintendent. She has since been appointed to the office of matron to the Park Row penitentiary. The results of the Red Lodge have been up to the average, and would no doubt be shown to be more favourable if the girls discharged were or could be more carefully kept in view. Miss Carpenter has experienced great difficulties in this matter from the circumstance that her school is known to and used by magistrates of many distant localities, and that the girls, therefore, are more widely scattered on their leaving the school. Of 54 who were discharged in 1862–4, 13 (or about one-fourth) are unknown, 33 (or about three-fifths) are doing well, and 8, about one-seventh (15 per cent.), have relapsed.

Arno's Court Catholic Reformatory for Girls, Bristol.
Inspected November 10, 1865.

The premises of the institution were the same as in the previous year, but arrangements have been made for giving some of the girls

more out-door exercise and more employment in the laundry, and I found the general health of the establishment and the personal appearance of the girls considerably improved. Still, however, I regret to say 2 deaths had occurred, making a total of 23 in the last 4 years, and, with all fair allowances for the diseased and weakened constitutions of the class of girls from which the reformatory is supplied, I am reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the semi-conventual character and system of the institution are not favourable to the health of the inmates. I examined the 3 first classes, containing about 40 girls. They read, spelt, and ciphered fairly. The rest of the girls were in the more elementary stages of instruction. Their manner was not satisfactory. The industrial employment consists principally in needlework and knitting. The girls work also in the garden. The average number for the year was 93, the admissions being 28 (including 2 transfers), and the discharges 41. The cost per head for the year was 16*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, or, including industrial profits, 15*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* The staff consists of the 14 sisters of the convent, who divide the various offices of instruction and superintendence among them.

The results of the institution have been fairly favourable. Of 120 girls discharged in 1862–4, and now alive, 76 (or above three-fifths) are doing well, 30 (or one-fourth) are relapsed or doubtful, and 14 (or about 11 per cent.) are unknown. 6 others have died.

Hants.

Hants Reformatory for Boys, Totton, near Eling.
Inspected September 5, 1865.

I found the premises of this institution clean and in good order; the health of the boys had been very good, no serious illness having occurred throughout the year; the discipline very satisfactory, the cases of misconduct having been few and properly dealt with.

The educational condition of the school was very good, the boys in all the classes being well attended to, and those in the 1st class (19) doing remarkably well in ciphering and dictation. Their reading was too fast and careless. The industrial training consists principally of farm and garden work, but some of the boys are instructed in tailoring and carpentering. The average number for the year was 49, the admissions 22, the discharges 20. The cost per head was 19*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, or, including the industrial profits, 19*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* This was exclusive of the sum of 182*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* expended in discharge of the debt still due from the school on account of previous years. The staff consists of Mr. Harrild, the superintendent, and his wife, Mr. Platt the schoolmaster, and 4 industrial assistants. The results of the discharges in 1862–4 are very favourable. Of 41 boys who left the school in those years, 31 (or 75 per cent.) are doing well, and only 3 (or 7 per cent.) have been reconvicted, but 7 (or 17 per cent.) are unknown. I hope to see this last proportion sensibly lessened in future years.

Herts.

The Herts Reformatory, Bengeo, near Hertford.
Inspected September 7, 1865.

I found the premises in excellent order, and the health of the boys very good, no illness having occurred. The discipline of the school had been maintained very quietly; very few faults or punishments having occurred. The educational state appeared to be satisfactory ; but half of the boys being out at work at a farm some miles off, I could only examine a portion of each of the classes ; judging from these, the ciphering and mental arithmetic were good, the dictation indifferent, the reading and oral spelling very fair.

The industrial training is well cared for, the land attached to the school is much better cultivated, and the farm more productive than formerly. The boys have been a good deal employed in the neighbourhood.

The average number for the year was 30 ; admissions 8; discharges 11. The cost per head was 21*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, or, including farm profit, 18*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

The staff consists of Mr. Fish, the superintendent, and his wife, a schoolmaster, and an industrial assistant.

The results of the discharges for 1862–4 are very encouraging, showing 75 per cent. doing well, (31 out of 41), 5 (or 12 per cent.) relapsed, and 5 (or 12 per cent.) unknown.

Lancashire.

"Akbar" Reformatory School Ship, Liverpool.
Inspected June 15 and November 4, 1865.

The ship was, as usual, in excellent order ; the boys looking well and cheerful ; there were none in the infirmary. Captain Borland had arranged for such boys as wished to employ themselves in reading and writing during the play hours in the evening to have tables on the main deck, supplying them with suitable books. The discipline of the ship is, I think, improved, from Captain Borland's anxiety to have as little punishment, and to influence the boys as much by kindness as possible. In this he is heartily seconded by the chaplain, Mr. Bishop. No doubt the residence of Mrs. Borland on board, and the interest she takes in the boys, have also materially assisted his purpose. The boys passed my examination satisfactorily, doing credit to Mr. Ross's instruction. In the two watches there were 45 in the 1st class, 32 in the 2nd, 38 in the 3rd, and 49 in the 4th. Almost all wrote from copies more or less, many very well. In arithmetic the 1st and 2nd classes ciphered correctly as far as compound multiplication ; some of the 1st class still higher. The 3rd classes worked sums in the simple rules. The writing from dictation was tolerably good. The general intelligence and attention very good. The industrial employment of the boys is confined to nautical exercises, making and repairing of clothes, and ship carpentry. A good military band has been made up among the boys. The

average number of inmates for the year was 172 ; the admissions 61 ; the discharges 100. The staff consists of Capt. Borland, and the chaplain, Mr. Bishop, a schoolmaster, first officer, five seamen instructors, a cook, and a carpenter.

The cost per head for the year was 20*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, or, allowing for profit on the boys' work, 19*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* The results of the ship, as judged of by the small number of reconvictions, are very satisfactory, only 11 of the 91 boys discharged in 1862–4 (*i. e.* 12 per cent.) having been reconvicted or recognised in prison. From the changes in the staff, however, a great many lads are this year reported unknown, and the number known and ascertained to be doing well on the above total of the three years' discharges is 49, or 54 per cent. The proportion of success may be safely taken at above 70 per cent.

Liverpool Farm School, Newton, near Warrington.

The premises and land remain as before. The present lease is nearly expired. The managers hope to find a cheaper and more favourable field of operations. The health of the boys had been uninterrupted ; none were in the infirmary. The discipline of the school had been steadily maintained. Mr. Atty's influence over the boys and his system of management are very satisfactory. I found great progress in the educational state of the school. The first class (15 boys) did very fairly in ciphering and dictation, and the other classes had been well attended to. The answers of the more advanced boys to my questions showed a great deal of intelligence. The industrial training in the institution itself is chiefly confined to farm and garden labour, but several of the lads work out with neighbouring employers.

The average number for the year was 70 ; the admissions 42 ; the discharges 20. The cost per head was 20*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, or, taking into account the loss on the farm, 22*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* The staff consists of Mr. Atty, the superintendent, and his wife, a schoolmaster (Mr. Needham), and 6 industrial assistants. The results of the school, on the discharges of 1862–64, are very favourable, 51 boys, out of 62 now living, who left the school in that interval, are known to be doing well (*i.e.* 82 per cent., or above four-fifths). The relapses amount to 9, or about 14 per cent. The unknown to only 2 or 3 per cent.

Liverpool Girls' Reformatory, Mount Vernon Green, Liverpool.
Inspected November 3, 1865.

I found this institution in excellent working order, and the arrangements of the premises and the system of the school the same as on my last visit. The girls were looking remarkably well, and had been in good health throughout the year ; their modest quiet manner and appearance gave me great satisfaction. Their conduct had been very steady and orderly. There had been no absconding and scarcely any serious faults or punishments. I found considerable improvement in their arithmetic ;

and their reading, spelling, and answers to my questions were very good. The 1st class contained 22, the 2nd 25, and the 3rd 14. Some of these had only been lately admitted. The laundry work was returning above 5*l.* per week. The average number of inmates for the year was 62; the admissions being 30, and the discharges 28. The cost per head for the year was 19*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, or, including the profits of the laundry, 13*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* The staff consists of the superintendent, Miss Molleson, the schoolmistress, Miss Rice, and 3 assistants. The results of the institution have been encouraging. Miss Molleson keeps up an active supervision of the girls who leave the school, and hears of and from most of them pretty often. 22 of those who have left since she became matron have married, the greater part very respectably. Of the 53 girls discharged in 1862–64, and now living, 36 (or above two-thirds) are doing well, and 10 (or less than one-fifth) have relapsed, 7 are unknown; besides these, 4 have died.

The "Clarence" Catholic Reformatory School Ship, Liverpool.
Inspected June 14 and November 4, 1865.

I found the ship in excellent order. The boys looked remarkably healthy. There had been very little trouble as to discipline; but from the rapidity with which the number of inmates had increased, I felt it necessary to warn the managers to restrict the admissions, and to prevent the ship from being too quickly filled. The success of the institution depends materially on the tone and spirit of subordination and order established at starting. I urged also the necessity of avoiding all over petting or display of the boys. Public examinations and exhibitions do far more injury, as relates to the discipline of the ship, than good, as interesting the public in supporting it. The boys passed my examination very fairly. About two-thirds of each class ciphered correctly in the rules they had learned, and wrote and spelt pretty well from dictation. The answers to my questions on the reading lesson, and in mental arithmetic, of the 1st and 2nd classes in each of the two watches, were ready and intelligent. The industrial employment of the boys consists in the usual nautical training, and in repairing and making their clothing. The average number for the year was 142; admissions, including one transfer, 96; discharges 4. The cost per head for the year was 19*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, or, allowing for the boys' earnings, 18*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* The staff consists of the captain superintendent, Lieutenant Algar, R.N., a chaplain, a first officer, a schoolmaster, Mr. McGowan, 4 seamen instructors, cook, and carpenter. The chaplain does not reside in the ship. The results of the ship cannot be reported on as yet, only 5 boys having been discharged, and these, with one exception, in the last 12 months.

North Lancashire Reformatory for Boys, Bleasdale, Garstang.
Inspected June 19, 1865.

The premises were very clean and in good order. Some very judicious alterations and additions had been made since my last

visit, making the workshops and offices of the institution much more complete and convenient. Mr. Garnett proposes to add a new and larger schoolroom. The land under cultivation appeared in very good condition, and well cropped. The farm stock consisted of 19 cows and calves and some pigs.

The boys looked remarkably well and healthy. There had been no serious illness in the school. The cheerful appearance and orderly manner of the boys showed that Mr. King's discipline had been kindly and judicious. One boy had absconded shortly before my visit, and another deserted soon afterwards, but there had been no desertions for 8 months previous; both these boys were re-apprehended. The record of faults and punishments had been carefully kept, all cases being regularly entered. My examination into the educational condition of the school was satisfactory. The 1st class contained 24 boys. They did very well in ciphering, and very fairly in dictation and spelling. The 2nd class contained 20 boys. They read and spelt fairly, ciphered in the first four rules, and wrote easy sentences by dictation. The 3rd class, of 19 boys, of whom 17 had been recently admitted, were mostly learning to read; they could generally add and subtract numbers, and multiply by one figure.

The industrial training is well cared for. The boys work well and in earnest. A considerable extent of waste land has now been brought into cultivation. The average number of boys for the year was 62. The cost per head was 19*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, or, including the balance on the industrial department, 17*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* The staff consists of (7) Mr. King and wife, schoolmaster, tailor, shoemaker, and three farm instructors.

The results of the operations of the school in 1862–4 are very favourable. 19 of the 28 boys who then left the school (*i.e.* about two-thirds) are doing well and 5, (or about 18 per cent.) have been re-convicted, 4 (or about 14 per cent.) are unknown. One boy besides these has died.

Manchester and Salford Reformatory for Boys, Blackley, near Manchester. Inspected October 27, 1865.

The premises had not been altered since my previous visit. They were clean and in good order. The health of the boys had been very satisfactory. Their appearance and manner were very favourable. The discipline of the school seemed to have been kindly and judiciously administered. The boys had been very quiet and orderly. Two had absconded just before my inspection, one of whom was still absent. This had been the first case of desertion for nearly two years. The educational condition of the school was satisfactory on the whole, but the 2nd and 3rd classes were less advanced in proportion than the 1st, and appeared to want more attention. The ciphering of the 1st class (15 boys) was very good; dictation indifferent; copy writing (as in the 2nd class also) too hasty and careless. The present schoolmaster (Mr. Heath,) had but lately entered on his duties. The industrial training is well looked to. The boys' labour had been in active

demand among the neighbouring farmers. The managers are about to extend the land attached to the school; it is at present too little.

The average number of inmates for the year was 52; the admissions 17, including one transfer; the discharges 16. The cost per head was 20*l.* 17*s.*, or, including industrial profit, 18*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* The staff consists of the superintendent, Mr. Arnold, and his wife, the schoolmaster, and 4 industrial assistants. The results of the school, as judged of from the boys who left it in 1862–1864, are not encouraging. Of 33 boys then discharged and still living, only 14 (about 42 per cent.) are known to be doing well; 11 (or one-third) have been convicted or are of indifferent character, 8 (or about one-fourth) are unknown. Much allowance must, however, be made for the difficulties Mr. Arnold had to contend with in the condition of the school when he assumed the superintendence. Above half the boys now reported as reconvicted or relapsed were discharged in his first year, 1862.

Toxteth Park Reformatory for Girls, Park Hill Road, Liverpool.
Inspected November 2, 1865.

The new premises occupied by this reformatory have been enlarged by the addition of a good laundry, and are now very convenient and well arranged. The girls have been healthy. The removal of the school from the Wellington Road was naturally followed by some disorder, which was unfortunately increased by the want of good management and proper influence on the part of the matron then in charge of the institution. Several of the inmates absconded and gave a good deal of trouble. A more efficient superintendent was engaged in August (Miss Young), and for some time before my visit the state of the school had become much more orderly, and I found it going on in a very satisfactory manner, the girls appearing contented and comfortable. They passed the usual examination very fairly, considering how much the routine of instruction had necessarily been interrupted. The laundry was giving full employment. The average number of inmates for the year had been 17; the admissions having been 11, the discharges 2. The cost per head for the year was 29*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, or, taking into account the proceeds of the laundry, 28*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, the usual amount being very much increased both by the removal and unsettled state of the institution, and the small number of inmates. The staff consists of Miss Young, who, at present, looks to the school instruction, a laundry matron, and a sewing mistress. The results of the institution have not been encouraging, which I attribute very much to the inferiority of the staff that has hitherto been employed. Of 28 girls discharged in 1862–64, only 10 (or about one-third) are known to be doing well, and 14 (or one-half) are known to have relapsed or to have been re-convicted; 4 are unknown. The present improved situation and more efficient superintendence of the school promise to produce much more satisfactory fruits.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Mount St. Bernard's Catholic Reformatory for Boys, Whitwick, Leicester. Inspected March 16 and October 24, 1865.

Some further improvements and alterations have been made in the farm buildings and the dormitories of the premises, securing better ventilation and more accommodation. The sanitary condition of the institution has much improved. The sick room was in much better order than on my previous visits, and contained but 3 inmates.

The discipline of the school has been steadily maintained, and, with the exception of a passing attempt at disturbance in May, (on the anniversary of the riot in 1864), the boys have been quiet and orderly. The introduction of a judicious system of rewards for labour and fines for misconduct would, I think, considerably lessen the number of petty faults and punishments now appearing in the superintendent's report. Mr. Carroll has turned the attention of the managers to this.

The educational state of the school has considerably advanced. The boys in the upper classes passed my examination very fairly in ciphering, dictation, &c., and I found a marked improvement in the amount of instruction given to the lower and more backward division.

The industrial training of the boys has also made great progress. The labour of the lads is far more real and much more skilfully used than formerly. The number of indoor employments has been judiciously lessened, and are now limited to tailoring, shoemaking, clogging, and carpentry. The farm stock has been considerably increased, and a good dairy established.

The average number of inmates for the year were 147 ; the admissions were 50, the discharges 28. The cost per head was 20*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*, or, including the industrial results, 18*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* The staff consists of the superintendent Mr. Carroll, a schoolmaster, storekeeper, cook, and 15 assistants or industrial teachers.

The results cannot as yet be adequately judged of, so large a proportion of the boys discharged in 1862–4 being now unknown to the present managers of the institution, and their character and circumstances beyond the reach of their inquiry; of the 185 boys discharged in this interval and now alive, 174 are unknown; of the remaining 11, 4 only are known to be doing well. The present management began in 1864 and was fully settled in 1865.

MIDDLESEX.

Home in the East, Old Ford, Bow. Inspected November 16, 1865.

The arrangements of this institution are the same as last year. I found the premises in very good order, and the boys well and comfortable. The sanitary report for the year and the report of the boys' conduct were both very satisfactory. The boys passed my examination most creditably. They are divided into 5 classes.

The 5th or lowest (of 8 boys) read and spelt imperfectly, and were learning their tables. The 4th (of 6 boys) read and spelt from the 2nd Irish Reading Book, and ciphered in addition and subtraction. The 3rd (of 8 boys) read the Scriptures very well, spelt correctly, and ciphered in all the first four rules. The 2nd class (of 12 boys) ciphered readily in the compound rules, and wrote fairly from dictation. The 1st class (of 14 boys) wrote from dictation, mostly without a fault, ciphered in reduction, compound multiplication by factors, weights and measures, and read and answered my questions very intelligently. The industrial employment consists mainly of tailoring and shoemaking, large quantities of work being done for shipping stores and union houses. The average number of inmates for the year was 58; the admissions 30, the discharges 25. The cost per head for the year was 17*l.* 13*s.*, or, taking into account the industrial loss in the workshops, 17*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* The staff consists of the master, Mr. Spooner, and his wife, the schoolmaster, Mr. Dyer, a teacher, a shoemaker, and a general assistant. The results of the school have been favorable; the proportion of those known to be doing well to the whole number discharged in 1862–64 (44) being about three-fifths, and of the relapsed and reconvicted, rather more than one-third. Only one boy is returned unknown.

Blythe House Catholic Reformatory for Boys, Brook Green, Hammersmith. Inspected August 20, 1865.

I found the premises clean, and in good order (excepting the cell). Their great defect is the want of a schoolroom. The present temporary iron shed, which serves also for meals, is both small and inconvenient. The boys had been generally healthy, but two deaths had occurred among them.

The school had been a good deal disturbed by absconding, 8 boys having deserted in the last eight months, 2 of whom were in prison at the time of my visit. The educational condition of the school is rather above the average. There were 15 boys in the 1st class, 27 in the 2nd, 29 in the 3rd, and 13 in the 4th, at my examination. But about 20 boys, chiefly belonging to the 2nd and 3rd classes, were absent, as engaged in baking, housework, taking out bread to customers, &c. In ciphering and in writing from dictation the 1st and 2nd classes acquitted themselves very well. Their writing was fair and often good, but was generally too hasty and careless. The industrial training is still very deficient, nearly one-third of the school having little work to do except knitting. I have suggested the introduction of wood chopping for firewood, and other similar employments. The average number of inmates for the year was 114, a number above what the institution can properly contain and employ, but there are so few Catholic reformatories, that it is difficult to limit the admissions more strictly. The admissions for the year were 52, including three transfers; the discharges 44. The cost per head for the year was 14*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, or, taking into account the industrial profit, 12*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* The staff consists of 9 brothers, all

laymen. A priest attends as chaplain, for religious instruction, confession, &c. The results of the school are not encouraging, and fall below what the settled condition and religious character of the staff of brothers who superintend the institution would justify me in expecting. Of 106 lads discharged in 1862–64, and now alive, only 51 (or less than half) are doing well, and 43 (or two fifths) have been reconvicted or have relapsed; 12 are unknown.

Hampstead Girls' Reformatory, Church Row, Hampstead.
Inspected June 2, 1865.

I found the premises of this reformatory in excellent order, the girls in good health, and their manner and appearance, and the report of their general conduct since my last visit very satisfactory.

The educational condition of the school had considerably improved. The reading and writing from dictation of the elder girls (about 50) were very good. The spelling and the ciphering, as far as the four simple rules, fair. They answered my questions very intelligently. The younger girls read and write fairly, but spelt and ciphered imperfectly.

The industrial employment in the laundry is abundant and well looked to.

The average number for the year was 94; the admissions 41, the discharges 22. The cost per head was 21*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, or, taking into account the laundry profits, 16*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* The staff consists of the superintendent, Miss Nicoll, a schoolmistress, 2 assistant teachers, and 2 laundry matrons. It is hardly adequate to so large a number of girls, but Miss Nicoll employs the services of the girls themselves, as far as possible, in the cooking and housework. The results of the discharges in 1862–64 are much above the average ; the proportion of those known to be doing well being above 72 per cent. (42 out of 58, or nearly three-fourths), and of those known to have relapsed or to have been again in prison, being 10 per cent. (6 out of 58) ; 10, that is about 18 per cent., are returned unknown, and of these I should, as usual, debit at least one half to the unfavourable side of the account.

Monmouth.

Monmouth Reformatory, Little Mill, Pontypool.

The premises and land are the same as last year. The farm and garden appeared to be well cultivated. The boys had been healthy. The master's report gave but an indifferent account of their conduct, but the faults recorded, though far too numerous, were mostly faults of disorder, disobedience, and indecency, such as a higher tone of influence over the boys would greatly lessen. Mr. Arnold is both trustworthy and well meaning, and an excellent farm manager, but he has not sufficient ability or education for the post of superintendent. His difficulties have been increased by the conduct of the schoolmaster

The educational state of the school is improved. Of the 9 boys in it, 7 could read and do sums in the three simple rules of arithmetic, 4 could do easy sums in the compound rules, 7 wrote easy sentences from dictation, and wrote fairly from copies. They answered fairly also in their catechism. 2 of the 9 boys could neither read nor cipher. The industrial training of the boys is well attended to. Mr. Arnold teaches in this, both by precept and example. It is confined for so small a number to farm and garden work, and the care of the cows and pigs. The average number of boys for the year was 9, but the admissions having been 8, and the discharges only 1, the number at the end of the year had increased to 16. The cost per head for the year was 23*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, or, including the results of the farm, 19*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* The staff consists of Mr. Arnold (master) and his wife, a school teacher, and a labourer.

The results of the school have been about the average. Of the 12 boys discharged in 1862–64, 8 (being two-thirds) are doing well, and 4 have relapsed or are of indifferent character.

Norfolk.

Buxton Reformatory for Boys, Norwich. Inspected July 27, 1865.

The arrangements of the premises and the extent of the land attached to the school (31 acres) are the same as in previous years. The farm is in very good cultivation, but was severely tried by the long continuance of dry weather; the soil being light and thin. The health of the school and the general order and good conduct of the boys had been very satisfactory. Four cases of absconding had taken place since my visit in 1864. Two of the four boys had not been recovered, one having enlisted, and the other, as far as could be ascertained, having gone to sea.

I was glad to find that my suggestions of last year as to the propriety of meeting a wilful and troublesome offence such as desertion with prompt and sufficient correction had been in some measure acted on, and with some good effect. The educational state of the school appeared to me to be on the whole somewhat advanced. The 12 boys in the 1st class wrote well from dictation and ciphered very correctly as far as compound multiplication by factors, and answered readily in mental calculation. The 10 boys in the 2nd class ciphered as far as subtraction of money, and wrote well on slates from memory. The 6 boys in the 3rd class ciphered in common addition and subtraction, and wrote and read tolerably from the Scripture Lessons. They were all attentive and orderly, and had a cheerful straightforward look and manner that spoke well for their training. The industrial work is well attended to. The average number for the year was 32. Admissions in the year 5; discharges 10. The cost per head 18*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*, or, including industrial profit, 18*l.* 1*s.* The staff has undergone some change. It now consists of Mr. Babington (the superintendent), and his wife, and a labourer, who assists a little in the school instruction. A shoemaker comes about twice a week, and a tailor when wanted.

The results of the school on those discharged in 1862–64 are about the average as to the proportions of those known to be doing well, and known to have relapsed (63 per cent. and 18 per cent. respectively); but the proportion of unknown (1·8 per cent.) is too large.

Northampton.

Northampton Reformatory for Boys, Tiffield, Towcester.
Inspected September 8, 1865.

No alterations had been made in the premises. The health of the boys had been very good; the discipline of the school very satisfactory, the general conduct of the boys having been very orderly and steady.

The educational condition of the school had somewhat improved. The 1st class (12 boys) did very fairly in ciphering and writing; the other classes were still backward.

The industrial training is very satisfactory. The boys work well, and the land attached to the school is in very good cultivation. The average number for the year was 29; the admissions 8; the discharges 5. The cost per head was 18*s.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, or, taking the industrial returns into account, only 10*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, the boys having earned nearly 130*l.* during the year in working for neighbouring farmers. The staff consists of Mr. Goode, the superintendent, and his wife, and a labourer. A tailor attends occasionally to cut out and look over the clothes; but the boys do the making and repairs, under Mrs. Goode's direction.

The results of the discharges in 1864–62 have been favourable. The "known to be doing well" being just about two-thirds (20 in 29), and the relapsed or convicted about one-sixth (5 in 29); 4 are unknown.

Northumberland.

North Eastern Reformatory, Netherton, Morpeth.
Inspected June 21 and September 23, 1865.

I found the premises in good order, and as clean as the overcrowded condition of the school would allow. The upper range of workshops had been used for an additional dormitory. Since my last visit the committee have arranged this part of the building so as to fit it for the entire accommodation of a separate division of the boys, and thus relieve the schoolrooms and dormitories of the main buildings of their superfluous numbers. I regret that the opportunity has not been taken to make the institution more thoroughly commodious and complete by such additions to the main building itself as would have provided the enlarged accommodation required, and at the same time removed the inconveniences of the existing premises. This I strongly suggested. The committee, however, thought that the statement which they had issued when inviting subscriptions precluded them from deviating so materially from the plan they had there proposed; and I

thought it better to have the additional separate building than to incur the certain evils attendant on further delay Mr. Anderson (the superintendent) has planned the alterations very skilfully. The boys were looking well and healthy. The sanitary condition of the institution is now, I think, very satisfactory. The discipline of the school is strict ; but I think Mr. Anderson acts with kindness and good judgment, and does not allow of more punishments than can be helped. Every fault and the penalty assigned to it are regularly recorded, and the reports inquired into and checked by Mr. Burdan Sanderson, the acting manager. The educational condition of the school is satisfactory, especially as to the writing and arithmetic. The religious instruction of the Protestant boys is superintended by a clergyman of the neighbourhood ; that of the Catholics by the priest at Morpeth, whose chapel they attend on the Sunday. No difficulties or differences have arisen on this point.

The industrial training is carefully attended to, both in the workshops and the farm. The average number of inmates for 1865 was 138 ; he admissions being 45, the discharges 51. The cost per head was 14*s.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, or, taking into account the profit on the industrial departments, 13*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* The staff consists of 11 officers, the superintendent, Mr. Anderson, and his wife, 2 masters of division, Mr. Bell and Mr. Davison, and 7 industrial instructors (carpenter, tailor, shoemaker, bailiff, and farm labourers).

The results of the institution are favourable, considering especially how large a proportion of the boys is drawn from Newcastle, Sunderland, Gateshead, &c. Of the 98 boys discharged in 1862-64, and now living, 66 (or just about two-thirds) are doing well, 27 (or about two-sevenths) have been reconvicted or have relapsed ; 5 only are unknown.

Suffolk.

Suffolk Reformatory, Thorndon, Eye. Inspected July, 28, 1865.

The premises have been improved by the addition of a laundry, &c., in the yard. The quantity of land under cultivation is the same (16 acres) ; but the boys have had pretty constant employment in digging gravel, for which there is a good demand for road-mending. I discussed with Mr. Gill, the superintendent, how far this sort of work could give any insight or practice in farm labour, and certainly think that it would be more for the practical advantage of the boys if the extent of farm land regularly cultivated by them was considerably greater, and they had cows and horses to look after. No stock is kept but some pigs, and occasionally one or two beasts for fattening. The boys' health had been very good, and the general order and quiet working of the school very satisfactory throughout the year. There had been no absconding, and no serious faults or punishments. The school instruction had greatly improved. The 14 boys in the 1st class ciphered well up to compound multiplication by factors, and wrote well from dictation ; they answered my general questions fairly. The 11 boys in the 2nd class ciphered well in the simple rules, and

read and spelt very fairly; the rest (19) were less advanced. Mr. Gill is assisted by his son, who makes a very useful and intelligent young teacher. The staff consists of Mr. Gill, his wife and son, and a labourer. No shoemaking or tailoring are now regularly carried on, which I regret. The average number of inmates for the year was 45; the admissions being 11, the discharges 13. The cost per head for the year was 13*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, and including the profit on the boys' labour, 13*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

The results of the school have been peculiarly encouraging. Of the 41 boys discharged in 1862–4 only 1 is returned unknown; 37 (*i.e.* 90 per cent.) are doing well; 3 have been reconvicted. In comparing these results with those of other reformatories, it should, no doubt, be remembered that the majority of the boys are from country districts, and that it is less difficult to control and influence them than the more excitable and vicious lads from the great towns. But making all fair allowances for this, the small proportion unknown or reconvicted reflects the highest credit on the moral tone and the management of the school.

St. Matthew's Industrial Home for Girls, Ipswich.
Inspected July 29, 1865.

The improvements made in the premises last year, and adverted to in my last report, have made the arrangements of this institution much more effective. The health of the inmates has been remarkably good, and their general conduct very satisfactory. There had been no cases of absconding; no serious faults or difficulties. The girls passed my examination very fairly. The 1st class (12 girls) read, spelt, and ciphered, as far as the first two compound rules, very correctly. The 2nd class (10 girls) could add and subtract in the simple rules, and read and spelt fairly. The 3rd class (11 girls) were in "easy lessons" and the tables. The girls are mostly 15 years old and upwards, and it does Miss Strangways great credit that she has taught them so much and manages them so quietly with only one assistant. I found one or two girls transferred, as insubordinate and unmanageable, from other schools, and going on here without complaint or trouble. The average number of inmates for the year has been 33; admissions, including one transfer, 8; discharges 6. The cost per head for the year was 13*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, or, taking into account the profits of the laundry, 7*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*

The results of the school have been very satisfactory. Of 19 girls discharged in the years 1862–4, and still living, 14 (or nearly three-fourths) are doing well, and 5 (or above one-fourth) are doubtful characters or relapsed. None are unknown.

Surrey.

Philanthropic Society's Farm Schools, Red Hill.
Inspected July 20 and December 22, 1865.

An addition has been made to the land attached to this institution by the purchase of about 20 acres on the southern side of the

farm, making the whole extent under cultivation about 300 acres, of which 260 are freehold, and the property of the corporation. The land, farm stock, buildings, workshops, &c., were in excellent condition at my visit. The general health of the boys during the year had been good. One death occurred from consumption. The resident chaplain, Mr. Walters, gave a favourable report of the discipline and good order of the school. The number of absconding during the year, however, and of serious faults and punishments, appear to have been greater than for the year previous. The boys who deserted were all re-apprehended.

The educational condition of the school disappointed me. The 1st classes of the five different departments of the institution contain about 70 boys. Of these about 30 wrote from dictation with not more than two errors, and about 50 ciphered as far as compound multiplication correctly; very few could do sums in weights and measures, practice, or proportion. In mental arithmetic they were generally dull and unready. I did not examine the 2nd and 3rd classes in each of the divisions, but in the "Garston's" and "Gladstone's" houses, the boys of those classes did better in proportion than those of the 1st class. On the whole, the boys in the "Gladstone's" and "Queen's" houses gave me the most satisfaction as to manner, attention, and intelligence. The industrial training appears to need no improvement. The average number of inmates for the year was 241; admissions 66; discharges 78. The cost per head for the year was 24*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, or, taking into account the industrial profit, 19*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* The amount for provisions appears large. The staff consists of 30 officers and servants, viz., the chaplain, superintendent, Mr. Walters, 5 masters of division and their wives, a housekeeper, (Mrs. Walker,) secretary, bailiff, 7 farm labourers, tailor, shoe maker, smith, carpenter, gardener, brickmaker, &c.

The results of the past operations of the school are encouraging. Of 237 discharged in 1862–4, and now alive, 176 (74 per cent., or nearly three-fourths) are doing well, 30 (or about one-eighth) are doubtful or reconvicted, 21 (or one-eleventh) are unknown.

The chapel services had been materially assisted on my last visit by the gift from Mr. William Gladstone, junior, of an organ. Very liberal help was given also during the year to the emigration fund by

Boys' Home, Wandsworth. Inspected July 18, 1865.

I found this institution in its usual good working order. No alteration had been made in the premises. The boys had their usual rather inanimate and dull appearance, but the medical officer's report showed them to have been remarkably healthy. The discipline of the school appeared to have been judiciously administered. There had been a good many cases of petty theft among the boys, chiefly from each other. The educational condition of the school was on the whole satisfactory, especially as to arithmetic and writing. The 1st and 2nd classes, containing 27 boys, answered my questions very fairly. It is scarcely possible,

however, for Mr. Newland to teach so large a number as 130 boys single handed, having also to discharge many of the duties of general superintendent. The industrial training consists chiefly in wood chopping (for firewood), and cutting and sorting rags for the paper mills. Some boys are employed in tailoring shoemaking, gardening, and stablework. They all seemed to work thoroughly and with goodwill. Mr. Layland takes care to give them an interest in their labour by the system of proportionate wages or gratuities. Two lads attend to and manage the steam engine. The average number of boys for the year was 130; the admissions were 25; the discharges 36. The cost per head for the year was 20*l.*, or, taking into account the industrial profit, 17*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* The cost of food, and especially that of clothing as given in the school accounts, is unusually high. The staff consists of 9 officers, viz., Mr. Layland, manager, Mr. Newland (schoolmaster and assistant superintendant) and wife, drill master, tailor, shoemaker, &c.

The results of the school are very satisfactory. 79 boys were discharged in the years 1862–4. Of these, 61 (that is, above three-fourths) are doing well, (14 or nearly one-fifth) have been reconvicted, and 4 (or about 5 per cent.) are unknown.

Surrey Reformatory for Girls, Belmont Place, Vauxhall.
Inspected July 19, 1866.

The general arrangements of this institution are much the same as last year, no alterations having been made in the premises. The health of the girls had been very good. A great change for the better had been effected in the discipline and moral tone of the school by the new matron, Miss Stockley. The conduct and manner of the girls had been very satisfactory; no serious faults or punishments having occurred for several months. The school instruction had been more attended to, most of the girls read and wrote fairly, but they were backward in arithmetic. The laundry is well supplied with work, and affords full and most useful employment for the elder girls. The average number for the year was 24; the admissions were 9, the discharges 7. The cost per head was 24*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*, or, taking into account the profit of the laundry, &c. 22*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* This amount will probably be considerably reduced, as the institution continues to go on in its present quieter and more settled condition, and the laundry becomes more profitable. The staff consists of 3 officers, viz., Miss Stockley, the matron, a schoolmistress (Miss Reid), and laundry matron. Only one girl left the institution previous to the year 1865; nothing can, therefore, be said as yet about the results of its operations.

Warwickshire.

Saltley Reformatory for Boys, near Birmingham.
Inspected October 10, 1865.

The premises in excellent order; no alterations since last visit. No serious illness had occurred during the year. The boys looked

well and healthy. Mr. Humphreys reported that he had had very little trouble or disturbance. The school teaching had been very well attended to, especially in the junior or more backward classes. The 2nd class (24 boys) did very well in ciphering, as far as compound multiplication, and in dictation. The 1st class (20 boys) were less ready and correct in comparison, but the presence of several visitors during their examination sufficiently accounted for this.

The workshops have been fairly supplied with work. The farm and garden are well cultivated, and, in spite of the dry season, the crops had been very fair. The number of inmates make an extension of the land attached to the school very desirable, but in the vicinity of Birmingham land is not very easily obtained. The average number for the year was 75; admissions 30; discharges 20. Cost per head 14*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, or, including industrial results, 13*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* The staff consists of the superintendent, Mr. Humphreys and his wife, a schoolmaster, Mr. Cooke, and 6 servants and industrial assistants.

The results of the school have been satisfactory. Of 50 boys discharged in 1862–4, 34 (*i.e.*, 68 per cent., or nearly 7 in 10) are doing well, 9 have been reconvicted or have relapsed, 7 (or 14 per cent.) are unknown.

Warwickshire Reformatory for Boys, Weston, Leamington. Inspected October 12, 1865.

Two new cells had been built in connection with the infirmary. The farm buildings had been improved and added to. The cleanliness and good order of the institution were very satisfactory.

The boys looked remarkably well. There had been no serious illness. Mr. Shaddock had been well satisfied with the general conduct of the boys. The year had passed quietly. The school ranks very high, both for the attention paid to the instruction of the more ignorant and backward boys, and for the proficiency and intelligence of the elder class. In the 1st class (15 boys, mostly from 15 to 18 years old) the ciphering and dictation and the answers to my questions were much above the average. The same may be said of the 2nd and 3rd classes, containing 34 boys, all of whom wrote fairly from dictation and ciphered in the compound rules. All the boys in the 4th and 5th classes (23 in number) could read more or less, and all but one wrote fairly on slates and in copybooks. The farm of 87 acres is very carefully cultivated. The boys work well and skilfully. Tailors' and shoemakers' work and carpentry are carried on in the workshops. The average number for the year was 68 ; admissions 29; discharges 14, including one transfer. Cost per head 17*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, or, taking the industrial returns into account, 14*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* The staff consists of the superintendent (Mr. Shaddock) and his wife. The schoolmaster (Mr. Horth) and 6 industrial assistants and servants.

The results are very satisfactory. Of 48 boys discharged in

1862-4, and now alive, only 4 have been reconvicted or are going on badly, and 37 (77 per cent., or above three-fourths) are doing well. As at Saltley, the "unknown" are 14 per cent., a proportion I hope to see lessened in the next return.

Allesley Girls' Reformatory, Tile Hill, Coventry.
Inspected October 13, 1865.

I found the institution in excellent order; no alterations had been made. There had been no serious illness. There had been no serious faults or punishments, but the number and age of some newly admitted girls, chiefly from Birmingham, had given Miss Wakeling a good deal of trouble and anxiety, especially as she had had for some time no regular or trustworthy assistant.

The educational condition of the school was fair. The majority of the girls lately admitted could neither read nor write. The industrial training is fully kept up by the laundry and housework of the school. One of the elder girls had had charge of the laundry, and had acquitted herself very satisfactorily. The average number of inmates for the year was 16; admissions 10; discharges 5. The cost per head was high, from the smallness of the average number of inmates; it amounted to 25*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, or, including laundry profits, 20*l.* 5*s.* The staff consisted at the time of my visit only of Miss Wakeling and a laundress, but a schoolmistress and general assistant, Miss Bradbury, has been since engaged.

The results of the school are highly encouraging. Of 22 girls discharged in 1862–4, the managers have ascertained that 19 (86 per cent.) are doing well; the relapsed are but 2 (9 per cent.), and the unknown 1 (5 per cent.) These figures bear very favourable testimony to the real and lasting influence which Miss Wakeling has succeeded in exerting.

Birmingham Girls' Reformatory, Smethwick, Birmingham.
Inspected September 9, 1865.

I found the premises of this institution in excellent order. The health of the girls had been very good, and their conduct generally quiet and orderly. Five cases of desertion had occurred. Two of the girls had not been recovered. The educational condition of the school was fairly satisfactory. The 1st class did well in ciphering, reading, and spelling. The 2nd and 3rd classes read fairly, but the ciphering and writing on slates were but indifferent. The writing in copybooks was generally fair. The industrial training in the laundry and house and needlework is thoroughly attended to. The average number for the year was 30; the admissions were 13; the discharges 12. The cost per head was 23*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, or, including the profit of the laundry, 18*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* The staff consists of Miss Whitby (matron), a schoolmistress, and 2 assistants.

The results of the school have not been as favourable as I should have expected. Of 27 girls discharged in 1862-4, only 14 (52 per cent.) are known to be doing well, 10 (37 per cent.) being reported as relapsed or going on indifferently; 3 are unknown.

Wilts.

Wilts Reformatory, Warminster.
Inspected May 10, 1865.

The premises were in good order; the boys well and healthy. The superintendent, Mr. Handley, gave a favourable report of their conduct. The educational condition of the school was but moderate. The boys in the 1st class (8) read and spelt and wrote from dictation fairly, but their ciphering was very indifferent. Those in the 2nd class (9) read and spelt indifferently, but ciphered in the first three simple rules pretty well. The 3rd class (8) were still in the elements. The industrial training is well attended to. The farm is well cultivated, and the larger part of the clothing made by the boys under Mr. Handley's superintendence.

The average number for the year was 25; admissions were 8; discharges 11. The cost per head was 23*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, or, including profit on the farm and boys' labour, 19*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* The staff consists of Mr. and Mrs. Handley, a schoolmaster, and a labourer.

The results of the school have been fully up to the average. Of 33 boys discharged in 1862–4, the managers have ascertained that 25 (*i. e.* 75 per cent. or three-fourths) are doing well, 4 are unknown, and 4 have been convicted, or are going on badly.

Limpley Stoke Reformatory for Girls, near Bath.
Inspected May 2, 1865.

I found the premises in very comfortable order and the girls in good health. Mrs. Sheppard, who continues to act as lady superintendent, gave a favourable report of the girls' conduct. The educational state of the school had somewhat improved. The girls in the two first classes (18) read and spelt fairly and mostly ciphered as far as simple multiplication. The industrial training, chiefly laundry work, is very closely attended to. The amount of washing done by the girls is very considerable. The average number for the year was 53; the admissions were 21, discharges 11. The cost per head was 19*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*, or, including profit from the laundry, 13*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* The staff consists of matron, a schoolmistress, an assistant, and two laundry women. It has undergone several changes. The present matron, Miss Murphy, has been now above a year in her office.

The results of the school have so far been very favourable, the proportion of those doing well to the whole number discharged in 1862–4 being 72 per cent. (13 out of 18,) the relapses being 17 per cent., and the unknown 11 per cent.

Worcester.

Woodbury Hill Reformatory for Boys, Shelsley, Worcester.
Inspected August 16, 1865.

The building and land (about 20 acres) of this reformatory remain as they were last year. The boys looked remarkably

well and healthy on my visit. There had been no sickness throughout the year. Their general conduct appeared to have been pretty good. There had, however, been some cases of absconding; two boys had deserted and had been brought back just previous to my inspection The educational condition of the school was hardly so good as at previous examinations. There were 7 boys in the 1st class; none had less than 5 faults of spelling in the lesson from dictation, and their ciphering, beyond addition of money, was very imperfect. They wrote very fairly. In the 2nd class, of 10 boys, only half could multiply or subtract correctly in the simple rules, and the reading and spelling were very indifferent. The 3rd class, of 9 boys, were still more backward, but 6 of these had been recently admitted. The industrial training consists of farm work and basket making, and is well attended to. The average number of inmates for the year was 25; the admissions were 11; the discharges 15. The cost per head for the year was 22*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, or, taking into account the industrial profit 20*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, an amount which is a good deal above the average for schools conducted on so simple a scale. The staff consists of Mr. Flintoff (chaplain and superintendent), a schoolmaster, the farm manager (Mr. Robins) and his wife, and a basket maker. (Mr. Flintoff has charge of the small parish of Little Shelsley but resides at the reformatory). The results of the school have been favourable. 23 boys discharged in 1862–4 are now alive; of these 16, or above two-thirds, are doing well, 4 are convicted, and 3 unknown.

Stoke Farm Reformatory, Bromsgrove.
Inspected August 17, 1865.

I found the arrangements, premises, and extent of land the same as last year. The state of the farm and stock was, as usual, very satisfactory. The health of the boys had been very good. The master's report of their conduct was not very encouraging. 11 boys had absconded in the eight months previous to my visit, of whom 10 had been recovered. The punishments were chiefly short periods of confinement in the cell, or privation of food. One boy had been caned for stealing, and one sent to prison for absconding and theft. The report and the manner of the boys and the state of their clothing, confirmed the opinien I have formerly expressed as to the want of more efficient superintendence and more strict discipline. The institution was also evidently over crowded. Neither the schoolroom (which has also to be used as dining room) nor the dormitories can properly accommodate so many as 62 boys (the number I found present). The educational condition of the school was, on the whole, improved; most of the boys read fairly, and those of the three three first classes (*i. e.* about half the school) did very fairly in ciphering and in writing. The instruction, however, needs more system and better provision. There were but 10 slates, and the supply of books was very deficient, and for some time there had been no regular schoolmaster. I brought the state of

the institution in these respects (discipline and school instruction) very strongly before Mrs. Sturge and Mr. Charles Sturge, and trust to find it substantially improved on my next visit.

The industrial training (chiefly in farm work and shoemaking) is very efficiently conducted, and the religious instruction carefully attended to.

The average number of inmates for the year has been 62; the admissions 14, the discharges 11. The cost per head for the year was 16*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, or including the profit on the farm and workshop 16*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* The staff consisted of Mr. Manning, superintendent, and his wife, an assistant on the farm and in the school, a shoemaker, and farm labourer. Mr. Hancock gives a general superintendence to the whole institution, sleeping on the premises 3 nights a week.

The results are not very favourable. The number of boys discharged in 1862–4 was 40; of these 24 (60 per cent. or three-fifths) are doing well, 8 are unknown, and 8 have been reconvicted.

Yorkshire.

Calder Farm School Reformatory for Boys, Mirfield, Normanton. Inspected October 4, 1865.

The premises were in good order; no alterations had been made. Fever had prevailed in the school during the winter, but no deaths occurred. I was sorry to hear that the superintendent, Mr. Heppel, had lost 2 children by diphtheria. The boys looked well, and were in very good order. The entries in the register of faults and punishments were numerous, but they were mostly of a trifling character. The school instruction is very well given, and of a superior quality. The 1st class (19 boys) ciphered up to proportion; the 2nd (26 boys) as far as subtraction of money very correctly, and wrote from dictation; the one very well, the other fairly. The 3rd and 4th classes, containing 53 boys, did very well in the lower rules of arithmetic, tables, &c. The writing in copies was generally very good. The elder lads answered my questions very intelligently. The boys are pretty constantly employed by the farmers of the neighbourhood. The average number for the year was 95; admissions 12; discharges 32; many of these boys had been for some time on licence. The cost per head was 18*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, or including industrial profit 18*l.* 4*s.* Staff: Mr. Heppel, superintendent, Mr. Johnson, schoolmaster, and two industrial teachers.

The results are very favourable. Of 49 boys discharged in 1862–4, and now alive, 36 (73 per cent., or nearly three-fourths) are doing well, 12 (or nearly one-fourth) have been reconvicted; only 1 is unknown.

Castle Howard Reformatory for Boys, Welburn, near York. Inspected September 28, 1865.

The premises were in good order. The lavatory, bath, and gas works had been improved or added. The health had been generally good. Several boys were suffering from ophthalmia at the

time of my visit; the disorder was for some weeks prevalent and troublesome. The discipline of the school had been steadily enforced. Mr. Fish's principle of placing out the steady and trustworthy boys as soon as he can, and retaining the troublesome ones, and enforcing order and industry on them, necessarily makes the proportion of faults and punishments greater; but the results of the school, and the personal attachment of the boys to himself, show that the discipline of the institution, though strict, is kindly and judiciously enforced. The educational condition of the school was satisfactory. In the 1st class (6) the reading, dictation, and ciphering in compound rules were good. In the 2nd class (10 boys) the reading, spelling, and ciphering in simple rules were very fair. In the 3rd class (21 boys) the reading and ciphering were good, spelling was indifferent. In the 4th class (16 boys) the reading (Irish second book), spelling (easy words), and tables were very fair. The writing in copies wanted more care. The religious knowledge was generally good. Some of the boys belonging to the 1st and 2nd classes were absent. The demand for the labour of the boys on adjacent farms affords an ample supply of employment. The land attached to the school (about 20 acres of light soil) is well cared for; great pains are taken with the garden ground. The average number for the year was 61; admissions 20; discharges 17. Cost per head, 22*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, or, including industrial returns, 18*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* The cost of clothing seems high. The staff comprises Mr. Fish, superintendent and chaplain, Mr. Hammond, schoolmaster, and 6 industrial or house officers.

The results of the school continue to be very encouraging. 31 boys on licence, with various employments, attended on the day of my inspection, almost all doing well. Of 44 boys discharged in 1862–4, 35 (80 per cent., or four-fifths) are doing well, 6 are reconvicted or of indifferent character; 3 are unknown.

West Riding Refuge, Reformatory for Girls, Wakefield.
Inspected October 5, 1865.

The premises were in good order; no alteration had been made. No serious illness has occurred during the year. There had been several cases of desertion. The school had been in a very unsettled state. The educational condition was very indifferent. The girls could mostly read, but few of them could cipher. The girls are chiefly employed in the laundry; they do also the house-work, and assist in cooking. The average number for the year was 17; admissions 3; discharges 11. The reformatory part of the institution being mixed up with the refuge, the cost per head for it cannot be accurately given; for the whole establishment inmates it was 21*l.* 3*s.* The staff consists of Miss Tyas, matron, a schoolmistress, and laundress.

The results of the institution have been far from encouraging. Of 13 girls discharged in 1862–4, only 4 are known to be doing well, 4 others are unknown, and 9 have relapsed or are of indifferent character. The committee have decided on discontinuing the

reformatory branch of the institution, and carrying on the refuge department only. It is evident that the two divisions of the institution do not work well together.

Leeds Reformatory, Adel, near Leeds.
Inspected October 2, 1865.

I found the premises clean and in good order. There had been no serious illness; the boys looked well and comfortable. The state of the school had been much more satisfactory since Mr. Twigg, the present superintendent, entered on his office. He had had some difficulty in putting an end to the spirit of insubordination and restlessness which has caused so much trouble during the last two years, but things promise well for the future.

The school instruction had been much neglected, and Mr. Twigg had not yet been able to do much towards improving it. The more advanced boys read, ciphered, and wrote from dictation pretty well, but the majority of the 2nd and 3rd classes were very backward, and their manner very rough and inattentive. The land is the chief source of occupation, and is pretty well cultivated. Several boys have been employed by the neighbouring farmers; their earnings amounted to above 50*l.* The average number for the year was 51; admissions 35, including 5 transfers from Sunderland; discharges 22. The cost per head was 18*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, or, including industrial loss, 18*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* The staff consists of Mr. Twigg, the superintendent, who was previously assistant to Mr. Atty in the Newton Farm School, and has profited by the opportunities there afforded him. He is assisted by a schoolmaster, Mr. Broadley, a farm superintendent, and occasionally a tailor.

The results of the operations of the school in 1862–4, as seen in the present circumstances and character of the boys who then left it, are not encouraging. Of 33 lads, only 17 (51 per cent., or rather above half) are doing well, and 11 (33 per cent., or one-third) have been reconvicted or have relapsed; 5 are unknown. Considering the inefficiency and mismanagement of the master who had the charge of the school in those years, and the disorganization and disturbed condition of the institution, these results cannot be wondered at.

Yorkshire Catholic Reformatory, Market Weighton.
Inspected September 30, 1865.

I found the premises in very satisfactory order. It is proposed to build a larger lavatory and more convenient cells.

The health of the boys had been generally good; 10 boys have, however, died, or were discharged on the ground of disease during the year.

The general conduct of the boys had been more satisfactory, and the serious faults and punishments of the year considerably

fewer than formerly. The appearance and manner of the boys gave me a more favourable impression; the number of elder lads had been much lessened.

The school ranks very high in regard to the degree of instruction given, and the proficiency and intelligence of the more advanced classes. The youths in the 1st class (18) ciphered with ease and correctness as far as interest and proportion, and most of them wrote a difficult exercise from dictation without a mistake. The 2nd class (of 18 boys) did almost equally well. The 3rd class, (of 18 boys) and the 4th (of 16 boys) ciphered through the compound rules, and wrote very fairly from dictation. The 5th and 6th acquitted themselves very well in the simple rules of arithmetic, writing on slates from a book, and oral spelling.

The workshops are carried on with great attention, and the farm very skilfully cultivated. The managers desire to extend the quantity of land by the hire of a neighbouring farm if it can be obtained.

The average number for the year was 207; the admissions being 65, including two transfers, and the discharges 60. The cost per head was 17*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, or, including industrial returns, 17*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*

The staff consists of the director, the chaplain, and 12 assistant brothers, who carry on the instruction, discipline, &c. &c. The Rev. Charles Caccia, to whose ability and experience the organization and arrangements of the institution have been so materially indebted, has lately resigned the office of director, and removed to the superintendence of a Catholic mission in South Wales. He has been succeeded by the Rev. P. Castellano. Mr. Bird remains as chief superintendent.

The results of the school have not been favourable as regards the character and circumstances of the boys discharged in 1862–4. Of the 148 of those that are now alive, 78 (53 per cent., or rather more than half) are doing well, 42 (28 per cent., or two-sevenths) have relapsed or been reconvicted, and 28 (nearly one-fifth) are unknown.

Yorkshire Catholic Girls, Howard Hill, Sheffield.
Inspected October 5, 1865.

The new buildings have been finished, and the institution is now completed for the reception of about 100 girls. I hope it may work as efficiently on the larger scale as it has on the smaller. But experience points out that reformatories depend for their success very much on the personal influence brought to bear on their inmates individually, and it is very difficult to ensure this when the number exceeds 50 or 60.

The girls had been generally in fair average health, but two have died in the course of the year.

The school has been a good deal disturbed by desertion, seven having absconded during the year (six of these were recovered.) This may be partly attributed to the interruption of the usual quiet routine of the institution caused by the erection of the new

buildings. The general manner and appearance of the girls gave me satisfaction, and do credit to Miss Crawford's management. I found the school instruction improved. The two first classes, containing 30 girls, read, spelt, and ciphered in the elementary rules very fairly. The third and fourth are still very backward. The industrial training is well attended to. The elder girls work in the laundry; the younger have knitting and needlework.

The average number for the year was 65; the admissions 24, the discharges 18.

The cost per head was 16*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, or, including the industrial returns, 13*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* The staff consists of Miss Crawford's six assistant sisters of Charity. No girls were placed out from this school previous to the last year, the results of its operations cannot, therefore, be estimated as yet.

Doncaster Reformatory for Girls. Inspected October 6, 1865.

The buildings were in excellent order. The laundry has been raised and carried out so as to materially improve its arrangements, and a sick room provided. There had been no sickness in the institution. The girls looked well and healthy. The institution has gone on very quietly without any cases of desertion or insubordination. I found the educational state decidedly improved. The reading, writing, and ciphering of the two first classes (containing 35 girls) were very fair, and their general knowledge and intelligence very satisfactory. The laundry is amply supplied with work, and is well managed.

The average number for the year was 44. The admissions were 19, including five transfers from Wakefield; discharges 12. The cost per head was 17*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, or, taking the profits of the laundry into account, 14*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*

The staff consists of Miss Winter (matron), a schoolmistress, an assistant, and a laundress, &c.

The results of the discharges from the school in 1862–4 do not appear so favourable in the school returns as perhaps they really are. Of 18 girls who then left the school and are still living, 9 (or one-half) are known to be doing well, and 2 only have relapsed; but 7 are unknown. That there should be so many classed under this last heading is to be regretted, and indicates the want of greater activity and interest on the part of the officers of the institution in keeping up communication with the girls placed out.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen.

Old Mill Reformatory for Boys, Aberdeen.
Inspected September 16, 1865.

Some useful improvements have been made in the cooking apparatus, store-closets, &c. The premises were clean and in good

order. The dormitories were too much crowded. The managers will have to limit their admissions, or add to the accommodation. The health of the boys had been satisfactory; their general conduct very much improved. Four cases of desertion had occurred, but three of the boys had been recovered. The discipline of the school had been judicious and regular. The educational condition of the school was very satisfactory. The 1st and 2nd classess ciphered readily and correctly as far as the compound rules, and wrote well or fairly from dictation. The 3rd and 4th classes also read, and spelt, and ciphered in the simple rules and the tables very well. The boys generally were very attentive, but their manner wants rather more life and intelligence.

The industrial employment on the farm and in the garden and workshops had been carefully attended to. The land and farm stock were in excellent condition. The average number of boys for the year was 103; admissions, including one transfer, 37; discharges 26. The cost per head was 15*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, or, including industrial returns, 13*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* The staff consists of Mr. McDonald (the superintendent), a matron, &c.

The results of the school for the years 1862–4 appear extraordinarily favourable, but the returns from the prisons of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Dundee, and Inverness give me no reason to impeach their correctness. Of 54 boys discharged in these years, and still alive, 51 (or above nine-tenths, 94 per cent.) are doing well, 2 have been reconvicted, and 1 is unknown.

Edinburgh.

Wellington Farm Reformatory for Boys, Penycuik, Edinburgh. Inspected September 21, 1865.

I found the premises in course of further alteration; Sheriff Cleghorn having very liberally assisted towards the rebuilding of the master's house. The lavatory and school kitchen had been also considerably improved.

The health of the boys had been uninterrupted; their general conduct good; but several attempts to abscond had been made, one of which was successful, the boy having eluded apprehension. About 30 of the boys sleep at the cottages built by Mr. Cowan at the extremity of the farm, in charge of the schoolmaster and one or two of the industrial assistants who reside there. The educational state of the school was very satisfactory. The 1st class did very well, and the 2nd class very fairly in ciphering and dictation. The reading and spelling in all the classes were fair. Almost all the boys write on slates, and most of them in copy-books. The industrial training on the farm and in the workshops is thoroughly attended to. Many of the boys have become very skilful in cabinet making, turning, and shoemaking.

The average number for the year was 98; admissions 23; discharges 27. The cost per head was 16*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, or, including the results of the farm, &c., 14*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* The staff consists of

Mr. Craster (superintendent) and his wife, Mr. Rough, schoolmaster, a teacher in training, and 7 industrial assistants.

The results of the school, on the discharges in 1862–4, are singularly favourable. Of 31 boys, 29 (93 per cent.) are known to be doing well, 1 has been convicted, 1 is unknown. I have checked the report from the school by the returns from the Edinburgh Prison.

Forfar.

Rossie Reformatory for Boys, Montrose.
Inspected September 14, 1865.

The premises were in very good order. The health of the boys had been uninterrupted. The discipline of the school had been well maintained, very few cases of misconduct had occurred during the year. The educational condition of the school had improved. The boys passed my examination very satisfactorily, especially in arithmetic, reading, and spelling; all the boys write in copybooks. Their manner was very lively and intelligent. The industrial employment consists of farm work, tailoring, and shoemaking, and is well attended to. The improvement of the land, much of which has been recently brought under cultivation, is very marked.

The average number for the year was 41; the admissions 8, the discharges 16. The cost per head was 15*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, or, including the results of the farm, 14*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* The staff consists of Mr. Kaye, the superintendent, and his sister, a schoolmaster, and 4 industrial assistants.

The results of the school for the years 1862–4 were not favourable. Of 21 boys then discharged (12 or rather more than half, 57 per cent.) are doing well, 5 (or nearly one-fourth) have been in prison or are of indifferent character, 4 (or one-fifth) are unknown.

Inverness.

Inverness Reformatory for Boys.
Inspected September 18, 1865.

The premises are now wholly appropriated to the reception of the boys, and afford very convenient accommodation. They were not so neat and orderly as I could have wished to find them. A laundry and cowhouse have been added. The boys have now the use of the whole playground. The health of the establishment had been well maintained, and the conduct of the boys very satisfactory. Two cases of desertion had occurred during the year. The educational condition of the school was satisfactory as to arithmetic and general intelligence, but the reading and spelling were generally careless and inaccurate. The industrial employment consists of tailoring, shoemaking, cabinet making, and gardening. The increased number of the boys makes it more difficult to provide useful work for the younger classes.

The average number for the year was 46; admissions 21; discharges 5. The cost per head was 16*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, or including the results of the industrial departments 16*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* The staff consists of Mr. Grant (superintendent) and his wife, a schoolmaster (not resident), and 3 industrial assistants.

The results of the school for the years 1862–4 are fairly favourable. Of 16 boys discharged, 10 (or about three-fifths) are doing well, and 2 only (or about 12 per cent.) have relapsed; 4 (or 25 per cent.) are unknown.

Lanark.

Boys' House of Refuge, Duke Street, Glasgow.
Inspected July 1 and July 6, 1865.

The premises of this reformatory were in excellent order. The boys' health had much improved during the year. I found only 3 boys in the sick-room. There were no deaths during the year. Mr. McCallum gave a very favourable report of the boys' general good conduct; there had been no serious faults or punishments. The educational condition of the school is much above the average, the mental instruction of the boys being very thoroughly and systematically carried out. The style and quality of the reading, and the extent and accuracy of the ciphering in the middle and senior divisions of the school, gave me great satisfaction. The writing from dictation and in copybooks was also very good.

The industrial training in the workshops comprises tailoring, shoemaking, printing, bookbinding, coopering, carpentry, smith's work, and for the younger boys firewood cutting. The boys appear to work heartily and to be well taught. The farm at Riddrie is well cultivated, but the number of boys employed on it is still very small, and it is an appendage rather than a substantial branch of the institution.

The average number for the year was 261; the admissions 65, the discharges 74. The cost per head was 22*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*, or, including the industrial profits, 20*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* The staff consists of the superintendent and chaplain, Mr. McCallum, 3 schoolmasters (Mr. Rae and 2 assistants), and 44 industrial teachers and servants.

The results of the school for the years 1862–4 are very encouraging. Of 204 boys then discharged and still living, 179 (87 per cent., or nearly nine-tenths) are doing well, 19 (or 9 per cent., nearly one-tenth) have been reconvicted; only 6 are reported unknown, a proportion on so large a number that speaks very highly for the careful attention which Mr. McCallum bestows on the lads who leave the institution.

Parkhead Catholic Reformatory for Boys, Glasgow.
Inspected July 3, 1865.

The buildings are now completed, the yard levelled and enclosed, and the institution in good order, and well arranged.

The health of the boys had been good, and the general order and discipline of the school more satisfactory. The whole establishment presents a much more encouraging appearance, and seems at length to be working better. There had been several cases of absconding.

The educational state of the institution has improved, a certificated master (Mr. Lynch) had charge of the school. The boys passed my examination very fairly. I found a marked advance in the ciphering and spelling. The writing from dictation and in copies was indifferent. The industrial training is satisfactory. The boys are employed in brickmaking, tailoring, shoemaking, and in roadmaking, levelling the ground for an adjacent Catholic cemetry. The work seemed to be well done.

The average number for the year was 162 ; admissions, including 3 transfers, 54; discharges 25. The cost per head was 13*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, or, including the industrial profit, 12*l.*

The staff consists of the director, Mr. Robertson, the chaplain, Mr. Bennett, the schoolmaster, assisted by 2 young teachers, and 7 industrial or general officers.

The results, on the discharges in 1862–4, appear very favourable. Of 126 boys now living, 97 (or above three-fourths, 77 per cent.) are doing well, 28 (or nearly one-fourth, 22 per cent.), have been convicted; only 1 is unknown. I have compared the school report with the returns from the Glasgow and Edinburgh prisons.

Renfrew.

Kibble Reformatory for Boys, Paisley.
Inspected July 5, 1865.

Some useful improvements had been carried out in the arrangement of the premises of this school. The schoolroom and laundry had been enlarged, a joiner's shop, a drying room, and two cells added. The garden was in good cultivation. The health and general conduct of the boys had been satisfactory ; no desertion had occurred since the autumn previous. The educational condition of the school was good, the reading of the boys throughout the classes being much above the average, both as to the style and tone of their reading, and the difficulty of the books they read ; and the ciphering and dictation were very good. The industrial employment is inadequate, being confined hitherto to the garden work, tailoring, and shoemaking. Mr. Allan is now introducing carpentry, and hopes to get more land for farm cultivation.

The average number for the year was 53 ; admissions 19 ; discharges 20. The cost per head was 17*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, or, taking into account the industrial departments, 16*l.* 8*s.*

The staff consists of Mr. Allan (superintendent) and his wife, and 3 industrial teachers.

The results of the school for the years 1862–4 are favourable. Of 27 boys then discharged and still living 18 (or two-thirds) are doing well, and (8 or about 30 per cent.) have been reconvicted or are of indifferent character ; only 1 is unknown.

Wigton.

Stranraer Reformatory for Boys. Inspected June 25, 1865.

I found this division of the institution considerably improved, the upper part of the building having been floored and plastered, a garden made for the boys, and a separate entrance provided for them from the road; so that a proper separation from the girls' department is now secured. The boys had done a good deal of the carpentering work. As now completed, the upper floor will contain a large workshop and an additional dormitory. The premises were clean and in good order. Mr. Ross the superintendent and the larger portion of the boys were unfortunately absent, having gone to work on a farm some miles distant. I could not, therefore, carry out the usual examination, but the report of the managers as to the boys' progress and general conduct was satisfactory. There had been no serious illness. The average number of boys for the year was 43; the admissions 13, and the discharges 9. The cost per head for the whole institution, including, that is, the girls' department, was 16*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, or taking into account the industrial returns 12*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* The staff for the boys' department consists of Mr. Ross, superintendent, and his wife, and industrial teacher.

The results of the institution for the years 1862–4 were very favourable. Of 26 boys then discharged, 22 (or above four-fifths, 84 per cent.) are doing well, 2 (or 8 per cent.) have been convicted, 2 are unknown.

Aberdeen.

Aberdeen Girls' Reformatory, Mount Street, Aberdeen. Inspected September 14, 1865.

The premises were in very good order, but are in need of several improvements for ventilation and convenience. The health of the girls had been tolerably good, and their conduct generally satisfactory. One girl had absconded twice. She has since been transfered to Glasgow, so as to be effectually separated from her relatives, who encouraged her desertion. The educational condition of the school had much improved since my previous inspection. The girls of the two first classes read, wrote, and spelt well, and ciphered very fairly. Those in the two lower classes were making fair progress. Their manner and attention were very satisfactory.

The industrial employment is limited by the want of a better laundry. The average number for the year was 24; admissions 10; discharges 3. The cost per head was 17*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, or allowing for work profits 16*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* The staff consists of a matron, Miss Meldrum, and one assistant. No girls were discharged previous to last year.

Edinburgh.

Dalry Reformatory for Girls, Edinburgh.
Inspected September 20, 1865.

I found some useful additions to the premises in course of completion, viz., a schoolroom, with dormitory and a lavatory; the laundry being also enlarged, and a sick-room provided. The health of the girls had been generally good, but one had died of consumption. The discipline of the school has been steadily maintained, but the girls have given very little trouble. The educational progress of the school has been very satisfactory. The 1st and 2nd classes (21 girls) read, and answered my questions upon the subjects of the reading remarkably well. They spelt and wrote from dictation correctly, and ciphered very fairly. The writing in copybooks was generally good.

The industrial training consists of laundry work, and house and needle work. The laundry is well supplied.

The average number for the year was 52; admissions 9; discharges 10. The cost per head was 13*l.* 5*s.*, or, including the industrial departments, 10*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* The staff consists of the matron, Miss Whiteford, and her sister, who acts as schoolmistress, and an assistant.

The results of the school for the years 1862–64 show 9 girls doing well out of 18 discharged, 5 being doubtful, 2 convicted, and 2 unknown.

Lanark.

Girls' House of Refuge, Parliamentary Road, Glasgow.
Inspected July 6, 1865.

The premises in excellent order; the girls in good health, their appearance and manner very satisfactory; their general conduct very good.

The educational condition of the school is far above the average of similar institutions; the industrial training, on the other hand, is inferior. The ciphering, in all the classes, in both extent and accuracy, is superior to most of the boys' reformatories. The reading and writing from dictation of both the 1st and 2nd classes equally so.

The laundry work is confined to that required for the school; the girls are, therefore, chiefly employed in needlework and knitting.

The average number for the year was 74; the admissions 21, (including 1 transfer), the discharges 23.

The cost per head cannot be accurately stated, as the reformatory is still partly connected with the adjoining refuge, and both the salaries and industrial profits include amounts which properly belong to this department. It may be taken, pretty fairly, at about 17*l.* per annum.

The staff consists of the superintendent (Miss Sliman), her sister, who takes the principal charge of the school, and 6 assistants.

The results of the school, from the discharges in the years 1862–4, were very favourable ; 54 girls were then discharged; of these, 1 is dead, 40 are doing well, 7 are of doubtful character, 2 have been convicted, and 4 are unknown.

Dalbeth Catholic Girls' Reformatory, Glasgow.
Inspected July 2, 1865.

The premises were in excellent order, and the girls in good health. Miss Lawson (formerly at Arno's Court), who has now undertaken the superintendence of this institution, gave me a more satisfactory account of the girls' conduct, but there is still much room for improvement in their manner and the general tone of the school.

The educational condition of the school had improved. The girls acquitted themselves very fairly in reading and ciphering, and the 1st class very well in dictation and writing. The laundry affords a fair amount of industrial employment ; the younger girls are occupied with needlework and knitting. The average number for the year was 90 ; the admissions, including 1 transfer, were 15, the discharges 29. The cost per head was 14*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, or, including the industrial department, 12*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*

The staff consists of Miss Lawson (superintendent) and 10 assistant sisters of the order of the Good Shepherd.

The results of the discharges in 1862–4 are favourable; of 29 girls who then left the school, 1 is dead, 16 are doing well, 9 are doubtful, 1 has been convicted, and 2 are unknown.

Wigton.

Stranraer Reformatory for Girls.
Inspected June 25, 1865.

I found this department of the institution in very good order ; the girls very clean and comfortable, and giving full proof, in their look and manner, of the judicious and kindly influence which Miss McKaye exercises over them. They passed my examination very fairly; 12 of the 17 in the school were in the 1st and 2nd classes, and read, spelt, and ciphered fairly ; the other 5 are only learning to read. The average number for the year was 19 ; the admissions being 13, the discharges 4. The cost per head for the year was 16*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* Miss McKaye superintends the general management and instruction of the girls, Mrs. Ross acting as matron.

The results of the school, from the discharges in the years 1862–4, are very encouraging ; of 16 girls who then left, 13 are doing well, 1 is of doubtful character, 1 has been convicted, and 1 is unknown.

APPENDIX No. II. (2.)

Detailed Reports on Certified Industrial Schools, for the Year 1865.

ENGLAND.

Cheshire.

Birkenhead Ragged and Industrial Schools. Inspected June 13, 1865.

These schools were still carried on in the temporary premises in Hamilton Street; the new buildings erected by Mr. Jackson's beneficence not being yet completed.

The new institution, to which the name of the Albert Industrial Schools has been given, has been since completed, and the children transferred to it.

I found 20 boys and 10 girls boarded on the premises; all but one girl voluntary inmates; some are paid for by friends. About as many more children of the ragged school class attend as day scholars. The children looked pretty well and healthy. The school teaching was necessarily of an elementary character; the 1st class reading the Scriptures, writing easy sentences by dictation, and ciphering as far as the simple rules. The industrial training consists of tailoring and shoemaking for the boys, needlework, &c., for the girls. The staff comprises the master, Mr. Beilby, and his wife, a servant, and a tailor, and a shoemaker, who attend respectively two or three hours daily. The average number of children attending the school and fed during the year was, boys 30, girls 24. The number under magistrate's order on December 31st was, boys 10, girls 4. The total cost for the year was 934*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*

Chester Industrial and Ragged Schools, Boughton, Chester. Inspected November 6, 1865.

I found the premises of these schools in very good order; the field garden carefully cultivated and considerably extended. The sales of produce, in addition to the quantity consumed in the school, amounted to upwards of 60*l.* The managers are proposing to enlarge the buildings by adding another dormitory, a new laundry, &c. The children looked very well and healthy. They passed the usual examination very fairly, answering my questions (in the elder class) very intelligently. The reading and ciphering of this class were quite up to the average. The industrial training consists chiefly of gardening and firewood cutting. For the elder boys there is a tailor's and a shoemaker's class; the masters in these classes attending respectively three days each in

the week. The average number attending the school (both boys and girls) was 74, of whom 28 were wholly and 24 partially fed. The number of boarders under detention on December 31st was, boys 20, girls 1. The staff consists of Mr. Thomas (the master), and his wife, who superintends the girls' department, an assistant in the school, and 3 industrial teachers. The cost for the year, including a loss of 8*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* on the industrial department, was 670*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* The dietary, as remarked in previous report, is singularly cheap, though good.

Devon.

Devon and Exeter Industrial School for Boys, Exeter. Inspected May 16, 1866.

The premises have been enlarged and much improved by the addition of the adjoining house and outbuildings. The boys were in good health and very clean and orderly. They passed my examination in reading, writing, and simple arithmetic very fairly; the 1st class ciphering pretty correctly in each of the first four rules. The industrial training consists of firewood cutting, making pegs for flowers, shoemaking, tailoring, and knitting. The staff comprises Mr. Curzon (the master) and his wife, a shoemaker, who acts as general assistant, and a woman to take charge of the tailoring, knitting, &c. The average number attending the school was 36; the admissions were 22; discharges 5; number under detention, December 31st, 43. The cost per head on the whole school, including a profit of 29*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* on the industrial departments, was 948*l.* 8*s.*

Durham.

Sunderland Industrial and Ragged Schools, Silver Street, Sunderland. Inspected September 26, 1865.

The necessary arrangements for transforming this school from a boys' reformatory to an industrial school were completed about Midsummer. I found the attendance of day scholars increased. The children looked well, and the school was in a very satisfactory state as to cleanliness and order. Its educational condition is not very high; but Mr. Falconer bestows great pains on the instruction of the children, and I found all the classes making very fair progress. The industrial training consists of shoemaking, sack and bag making, and hair-teasing. Mr. Snowdon assists in the school, and there is also a work-master. Mrs. Falconer attends to the domestic management. I anticipate that the school will be very useful in its present form; its situation making it much more suitable for an industrial school, to be attended by day scholars, than for a reformatory. The average number of scholars for the half-year was 45, of whom 17 were under detention on December 31st. The cost of the school for the half year from Midsummer, allowing for a profit of 54*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* from the industrial department, was 210*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*

ESSEX.

St. Nicholas Catholic Industrial School for Boys, Walthamstow.
Inspected May 27, 1866.

The premises, as now enlarged, are very convenient for their purpose; but the area of the institution is confined, and the rooms and workshops were not very clean. The boys have had better health, and have a more satisfactory appearance than formerly. They are becoming more orderly and attentive and the general working of the school has been much better. I examined each of the four classes in the usual subjects. The boys in the 1st class (5) cipher as far as the compound rules, and those in the 2nd (15) as far as simple division; they wrote also very fairly from dictation, and in copybooks. The industrial training consists of tailoring and shoemaking. A large proportion of the boys are very young, and of very little use in the workshops. The staff comprises the master, Mr. Delany, and his wife, who acts as matron, a schoolmaster, 4 industrial teachers, and a general assistant. The average number of inmates was 68; the admissions for the year were 51; discharges 23; number under detention December 31st was 80. The cost of the whole establishment for the year, allowing for a profit of 11*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* on the industrial departments, was 1,420*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

GLAMORGAN.

"Havannah" School Ship for Boys, Cardiff.
Inspected August 11, 1865.

The ship was in good order, and the boys in good health. The Midsummer holidays not having ended, the day scholars had not resumed their attendance, and I found only the boys under detention in the school. They passed my examination very satisfactorily. All could read. The 1st class read, and also spelt, and answered my questions, and wrote from dictation very creditably In ciphering most could do simple addition, subtraction, and multiplication, and some had advanced as far as compound addition. They were very orderly and attentive. The industrial training consists principally of wood-cutting, repairing their clothes, and naval exercise. The day scholars are employed as shoeblacks and market porters on Saturdays. Their earnings in these branches had been considerable. There had been three cases of absconding. One of these boys had not since been heard of. The average number of scholars for the year was 49; the number under detention on December 31st was 23. The cost for the year, allowing for a profit from the work and earnings of the boys of 72*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, was 388*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*

GLOUCESTER.

Pennywell Lane Industrial School for Boys, Bristol.
Inspected November 9, 1865.

The premises were not so clean and orderly as I could have wished, though, perhaps, as much so as their defective condition

and arrangements allow of. Mr. Hibbins (the master) reported very satisfactorily as to both the health and general conduct of the boys. One boy had absconded, but had been recovered. The educational condition of the school was very good. Both in ciphering and in writing from dictation the boys in the 1st and 2nd classes (31) were above the average. The writing both in copy-books and on slates was very creditable. The oral spelling was indifferent. The industrial training is chiefly given in the shoemaker's and tailor's workshops, but several boys work in the garden. Prizes were adjudged for superiority of tailor's work at the Bristol Industrial Exhibition, and for flowers and vegetables at the Horticultural Show of St. Philip's. The miserably low prices paid for most of the ordinary descriptions of slopwork render it very difficult to carry on a tailoring branch in a school like this to any profit; but, on the whole, the industrial departments of the school yield a fair result, reducing the annual cost for maintenance, &c., nearly 2*l.* per boy. The staff consists of Mr. Hibbins and his wife, who acts as matron, a schoolmaster (Mr. Gard), a tailor, a shoemaker, and occasionally a gardener. I regret to hear that Mr. Gard has resigned his situation. The cost per annum, allowing for a profit of 113*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* from the workshops, was 1,181*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* on an average number of 61 inmates, of whom all were under detention. Of 40 boys discharged in the years 1862–4 29 are now known to be doing well, 1 is dead, and 2 are in the union house as imbeciles; only 2 are known to have been convicted of crime.

Park Row Industrial School for Boys, Bristol.
Inspected November 8, 1865.

The premises were clean and in good order, but too much crowded, the number of inmates having increased, under the pressure for admission, to 64. The boys looked well, and Mr. Langibeer, the master, gave a good report of their general health and conduct. Most of them struck me as very young. They passed my examination very successfully; the 1st class (25 boys) doing very well, and the 2nd class (17 boys) very fairly, in reading, ciphering, and dictation. There were only three boys in the school who could not read or write; these had been recently admitted. The industrial training consists of tailoring, shoemaking, gardening, and fire-wood cutting; some boys being also employed in baking, housework, &c. A prize was adjudged to the school at the Bristol Exhibition of Industry. The staff consists of Mr. Langabeer, and his wife, a schoolmaster, and work teachers. Miss Carpenter gives a good deal of attention as to the religious and general education, and materially assists in the supervision of the school. The average number of inmates was 67. There are no day scholars. The number under detention on December 31 was 60. The cost per head for the year, after deducting an industrial profit of 114*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, was 869*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* The results of the school have been very encouraging. Of 24 boys discharged in 1862–4 there are known to be doing well 19, and only 1 convicted.

LANCASHIRE.

Manchester and Salford Industrial Schools, Ardwick, Manchester.
Inspected October 26 and 28, 1865.

The premises were in excellent order, and the children in good health, and looking bright and comfortable. The school had been disturbed by the repeated desertion of two or three very troublesome boys in the spring, but, with one exception, the deserters had been recovered, and things had been going on very quietly for some months previous to my visit. I found the school instruction making very satisfactory progress. The boys and girls are taught together, but on separate benches. The reading and spelling of the different classes were very fair ; the ciphering and writing on slates from dictation or memory, &c., very good. The writing in copybooks was indifferent. Mental arithmetic and general intelligence and information in the 1st and 2nd classes good. Mr. Rathbone, who has filled the situation of schoolmaster and general assistant for several years with great credit to himself, and who took a most earnest and judicious interest in its arrangements and direction, has recently taken the charge of the industrial school at Bolton. The industrial training consists of firewood cutting, paper bag making, printing, tailoring, shoemaking, &c. The employment of a steam engine for sawing up the wood gives three or four of the boys the advantage of learning how to manage it. The staff consists of the Rev. J. Bryan, the superintendent, and his wife, a schoolmaster, and an assistant teacher, a work mistress, and 6 industrial teachers. The average number attending the school was, boys 144, girls 41. Of these 69 boys and 25 girls are boarders. 72 boys and 9 girls were under detention on December 31. Of 21 boys and 6 girls discharged from detention in the years 1862–4 Mr. Bryan reports 8 boys and 2 girls as doing well, 13 of the number being unknown. It is no doubt very difficult, in a very large and shifting population like Manchester, to follow up those who leave the institution. But it would be satisfactory to see this proportion of "unknown" (nearly 50 per cent.) considerably reduced.

Liverpool Industrial Schools, Everton Terrace, Liverpool.
Inspected June 17 and November 1, 1865.

The premises now occupied by this institution answer their purpose very fairly, though there are several points in which a more convenient arrangement could have been adopted, and the attics used for dormitories for the girls are open to some objection. The necessary improvements are, however, only a matter of time. I found the children in excellent health, and their manner and appearance very satisfactory. Mr. and Mrs. Orris, who superintend the boys' and girls' departments respectively, spoke very favourably of their conduct. In the usual examination the boys, in each of the six classes they are divided into, did very well. The ciphering and writing from dictation were above the average,

and they showed generally much readiness and intelligence. With the exception of the 1st class, the girls did but indifferently, especially in arithmetic. The industrial training consists, for the boys, of tailoring, shoemaking, paper bag making, printing, &c.; for the girls, of laundry, needle, and house work. The staff consists of Mr. and Mrs. Orris, a schoolmaster (Mr. Taylor), a schoolmistress (Mrs. McMinn), and 7 male and 1 female industrial assistants. The average number attending the school and fed was, boys 103, girls 56; about half this number are clothed and lodged. The number under detention on December 31 was, boys 65, girls 22. The school has a good open space attached to it for play-ground, but no garden or field for out-door labour.

The cost of maintenance for the year, allowing for an industrial profit of 132*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, was 1,769*l.* 1*s.*; but in addition to this there was an outlay, on account of the new premises, of 1,559*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* Only 7 boys and 1 girl were discharged in the years 1862–4. Of these, 6 are known to be doing well.

St. George's Catholic Industrial Schools, West Derby Road, Liverpool. Inspected June 16 and November 3, 1865.

I found nothing done at either of my visits for the improving the arrangements of these schools. Mr. Barry, the young student under whose instruction the boys were placed, left in the course of the summer. His successor proved to be quite unsuited for the post, and, by repeated desertions and serious epidemic sickness, the school was completely disorganized. Admissions to it are now temporarily suspended. My experience leads me to the conclusion that schools of this kind work most successfully under the family influence and domestic management of married teachers. The brothers of religious orders do not seem to have the requisite experience or qualifications for such a charge. Nor do even sisterhoods do so well among the girls as a single competent superintendent, with suitable assistants. The superiority of St. Elizabeth's School, managed by Miss Gordon, is a striking example. The St. George's Schools contain above 150 children under detention, and paid for by the Government. The public have full right to demand that an adequate staff should be maintained, and the schools be properly administered. I hope the present year may see them placed on a more satisfactory footing. The average numbers for the year were, boys 115, girls 134, all of whom are boarded. 114 boys and 46 girls were under detention on the 31st December, but 46 of these had absconded, and had not then been recovered. There are no day scholars. The cost for the year, allowing for an industrial profit of 22*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, is returned as 2,387*l.* 12*s.* Nine boys were discharged in the years 1862–4. Of these, 3 died in the school, 2 were committed to reformatories. Of the remaining 4 (who left in 1864), 3 are doing well. In the same period 16 girls were discharged. Of these, 5 died in the school, and 2 were committed to reformatories. Of the other 9, 8 are reported to be doing well.

St. Elizabeth's Catholic School for Girls, Breckfield Road, Liverpool. Inspected November 4, 1865.

The premises of this institution are very convenient, and were in excellent order. The girls were healthy, and Miss Gordon gave a very favourable account of their conduct, which was fully borne out by their cheerful, orderly appearance. The educational condition of the school gave me great satisfaction. The girls in both the 1st and 2nd classes read, spelt, and ciphered in the simple rules very well. The average number of inmates was 45, of whom 18 were under detention. Miss Gordon employs a schoolmistress and 3 industrial or general assistants. The cost for the year was 766*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* The only drawback to this excellent establishment is that, from the very young age at which many of the children are admitted, and the length of their stay, the number annually received is extremely small, and so the usefulness of the institution greatly limited.

St. Mary's Industrial and Ragged School, Kirkdale. Inspected November 2, 1865.

The premises were in good order. The children generally pretty clean and healthful. With so large an attendance of day scholars (nearly 400), it is very difficult to keep good order, or to have much systematic instruction. The school seems to me to be on too large a scale; but Mr. Lester is anxious to provide as fully as possible for the large and poor district he has undertaken, and prefers doing a little for the many rather than doing much for the few. I hope that in time the school will be divided, or the classification made more exact, and the number of teachers doubled. All the teachers, about 6 in number, are young women. They do their work very intelligently, and exercise a very fair amount of influence over a very unruly class of scholars. About half the children are very young, and attend in the infant division. The number boarded is about 40, including those under detention. The latter are lodged with respectable persons in the neighbourhood, there being no dormitories in the school buildings. The standard of instruction is not very high. I found very few who could spell correctly from dictation, or could cipher beyond the first three simple rules. The industrial training consists of tailoring, shoemaking, and printing (bills, circulars, &c.), and is principally confined to the boys under detention. The average number for the year attending school was, boys 160, girls 220, of whom about 20 and 100 respectively were fed. There were 9 boys and 2 girls under detention on the 31st December. No returns as to the cost of carrying on the school have been received.

Bolton Industrial Ragged School, Bolton. Inspected October 30, 1865.

The premises of the school were not in as clean or orderly a state as I could have wished; but the children seemed healthy

and comfortable. The school had gone on pretty quietly, but two of the inmates had deserted, and had not been recovered. The educational condition was hardly up to the average, except in the 1st class (12 boys), which read, wrote, and ciphered very well. There is but little industrial employment. The committee have now engaged Mr. Rathbone, from the Manchester schools, as master, and I hope to see the school in a much more effective condition under his management. The number of day scholars is very small for so large a town as Bolton, not averaging 20. The number of boarders is about 30, of whom, at the date of my visit, 18 (16 boys and 2 girls) were under detention. The Catholic children attend worship at a Catholic chapel on Sunday, and are instructed once or twice in each week by two sisters of charity.

Middlesex.

Boys' Home Industrial School, Regent's Park Road.

The operations of this useful institution in the Euston Road have been interrupted by the taking of the premises there for the purposes of the Midland Railway. The committee have taken three houses in the Regent's Park Road, and have re-established the school in them as far as their size and situation allow. In effecting this change, they were compelled to considerably reduce the number of inmates, and 12 of the boys under detention were transferred to the industrial schools at York, Manchester, and Liverpool. I fear that the number of cases received into the institution under order of magistrates must henceforth be lessened, and so the opportunities of applying the Industrial Schools Act in London still further limited. The school sustained a loss in the death of the superintendent, Mr. Rayment. It is now managed by his son, with the assistance of a schoolmaster, Mr. Howson, Mrs. Rayment continuing to act as matron. The average number of inmates for the year was 52, of whom about half were under detention. The expenses of the school for the year have been much increased by the cost of removal to the new premises, which had to be altered and fitted for the purpose of such an establishment, and by the expenses of the legal proceedings required for obtaining a fair compensation from the railway company. Including what was expended on these accounts, and for emigration outfits and passages, and allowing for a profit of 170*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* from the industrial departments, the cost of the school for the year was 1,580*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*

Cripples' Home Industrial School for Girls, Northumberland House, Euston Road, N.W. Inspected July 17, 1865.

This school is a most useful and well conducted institution for its object, viz., the affording shelter and industrial training to crippled girls; but I see no advantage in its being certified under the Industrial Schools Act, two or three of the girls only being usually under detention, and applications from magistrates for the

reception of such cases being almost uniformly declined. It would be better for the managers to resign the certificate, or else to resolve on receiving a reasonable number of girls (say 20) of the industrial school class, and limiting their other operations accordingly. The system of the school appears to be very kindly and judicious, and the poor and comparatively helpless children for whom it is carried on are well cared for, and instructed in some useful handiwork.

The industrial training involved a loss of 37*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* in the year, making the cost of the institution 1,515*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* The average number of inmates being 70.

Church Farm Industrial School for Boys, East Barnet. Inspected August 2, 1865.

I found the school in good order and the farm well cultivated. The stock consisted of 16 cows and heifers, besides a horse and pigs. The land comprised 50 acres, of which 30 are meadow-land. The staff of the school had been changed since my previous visit. Some of the boys had given a good deal of trouble by repeated desertion, but their general conduct in the school had been good, few serious faults having occurred. The system of trusting them to carry out milk, &c., to customers, both tries and encourages their honesty. To carry on a farm school like this so near London, and with the majority of the boys voluntary inmates and very young, involves many difficulties, and I think Major Gillum has good reason to be encouraged by the success of his experiment. The boys passed my examination very fairly. They were in good health and well cared for. The average number for the year was 31, of whom 8 were under detention on the 31st of December. The cost of the school was 725*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, the farm yielding a profit of 16*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

School of Discipline for Girls, Queen's Road, Chelsea. Inspected May 30 and December 19, 1865.

The aspect of the premises, and I think, also, both the health and manner of the girls, have been much improved by the removal of the outside wooden blinds from the windows. The matron's report as to health and conduct was very satisfactory. The 1st and 2nd classes (15 girls) read and spelt well and ciphered very fairly. The 3rd and 4th classes were less advanced in proportion, and I found some scarcely able to read who had been above two years in the school. The industrial instruction is well provided for in an excellent laundry. The girls all take turns in housework and in filling various domestic offices calculated to exercise them in trustworthiness and punctuality. I think this school one of the best we have, and only regret that the number of inmates under magistrates' orders is not larger, but it is no doubt of importance to maintain a due proportion of the voluntary class. The average number in the institution was 41, of these 17 were under detention on the 31st December. The staff consists of

Miss Cadham (matron) and a schoolmistress. The cost of the school was 867*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* (or about 21*l.* 3*s.* per head). The general results of the institution have been very encouraging.

East London Shoeblacks' Society's Industrial Home for Boys, Mansel Street, E.C. Inspected May 31, 1865.

The premises were tolerably clean and in good order. But the want of any yard or play-ground, and the limited amount of room for either workshops or dormitories makes it very desirable that the school should be removed to some more suitable situation. The boys are well taken care of and looked after, and their health and general good order have been very satisfactory. Those under detention are not allowed to go out, except under the care of other and older lads, till they have been two years in the school, and have shown themselves trustworthy. The chief employments are brush making, carpentry, and turning, blacking making, and the making and repairing the boys' clothing. The number of boys under detention on December 31 was 24, the whole number of inmates being about 50. The staff consists of Mr. Wise, the superintendent, and his wife, a servant, two industrial teachers, and two inspectors, who superintend and visit the shoeblacks at their stations. The cost for the year was 2,145*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*; the profit of the industrial departments being 344*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

Lisson Street Training Refuge for Girls. Inspected November 14, 1865.

The institution was in excellent order, the girls in good health, and their manner and appearance spoke very favourably for the management of the school. The 1st class read and wrote well and ciphered fairly. The industrial training consists chiefly of needlework and housework. The number of inmates under detention on the 31st December was 8. The staff consists of Miss Hargrave (matron), an assistant, and a cook.

Franklin's Row Industrial Home for Girls, Chelsea, S.W. Inspected May 30 and December 19, 1865.

A large schoolroom has been added to the premises for the day scholars, who are of both sexes and average 150 in number, of the very poor or "ragged" class. Other improvements are in progress.

The 34 girls boarded in the institution attend the general school for instruction; they look well, and seem well cared for. There has been a good deal of illness among the day scholars and in the neighbourhood during the year. The boys and girls learn together under female teachers. The 1st and 2nd classes did very fairly in the usual examination, and all seemed carefully attended to. The number under detention was 16 on the 31st December. Mrs. Farrer

hopes, in time, to be able to enlarge the home, and so still further extend its operations. The cost for the year was 509*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* The staff consists of Mrs. Wood and 2 assistants.

Sloane Street Industrial Home for Girls, Chelsea.
Inspected December 6, 1865.

The premises were very clean and in good order. They would be better fitted for the purposes of the school if better lighted. Gas has not been introduced, and for a third of the year the school-room, in which the needlework is also done, is, during the afternoon and evening, comparatively dark. The appearance of the girls is healthful, and their manner very quiet and orderly. They passed a very fair examination. The answers of the elder girls to my general questions showed intelligence and sound instruction. The reading was generally good, writing fair, ciphering indifferent (about half the girls knew the simple rules). The industrial training is limited to needlework, the housework and laundrywork of the school. The staff comprises the matron, Mrs. Browton, the schoolmistress, and a general assistant. The average number of inmates was 50. The number under detention on December 31st was 7. The cost for the year was 719*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

St. Margaret's Catholic Industrial Schools, Queen's Square.
Inspected June 7 and December 21, 1865.

I found the premises clean and orderly, and the girls generally looking well and healthy. But the progress of the school had been greatly hindered throughout the year by the frequency of absconding, and the insubordinate spirit prevailing among the girls. Miss Stanley has had great difficulty in finding efficient assistants to take charge of the school and industrial training. The girls in the 1st and 2nd classes passed my examination pretty fairly, but the younger portion of them were very backward ; 18 could not read at all. It should be considered, however, that many of the children are very young, and that almost all are taken from the lowest and most neglected of the Irish families in London. No other English industrial school has such rough and difficult materials to deal with. Mr. Collis, who has done so much to improve the boys' school at Walthamstow, has lately given Miss Stanley his assistance here, and she has succeeded in engaging two more suitable teachers ; and I trust that the school will now make a more satisfactory return for Miss Stanley's exertions and sacrifices in its support. It would certainly be for the advantage of the institution if it were in the suburbs instead of in its present situation, which hardly allows of the attendance of day scholars, and yet is too confined in respect of playground and general accommodation for so large a number of boarders. The number of inmates under detention on December 31 was 47, of whom 3 were absent as having absconded. The admissions for the year were 20 ; the discharges 14. Of the girls discharged 3 died in the school. The cost of the school was 734*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* Of 11 girls

discharged up to the 31st December 1864, 5 are doing well, 1 is of doubtful character, and 2 have died; 3 were committed to a reformatory.

Northumberland.

Newcastle Industrial and Ragged Schools. Inspected September 25, 1865.

The premises were in excellent order, and the appearance of the children clean and healthy. The educational progress of the boys' school somewhat disappointed me, and there was a want of life and attention to their work, which seemed to indicate a want of proper system and energy in the teaching. Mr. Morgan is, I believe, a most useful general superintendent, and so large an institution must provide him with plenty of employment as such; but he wants more efficient help in the schoolroom to deal effectually with so ignorant and so difficult a class of scholars as he has to teach. I was more satisfied with the girls' school; the instruction is more systematically carried out, and several of the girls showed themselves to be very good monitors for the younger classes. The industrial employment of the boys is well attended to, mat-making, tailoring, coir picking, &c., being provided for them. The elder girls are practised in housework, cooking, washing, &c., under the supervision of the matron, Mrs. Hedward, who does great justice to her work. The average number of children attending the school in the year was, boys 113, girls 91; the admissions being 56 and 35, and discharges 11 and 4, respectively. The number under detention on December 31 was, boys 46, girls 31. The cost of the establishment was 1,657*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, the loss on the industrial training amounting to 34*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* The staff consists of the superintendent, the matron, the schoolmistress (Miss Hall), and 8 assistants.

Of 27 boys discharged in 1862–4, 2 have died, 21 are doing well, and 4 are unknown. Of 13 girls, 10 are doing well, 1 is unknown, and 2 are doubtful.

Warwickshire.

Industrial Home for Girls, Winson Green, Birmingham. Inspected October 9, 1865.

I found 27 girls in this institution, but only 6 of them were under detention. The majority of the girls are above 15 years old, and are received on payment from parents or friends interested in them. The girls under a magistrate's order are very young; their instruction is quite elementary. Miss Weale, by whose efforts the school was originated and is now carried on, has derived much assistance from voluntary helpers, but their aid, though most valuable in some respects, hardly allows of the regularity of discipline and instruction which I should desire.

The results of the school have, however, been in many cases very remarkable, and may well encourage Miss Weale in her exertions to support it.

Penn Street Industrial and Ragged Schools, Birmingham. Inspected October 12, 1865.

The school continues to be carried on in three branches—a boys' school, into which boys sent for detention are received and boarded, but which is also attended by lads from the neighbourhood, as day scholars; and a girls' and an infants' day school. I found about 40 infants 20 girls, and 50 boys, in attendance. All looked well. The premises were in good order. The instruction of the boys by the master (Mr. Nightingale), is carried on very intelligently, and on a thoroughly good system; the boys being led to understand what they were doing, as well as to merely do it. The girls' school did not give me much satisfaction, but the irregular attendance of the scholars is no doubt a great hindrance to their progress. The boys under detention have industrial instruction in wire sieve making and shoemaking. A married superintendent looks after them in the play hours and at meals, and sees to the dormitories. The number of boys under detention on December 31 was 35.

Industrial Home for Girls, Coventry. Inspected October 13, 1865.

The premises have been made very convenient by the recent additions and alterations. I found the girls in excellent health, and their appearance and the report on their conduct most satisfactory. The school instruction is very limited, the girls being mostly much above the average age, and being chiefly taken into the institution for industrial training. A teacher had been engaged for the girls under order of detention. I recommended that her services should be used also for the benefit of the voluntary inmates. The laundry is well managed and affords full employment for the elder girls; the others are taught needlework, and take their share in the housework. The staff consists of Mrs. Holland, her daughter, the teacher above referred to coming for an hour or two daily.

The average number of inmates for the year was 25. The number under detention December 31 was 9. The cost for the school was 647*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, reduced by the profit of the laundry to 406*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, or a little over 16*l.* per head. The school works most satisfactorily, and I can only wish that a larger number of the cases embraced by the Industrial Schools Act were sent to share in its benefits.

YORKSHIRE.

Bromfields Industrial Schools, Wakefield Road, Bradford. Inspected October 3, 1865.

The premises were in good order, but comparatively unoccupied, there being only 7 children boarded, 6 boys and 1 girl, recently

sent for detention. The institution, however, had a more promissing aspect than at former visits, the magistrates having begun to put the Industrial Schools Act in force, and to use the school for detention under its provisions. The instruction is quite elementary, and the industrial training at present little more than nominal. Mr. Stubbs (lately master of the York Industrial Schools) is now superintendent; his wife acting as matron. The children seemed healthy and comfortable, and I hope to find the school assuming a more organized and effective condition on my next inspection. The cost for the year was 180*l.* The average daily attendance for instruction was 100.

Hull Industrial and Ragged Schools.
Inspected September 29, 1865.

The premises of this school have been enlarged by the addition of a large workroom with a dormitory above, part of the upper story being carried on arches over a portion of the girls' playground, so as to afford them a shelter in cold or wet weather. I found the children in good health, and looking bright and comfortable; above half of them are very young. In the boys' school, the 1st class (of 21 boys) read and answered my questions very intelligently. Their ciphering and writing on slates and in copies were good; their spelling, both oral and in dictation, indifferent. The 2nd class (of 19 boys) read and wrote very fairly, and ciphered pretty correctly as far as simple multiplication. The boys in the 3rd class (21) read easy sentences and answered fairly in their tables. The 4th class (30 boys) were learning their letters, &c. The order and methodical instruction of the classes were very satisfactory. In the girls' school, the 1st class (of 17 girls) did very well in ciphering as far as compound addition, and wrote and read well. The 2nd class (12 girls) read in the New Testament, and ciphered in addition and subtraction, and wrote fairly on slates. The junior classes (about 40 girls) were learning to read and write, and seemed well taught. The industrial instruction is well attended to. The elder girls are employed in the housework and laundry. The average number of boys attending the school was 114; of girls 106; of these 140 were wholly or partially fed. There were 45 boys and 15 girls under detention at the end of the year. The staff consists of the master and matron, Mr. Winningham and his wife, and 2 assistants in the boys' school, and the schoolmistress (Miss Jones) and an assistant in the girls' school. The cost of the school was 1,104*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, allowing for an industrial profit of 70*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* The school sustained a severe loss in the unexpected death of Mr. Sykes, of Raywell. The treasurer, Mr. Liddell, however, and other members of the committee, take an active interest in their promotion, and their successful results do credit to the system on which they are conducted.

York Industrial and Ragged Schools, St. Mary's, York.
Inspected September 27, 1865.

The premises were in very good order. The children looked clean and comfortable. Their general appearance and manner gave me a very favourable impression of Mr. West's management. The educational condition of the school was satisfactory. The boys passed my examination very well, especially in ciphering and writing. The girls had also made progress under the new teacher, Miss Temple, who was appointed mistress on Mrs. Roberts' death in May. The industrial training consists of tailoring, shoemaking, woodcutting, and gardening in a small piece of ground (about a quarter of an acre) rented by the committee for the purpose. The staff consists of Mr. West, the superintendent, and his wife and sister ; Miss Temple ; a schoolmaster, and work teachers. Mr. West takes great interest in the working of the school. Under his encouragement, the children had laid by above 5*l.* for clothing, and had deposited above 4*l.* in the savings bank. I was glad to find that no difficulties had arisen with reference to the Catholic children. They attend their own worship on Sunday, and receive religious instruction from a priest of their own faith. The cost for the year was 1,067*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*, the industrial departments yielding a profit of about 40*l.* The average number of children attending daily and receiving food was, boys 92, girls 37. The number under detention, December 31, was, boys 59, girls 13.

The school amply deserves the support which it receives, and is carried on in a very satisfactory manner. Of 15 children discharged in the years 1862–4, 9 are known to be doing well, 6 cannot be traced.

Leeds Industrial and Ragged Schools, Edgar Street, Leeds.
Inspected October 3, 1865.

The new premises which the committee are adding to this institution were nearly completed at the date of my visit. They are built on the plot of ground on the opposite side of the road to the old building, and consist of a large schoolroom and four rooms adjoining to be used for workrooms, &c., and two enclosed sheds for woodcutting, &c., with offices for the boys and girls. It is intended that the children shall have their meals, and those under detention shall be lodged in the old premises, which will be altered for the purpose. I have doubts how far this plan will work. It will probably be found necessary in time to add to the new buildings, so as to accommodate the boarders there. The children generally looked healthy, but both they and the premises might have been cleaner. The educational condition of the schools was not very satisfactory, but the attendance of the majority of the children is voluntary and irregular. The industrial training is also but imperfectly organized at present. The average number attending the schools was, boys 90, girls 44. 41 of the boys and 9 of the girls are regularly boarded. Of these, 9 girls

and 28 of the boys were under detention on the 31st December. The staff consists of Mr. Ambler, his two daughters, and one male assistant. Those girls under detention (averaging 9) are lodged and boarded in a part of the Women's Refuge in Railway Street. They looked well and seemed well cared for. They have a separate teacher for their instruction, &c. The cost for the year, including an outlay of 650*l.* on account of the new buildings, and deducting 205*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, the produce of the industrial department (shoeblacks' earnings) amounted to 1,395*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen.

Aberdeen Industrial Schools, Skene Square and Sugar House Lane, Aberdeen. Inspected September 15, 1865.

The premises in Sugar House Lane are about to be given up, and the schools concentrated in Skene Square. I found this arrangement completed for the boys' department; the girls had not been removed. The number of scholars (both boys and girls) had been much reduced, chiefly from the falling off in the funds of the association. I was very well satisfied with the educational progress of both divisions of the school. The 1st class (of 14 boys) ciphered as high as practice, and wrote from dictation very well (some of these had been, however, above 3 years in the school, 3 above 6.) The other classes did very fairly in proportion to their age and term of attendance. Most of the more advanced scholars in the girls' school had left, but I found reason, as before, to remark the attention paid by Miss Reid to the spelling and ciphering. The industrial employment for the boys is hardly sufficient, but the directors have found it difficult to meet the expenses of the establishment, and to provide the instruction in more skilled labour which would be desirable. The children looked generally remarkably well and healthy. Mr. Martin, who had charge of the senior division of boys in the Skene Square school, has left since my visit, and Mr. Gilbert, who was the master for the younger division in Sugar House Lane, has been appointed in his place. The average number attending the schools during the year was, boys 99 and girls 37; all of these received food as well as instruction. The number of children under detention on the 31st December was, boys 19, girls 13. The cost for the year, allowing for 96*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, the amount earned in the industrial department, was 768*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* The directors speak with great satisfaction of the favourable results of the schools, which may well command support as being the first in which the principles of the Industrial Schools Act were practically applied. Of 26 children (under detention) discharged in 1862–4, 1 is dead, 16 are doing well, 7 have passed from inquiry.

AYR.

Ayr Industrial and Ragged Schools. Inspected June 27, 1865.

A sick-room and a laundry had been added to the buildings since my previous inspection, making the premises very complete for their purposes. I found the school in a very satisfactory condition, and the children generally healthy. The master (Mr. Gow) had married the matron, and was, therefore, now resident on the institution. The children passed my examination very creditably, their good order and attention spoke well for Mr. Gow's system of teaching. Above 60 (38 boys and 27 girls) read the Bible very fairly, most of them spelling correctly and answering my questions satisfactorily. The arithmetic class contained 23 boys and 16 girls. I found them much above the average. They all took down the sums correctly by dictation; most of them ciphered as high as compound addition, and some as far as practice. The 1st class (10) wrote very well from dictation. The state of the school shows how much may be done by good method, ability, and kindly temper in the teacher, the children here being certainly of the lowest class, and the attendance of most of them being voluntary. The boys are employed in paper bag making, netting, and oakum picking; the girls in knitting and needlework, housework, and washing. The staff consists of Mr. Gow, his wife, a female servant, and an assistant to superintend the industrial classes of the boys. The average attendance for the year was, boys 57, girls 43. Of these about 60 sleep and are boarded on the premises, the rest have food as well as instruction. The numbers under detention on December 31 were boys 38, girls 29. The cost for the year was 643*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, exclusive of about 150*l.* spent on the additions and alterations to the buildings.

Kilmarnock Industrial and Ragged Schools.
Inspected June 28, 1865.

It was for some time very uncertain whether this institution could be continued; the managers of the schools of which it formed a part objecting to the mixture of the ragged class of children with their other scholars, and deciding on removing their schools elsewhere. The exertions of Mr. Aitken, however, have been successful in re-establishing the school, the Duke of Portland continuing to him the use of Kilmarnock House for the purpose, and a sufficient sum being raised to meet the necessary expenses. I found 35 children in the school (23 boys and 12 girls). They passed my examination very fairly, and appeared to be very well and carefully taught by Mr. Taylor, the schoolmaster now in charge. Miss Weir's services are continued as work mistress for the girls. A shoemaker has a portion of the boys for industrial training, his wife acting as matron to the establishment. The Catholic boys attending the school (of whom there were 9 at the time of my visit) attend the Catholic church twice on Sunday, in charge of a person sent for them by the priest, and are visited for the purpose of religious instruction. The necessity of sending them to the Catholic school at Glasgow is thus obviated. The

average number of inmates has been, boys 21, girls 10, all of whom were under detention. The cost for the year was 367*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*

Bute.

Rothesay Industrial School. Inspected June 30, 1865.

This school was certified in 1864. The premises have been adapted to the purposes of a certified school as far as their limited extent allows of, and I found 30 boys and 12 girls boarded in it, of whom 8 boys were under detention. The attendance of day scholars has averaged 90 in the year, many of whom pay something for their instruction. The reading and spelling in the upper classes of the school were very good, 36 of the scholars ciphered in the simple rules, about 50 wrote in copybooks, and the children were generally intelligent, and remarkably attentive and orderly. Mr. Ferguson seemed likely to make a successful master. He attends only during the day. The matron, Mrs. Duncan, takes the general charge of the inmates. The industrial training was as yet confined to gardening and wood cutting for the boys, and needlework and housework for the girls. The cost of the school was 369*l.* 6*s.* (allowing for a profit from the industrial departments of 18*l.* 17*s.* 9*d*).

Dumfries.

Dumfries and Maxweltown Industrial School, Dumfries. Inspected June 23, 1865.

The premises of this institution were undergoing material alteration at the time of my visit, by the addition of a large schoolroom, dining-room, and dormitory. I found the children in good health and order. The school has gone on very satisfactorily under the superintendence of the present master, Mr. Malcolm, the daily attendance of scholars averaging nearly 100, of whom about 30 are boarded. The boys and girls learn in class together, but are separated for work. I was well satisfied with the educational condition of the school, all the children being well attended to, and the 1st and 2nd classes showing much intelligence, and acquitting themselves well in dictation and ciphering. The garden affords employment for a good many of the boys ; others are employed in netting, blacksmiths' work, &c. The girls learn needlework, and are employed in the house and kitchen. The average attendance for the year of boys and girls was 96. There were 27 boys and 12 girls under detention on the 31st December. The cost for the year was 486*l.* 16*s.*, exclusive of 684*l.* expended on the new buildings.

Edinburgh.

Original Industrial and Ragged Schools, Ramsay Lane, and Marionville, Edinburgh.

Ramsay Lane. Inspected September 20 and 22, 1865.

The arrangements of the school continue the same ; the boys and the infants being taught, and those of the boys who are

boarded, occupying the main building; the girls being accommodated and instructed in a separate house. The children were looking well, and appeared to be very well cared for, both as to management and instruction. I examined the classes in the girls' school very carefully, the directors not being satisfied with their progress. The reading and spelling were very fair, and the ciphering quite up to the average of similar schools; but the manner and method of the mistress (Miss Smith) wants animation, and the girls appear, consequently, very dull, and are backward in answering questions. The infant school is excellently conducted. In the boys' school I chiefly examined the younger classes. They all did very fairly in reading and spelling, but did not do much in arithmetic. The industrial employments are tailoring, shoemaking, paper bag and box making, printing, &c. The girls are taught needlework. I was sorry to find the directors complaining of want of support, and that the number of children fed and taught in the schools had been reduced in consequence of the falling off in the funds. The expenses for the year amounted to 2,010*l.* 19*s.* The average number of children for the year was, boys 97, girls 62, all boarded and clothed; 24 boys and 10 girls were under detention on the 31st December. The boys sent by magistrates are transferred as soon as practicable, to the other branches of the schools at Marionville.

Marionville. Inspected September 19, 1865.

I found the premises in excellent order, and the boys in good health and very satisfactory order. The master (Mr. Montgomery) was absent when I arrived, but the boys gave me no reason to notice his absence, forming their classes and going into the examination with a quiet readiness and willingness which spoke well for the tone, spirit, and method of Mr. Montgomery's management. They acquitted themselves remarkably well in ciphering, and very well in writing from dictation and spelling. Their reading, though correct, was marked by a disagreeable sharpness of tone. The large garden attached to the school affords a good deal of employment, and the boys help in the housework, cooking, &c. I regretted to find that Mr. Montgomery was not so successful in managing the other officers of the establishment as he had proved himself in dealing with the boys. The directors have since accepted his resignation. The average number of inmates for the year was 40, of whom about half were under detention. The results of the school are stated to have been very encouraging. The number discharged from "detention" in 1862–4 was only 5; 2 of these are returned as unknown, 2 as doing well. The cost of the institution was 717*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, or about 17*l.* 15*s.* per head. Were the industrial training more effective and complete, this amount, I should believe, would be diminished.

United Industrial Schools, South Gray's Close, Edinburgh.
Inspected September 20, 1865.

I could not make my usual detailed examination of the children in this school, from the prevalence of a very serious attack of fever, from which both the scholars and their teachers suffered severely, Mr. Ferguson, the superintendent, most of all. I carefully inspected the premises and conferred with the directors, who were considering the expediency of removing their establishment to a more healthy neighbourhood. To this course there were, however, two serious objections: the one, that the position of the schools is very advantageous as being in the centre of the district where its operations are most needed and of most benefit; the other, that the purchase of a new site and the erecting new buildings would entail a very heavy expense. It seemed more advisable for the present to take all possible measures for improving the ventilation and drainage, and to limit the number of inmates, which had been, perhaps, a little too much increased. It is probable that the improvements projected in this portion of the city may, ere long, either compel the removal of the institution, or leave an open, healthful space around it. The average number attending the school and fed during the year were, boys 139, girls 35. The numbers under detention on December 31 were, boys 78, girls 17.

The cost of the school for the year, including 133*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* spent on the industrial training in excess of the receipts from it, was 1,979*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, besides 340*l.* spent on building and improvements.

Leith Industrial Schools, King Street, Leith.
Inspected September 19, 1865.

The premises were in good order and the children clean and healthy. The directors are considering the expediency of removing the institution to a site in the suburbs, so as to afford more air and exercise for the inmates. This would, in many respects, be of advantage, the only drawback being the distance at which the schools would then be from the parts of the town which furnish the proper class of scholars, and the probable falling off in the daily attendance. I was very well satisfied with the progress of the children, and the system and manner of the master (Mr. Mc Gregor) in instructing them. The boys and girls learn together, but are separated as much as possible, except when in the school classes. The industrial instruction consists of tailoring, shoemaking, and wood cutting; some of the children make paper bags, stitch pamphlets, &c. Above half the number of scholars are very young, and their labour cannot be turned to any profitable account; they learn, however, to use their hands. The staff consists of Mr. McGregor (the superintendent), an assistant (Mr. Craney), the matron, and a shoemaker and a tailor for the industrial training. The average number attending for the year was.

boys 60, girls 21 ; all of these were boarded. 23 boys and 5 girls were under detention on the 31st December. The cost of the school, allowing for an industrial profit of 125*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, was 736*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

FORFAR.

Dundee Industrial Schools, Dundee.
Inspected September 12 and 13, 1865.

I found the premises in very good order, and the children looking very clean and bright. The number of inmates under detention was very small (only seven) ; the magistrates having, apparently, been unwilling to send children to the school, discouraged, probably, by the disorganized condition into which the misconduct of the former superintendent temporarily brought it. I trust this distrust will soon disappear. The school is under very efficient management, both as to the treatment and the instruction of the children, and there is no reason why it should not become one of the most useful institutions of its class ; the master (Mr. Smith) is both painstaking and intelligent. For so large a number of scholars, mostly very young, he wants an assistant. It is scarcely possible for one person to at once teach and superintend so many. The children passed my examination very fairly. The industrial training is but imperfect. The staff consists of the master (Mr. Smith), a matron (Miss Thomson), and 3 assistants. The average numbers attending the schools during the year were, boys 45, girls 30. There were 18 boys and 6 girls under magistrates' orders at the end of the year. The cost of the school, allowing for an industrial profit of 66*l.*, was 934*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

Arbroath Industrial Schools, Dale Cottage, Arbroath.
Inspected September 13, 1865.

I found about 30 children in this school, the majority very young, and mostly learning their letters and tables ; about half of them could read a little. The master (Mr. Irvine) says that the attendance of the children is too irregular to allow of much instruction, but I think more could be done with more system and intelligence in the teaching. The children looked well. The garden affords both exercise and employment. The staff consists of the master and his wife, whose services in the domestic management of the school and the training of the girls are very useful. The average number attending the school was 35. There were 5 boys and 1 girl under detention on the 31st December, but 4 of the boys had absconded and had not been recovered. The cost of the school was 224*l.* 13*s.*

LANARK.

Glasgow Industrial Schools, Rotten Row, Glasgow
Inspected July 4, 1865.

I found this institution in very satisfactory order ; the premises clean and well kept. The playground for the boys had been cleared and improved, and a covered shed erected for the

shelter of the boys in bad weather. The children passed my examination fairly. In the boys' school, the 1st class (of 15) read and spelt very well, and wrote fairly from dictation. Their ciphering and writing in copies were indifferent, only a few of them were able to do compound addition or multiply correctly. The 2nd class (of 17) did better in proportion. The junior division (of 43) were in a more elementary stage, most of them, however, could read, more or less, and were tolerably ready in their tables. In the girls' school I found a considerable improvement, as compared with the previous year; they were more intelligent, and had made some progress in arithmetic. Most of the girls in the senior divisions (of 18) did sums in multiplication and compound addition correctly. The junior division (of 31) were as yet only learning their tables. The industrial employment of the children is well cared for. The boys work at tailoring, shoemaking, paper bag making, &c.; the girls, needlework and housework, the elder ones working in the laundry. The average number in attendance during the year was, boys 149, girls 89, all of whom were boarded; 90 boys and 38 girls were under detention on the 31st of December. The staff consists of the superintendent, Mr. McPherson, the matron, Miss Todd, the schoolmaster, Mr. McTaggart, and his assistant, the schoolmistress, Miss Patrick, and 5 industrial teachers and servants. The cost for the year was 1,979*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* Of 54 children under detention, who were discharged in the years 1862–4, 1 is dead, 28 are doing well, 18 are unknown, 7 of doubtful character.

Catholic Orphanage and Industrial School, Abercromby Street, Glasgow. Inspected June 29, 1865.

The arrangements of this school are still very unsatisfactory. I have pressed for some definite scheme for the accommodation of the boys, but have not as yet succeeded in obtaining a satisfactory one. Some improvement, however, has been effected. The boys are now taught in a separate portion of the premises, apart from the common school, which is carried on in the main building, and have a competent teacher appropriated to them; the brothers who instruct the common school being quite unfit to manage them. They passed my examination pretty fairly, but scarcely any of them had advanced beyond simple subtraction in arithmetic, and there was a sad want of life and intelligence among them. I hope to find them more improved under the present teacher. The girls under detention are still lodged and boarded in the Female House of Orphanage, adjacent, and are, I think, well taught and cared for by the sisters who carry it on. Their manner and appearance impressed me favourably. If the requisite arrangements for giving the boys sufficient accommodation are not shortly agreed to, it will be necessary to suspend the Treasury grant for their maintenance. The boys are very satisfactorily superintended by Mr. McCulloch and his wife, but they need a separate playground, a suitable day and school room, and more industrial training. The average number of inmates in the boys' house, for

the year was 91, and in the girls' house 42. The number under detention, and paid for by the Government, was on December 31, boys 100, girls 44. The cost for the year was 1,348*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Perth.

Fechney Industrial School for Boys, Perth
Inspected September 11, 1865.

The premises of this school were in good order, and the boys looking well and healthy. The record of their conduct was not very satisfactory. There had been a good many cases of desertion. The progress of the institution had been hindered by the necessity of again changing the superintendent. The staff seemed to have been placed on a more efficient footing, and the school has been going on satisfactorily since my visit. The boys passed my examination very fairly in reading, spelling, and writing; they had not made much progress in ciphering, the 1st class being still in the simple rules. The industrial training consists of gardening, tailoring, and shoemaking. The boys help in the house and laundry work, and in winter cut and bind firewood for sale. The average number for the year was 63; there were 55 under detention on December 31st; the admissions were 17; discharges 4. The cost of the establishment for the year was 857*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*

Perth Ladies' House of Refuge for Girls, Craigie, Perth.
Inspected September 11, 1865.

The additions to the premises which I found in progress last year have been completed. The school can now comfortably accommodate 50 girls. I found the inmates in good health and with the usual cleanly, cheerful appearance. The elder division of the girls passed my examination very well in reading, spelling, and writing; and of the 49 in the school 42 could read, more or less. Their knowledge of arithmetic is very moderate. The industrial employment is chiefly in needlework and household or laundry work. The staff continues the same, consisting of Mrs. Lowe (the matron), the schoolmistress, and a general assistant. The average number of inmates for the year was 51, of whom 30 were under detention. The cost of the establishment, deducting profit from needlework, was 542*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* The manager speaks very encouragingly of the results of the school.

Girls' School of Industry, Perth. Inspected September 12, 1865

This institution is still carried on in the old House of Industry, but the removal of the boys' department to Fechney has been a material advantage to it. I found a great improvement in the manner and appearance of the girls, and in their state of instruction. The 1st class (of 27 girls) read and answered remarkably well, and the 2nd (of 15) very fairly. Most spelt correctly, and 8 of the 1st class wrote well from dictation. The cipher

ing was confined to the first simple rules. The staff consists of the matron, and an assistant. The schoolmaster from Fechney gives instruction in arithmetic and writing. The average number of inmates for the year was 54. The number under detention December 31 was 15. The cost for the year was 516*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, allowing for 18*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* earned in needlework. The results of the school have been very satisfactory.

Renfrew.

Greenock Industrial and Ragged Schools, Kebston Street.
Inspected June 30 and July 5, 1865.

I found the premises in good order, and the general appearance of the children improved. The boys' school had suffered during the winter from fever, brought in by some of the day scholars. The girls had not suffered from it. I was pretty well satisfied with the educational progress. Both Mr. Thompson and Miss Taylor take great pains with the instruction of the children, and a competent assistant has been engaged in each department. Of the 60 boys present all but 6 could read, more or less, and some very well; 34 were able to cipher, either in the simple or compound rules; the rest were learning their tables. Most of the classes spelt very fairly. In the girls' school, the 1st class read and spelt well, and the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th indifferently; 18 of the girls ciphered in the simple rules, and 15 others (the 1st class), could do addition of money. Mr. Thompson has considerably increased the amount of industrial employment for the younger boys, by woodcutting, straightening nails, taken from the sugar casks, &c.; the elder boys work at shoemaking. The girls have needlework and housework. The average numbers attending during the year were, boys 70, girls 50, all of whom were fed. 44 boys and 21 girls were under detention on December 31. The cost of the school was 1,173*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, allowing for a profit of 39*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* from the industrial departments. The school has many difficulties to contend with in the very low class that the children are generally drawn from, and the interference of their parents. It is the nearest approach to the original ragged school that I have under my inspection.

Paisley Ragged and Industrial School.
Inspected July 5, 1865.

I found this school working better than on my last visit in all respects but one, viz., the want of harmony between the master (Mr. Thomson), who has charge of the education and general discipline, and the matron (Miss Mackenzie), who has under her care the girls, and especially those boarded in the school, as committed under either the Reformatory or the Industrial Schools Act. The dissension between these two officers necessarily lessens the authority of each. The children passed a very fair examination. Most of them are very young, but I found above 50 able to read the Scriptures, about 30 able to cipher in the

simple or compound rules, and as many more familiar with their tables. The master gave a very intelligent Bible lesson. An assistant teacher takes the younger classes, most of which are only learning to read. The boys work with a shoemaker in the afternoon, or are employed in teasing hair or making paper bags. The girls, especially the elder, are fully employed in needlework, housework, and washing. This is the only school now remaining which is certified under both the Reformatory and the Industrial Schools Act. No boys of the reformatory class are now received, and I think it would be desirable to remove the girls of this class also to a distinct institution. Such girls are mostly too old, and have seen too much of vice and crime to make them desirable associates for the younger class of girls sent under the Industrial Schools Act. The average attendance for the year of day scholars has been, boys 51, girls 40, all of whom were fed. On the 31st December, there were 24 boys and 15 girls under detention under the Industrial Schools Act, and 9 girls under the Reformatory Act. The cost of the institution for the year was 898*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, exclusive of 90*l.* spent on building account.

Wigton.

Industrial Home for Girls, Newton Stewart.
Inspected June 24, 1865.

I found this institution in very good order, and the girls looking remarkably healthy and comfortable. They had made very fair progress in school instruction, under the present schoolmistress, Miss McTier. I found 30 of the 39 in the school able to read and write in copies, and the 1st and 2nd classes did very fairly in the simpler rules of arithmetic, and answered my questions on the 14th chapter of St. Luke's Gospel with readiness and intelligence. They are all taught needlework and knitting. The elder girls share by turns in the house and laundry work. The average number for the year was 36, of whom 7 were under detention on December 31. The staff consists of the matron (Miss Paterson), the schoolmistress, and a general servant. The cost for the year was 718*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* Of 7 girls under detention who left the school previous to the year 1865, 5 are doing well; the other 2 are "unknown."

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.

RETURN of NUMBER of INMATES, ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c. fro

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS; ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COUNTIES.	ENGLAND. Boys.																
	Bedford.	Bradwall.	Cumberland.	Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Sunderland.	Essex.	"Cornwall" Ship.	Glamorganshire.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar" Ship.	Liverpool Farm.	"Clarence" Ship, Catholic.	North Lancashire.
Under Detention, December 31, 1864:																	
In School	30	62	43	27	33	12	22	139	35	38	82	49	30	175	58	91	56
On Licence	1	3	1	.	7	3	3	31	.	12	3	1	1	41	3	.	14
In Prison	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	2	4	1	.	.	1	.	3	1	2	1	1	.	7	.	.	1
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.
Total	33	70	46	27	40	17	25	173	37	52	86	53	31	223	63	91	71
Admitted in 1865	8	11	12	11	13	.	8	76	16	16	38	22	8	61	36	95	34
Admitted by Transfer	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	6	1	.
Total	9	11	12	11	13	.	8	77	16	17	38	22	8	61	42	96	34
Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1865	14	17	13	13	13	17	10	70	7	16	25	20	11	100	24	4	28
Under Detention, December 31, 1865:																	
In School	27	50	41	24	34	.	22	155	44	40	91	54	26	173	78	180	69
On Licence	.	4	4	.	4	.	1	25	2	13	8	1	.	7	2	1	7
In Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	1	10	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	1
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Total	28	64	45	25	40	.	23	180	46	53	99	55	28	184	81	183	77
Average Number of Inmates in 1865	29	58	39	27	34	14	21	138	40	40	90	49	30	172	70	142	68

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS for the Year ending December 31, 1865.

ENGLAND.

BOYS.

Manchester and Salford.	Mount St. Bernard's, Catholic.	Home in the East.	Brook Green, Catholic.	Monmouthshire.	Buxton.	Northampton.	North Eastern.	Suffolk.	Red Hill.	Wandsworth.	Saltley.	Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Woodbury Hill.	Stoke Farm.	Calder Farm.	
53	150	50	92	6	34	28	137	46	246	107	74	65	26	28	63	100	Under Detention, December 31, 1864: In School.
12	22	10	6	1	2	.	15	.	6	7	11	5	1	6	5	23	On Licence.
2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	In Prison.
2	2	.	4	2	1	.	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	1	2	1	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
.	1	3	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	Retained in School, Sentence expired.
69	175	63	106	9	37	28	154	46	255	115	87	70	27	35	72	124	Total.
16	49	30	49	8	5	8	45	11	66	25	30	28	8	11	14	12	Admitted in 1865.
1	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Admitted by Transfer.
17	50	30	52	8	5	8	45	11	66	25	30	29	8	11	14	12	Total.
16	28	25	44	1	10	5	51	13	78	36	20	14	11	15	11	32	Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1865.
54	158	62	110	14	31	31	135	44	237	90	78	77	23	26	65	83	Under Detention, December 31, 1865: In School.
14	37	5	2	.	.	.	12	.	1	12	16	7	.	4	8	18	On Licence.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	In Prison.
2	1	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	2	3	.	1	1	2	2	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	Retained in School, Sentence expired.
70	197	68	114	16	32	31	148	44	243	104	97	85	24	31	75	104	Total.
52	147	58	114	9	32	29	138	45	241	130	75	68	25	25	62	95	Average Number of Inmates in 1865.

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.

Return of Number of Inmates, Admissions, Discharges, &c. from Reformatory

Reformatory Schools; arranged according to Counties.	ENGLAND—*continued.*															
				GIRLS.												
	Castle Howard.	Leeds.	Yorkshire, Catholic.	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court, Catholic.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Toxteth Park.	Hampstead.	Ipswich.	Surrey.	Allesley Farm.	Birmingham.	Limpley Stoke.	West Riding.
Under Detention, December 31, 1864:																
In School	60	43	209	42	44	98	59	61	12	85	24	23	14	32	43	19
On Licence	20	6	6	3	1	6	2	5	2	1	.	.	1	1	9	5
In Prison	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	1
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	1	5	3	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	4	.	1
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	81	56	218	47	45	105	61	67	17	88	24	26	16	37	52	26
Admitted in 1865	20	30	63	14	13	26	21	30	11	41	7	9	10	13	21	3
Admitted by Transfer	.	5	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Total	20	35	65	14	13	28	21	30	11	41	8	9	10	13	21	3
Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1865	17	22	60	22	18	41	16	28	2	22	6	7	5	12	11	11
Under Detention, December 31, 1865:																
In School	60	59	207	39	40	91	61	64	23	104	24	24	17	34	52	5
On Licence	20	4	15	.	.	1	5	5	1	1	2	4	3	.	10	10
In Prison	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	3	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	4	.	1
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	84	69	223	39	40	92	66	69	26	107	26	28	21	38	62	18
Average Number of Inmates in 1865	61	51	207	37	40	93	66	62	17	94	33	24	16	30	53	17

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.

Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1865—*continued.*

SCOTLAND.

Boys.										Girls.						
Yorkshire, Catholic.	Doncaster.	Old Mill.	Wellington Farm.	Rossie.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Parkhead, Catholic.	Kibble.	Stranraer.	Aberdeen.	Dalry.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, Catholic.	Paisley.	Stranraer.	
59	39	95	95	43	36	261	143	53	41	19	46	74	100	11	16	Under Detention, December 31, 1864: In School.
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	On Licence.
.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	In Prison.
1	.	8	1	10	.	5	12	.	.	4	3	1	.	2	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
.	2	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	Retained in School, Sentence expired.
60	45	103	96	54	37	269	156	53	41	23	51	75	102	13	16	Total.
24	13	36	23	8	21	65	51	19	13	10	9	20	14	4	13	Admitted in 1865.
.	6	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	Admitted by Transfer.
24	19	37	23	8	21	65	54	19	13	10	9	21	15	4	13	Total.
18	12	26	27	16	5	74	26	20	9	3	10	23	29	8	4	Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1865.
63	44	107	88	41	53	251	175	51	42	25	49	70	85	9	25	Under Detention, December 31, 1865: In School.
1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	On Licence.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	In Prison.
2	.	7	3	5	.	3	9	.	3	5	.	2	.	.	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	Retained in School, Sentence expired.
66	52	114	92	46	53	260	184	52	45	30	50	73	88	9	25	Total.
65	44	103	98	41	46	261	162	53	43	24	52	74	90	11	19	Average Number of Inmates in 1865.

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.—Abstract.

Total Number of Inmates, Admissions, and Discharges from Reformatory Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1865.

	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				Total.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
Under Detention, December 31, 1864:										
In School - -	2,057	542	497	157	624	143	166	100	3,366	920
On Licence - -	254	34	33	6	.	.	.	.	288	39
In Prison - -	6	2	6	.	1	.	.	.	9	6
Absconded, Sentence unexpired - - -	44	9	9	1	24	12	10	.	89	20
Retained in School, Sentence expired - -	14	3	6	1	4	1	2	2	22	11
Total under Detention, December 31, 1864 -	2,375	590	551	165	653	156	178	102	3,774	996
Admitted in 1865 - -	737	256	206	50	185	51	56	14	1,229	326
Admitted by Transfer -	16	7	7	2	1	3	1	1	27	11
Total admitted - -	753	263	213	52	186	54	57	15	1,256	337
Discharged, transferred, or died in 1865 - -	775	136	172	59	177	26	48	29	1,114	308
Under Detention, December 31, 1865:										
In School - -	2,097	655	531	154	633	175	178	85	3,560	948
On Licence - -	199	55	49	2	.	.	.	.	254	51
In Prison - -	5	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	6	3
Absconded, Sentence unexpired - - -	42	4	8	2	21	9	7	.	76	17
Retained in School, Sentence expired - -	10	3	1	.	7	.	2	3	20	6
Total under Detention, December 31, 1865 -	2,353	717	592	158	662	184	187	88	3,916	1,025

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.

RETURN of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c. from INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS for the Year ending December 31, 1865.

ENGLAND.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COUNTIES.	Chester.		Birkenhead.		Devon and Exeter.		Sunderland.	St. Nicholas, Walthamstow, Catholic.		"Havannah," Cardiff.	Park Row, Bristol.	Pennywell Lane, Bristol.	Bolton.		Manchester.		Liverpool.		St. George's, Liverpool, Catholic.		St. Elizabeth's, Liverpool, Catholic.
Children under Magistrate's Order.	Boys	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.		Boys.	Boys.		Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.
School, December 31, 1864	12		.	.	26	.	54	19	61	60	6	.	66	13	54	13	96	44	16
Seconded, Sentence unexpired	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	12	3	1
Detained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.
Total	12	5	.	.	26	.	55	19	61	60	6	.	76	13	55	13	108	48	17
Admitted in 1865	9	1	10	4	22	17	50	6	18	14	18	3	26	2	17	12	31	5	1
Do., by Transfer	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	.
Total admitted	9	1	10	4	22	17	51	6	18	14	18	3	31	2	20	12	31	5	1
Discharged and died in 1865	.	.	.	.	5	.	23	2	18	9	.	.	35	6	10	3	24	7	.
Transferred in 1865	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Total discharged	.	.	.	.	5	.	23	2	19	9	.	.	35	6	10	3	25	7	.
Under Detention, December 31, 1865: In School	20	6	10	4	43	17	80	22	59	64	22	2	67	9	64	22	72	38	17
Seconded, Sentence unexpired	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	1	5	.	1	.	42	4	1
Detained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Total	21	6	10	4	43	17	83	23	60	65	24	3	72	9	65	22	114	46	18
Average Number attending the School during the Year, including voluntary inmates	74*	.	30	24	36	45	68	49	67	62	34	4	144	41	103	56	115	134	45
Average Number fed	52*	.	30	24	36	45	68	19	67	62	34	4	144	41	103	56	115	134	45
Do. clothed	68*	.	18	15	36	16	68	19	67	62	34	4	69	25	64	22	115	134	45

* Of both sexes.

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.

Return of Admissions, Discharges, &c. from Industr

ENGLAND—*cont.*

Certified Industrial Schools arranged according to Counties.	St. Mary's, Kirkdale, Liverpool.		Boys' Home, Regent's Park Road.	Church Farm, East Barnet.	East London, Mansell Street.	Cripples' Home.	Sloane Street.	School of Discipline, Chelsea.	Lisson Street.	St. Margaret's Home, Catholic.	Franklin's Row.	Newcastle.		Winson Green, Birmingham.	Penn Street, Birmingham.	Coventry.	Bradford.	
Children under Magistrate's Order.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
In School, December 31, 1864	17	3	24	3	5	1	4	13	7	41	.	42	27	6	22	5	.	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	2	.	.	
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	
Total	18	3	28	3	6	1	4	14	8	41	.	45	29	6	24	5	.	
Admitted in 1865	1	1	19	3	21	1	5	6	3	20	16	12	6	.	14	4	8	
Do., by Transfer	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total admitted	1	1	19	6	21	1	5	6	3	20	16	12	6	.	14	4	8	
Discharged and died in 1865	11	2	14	.	1	1	2	3	2	14	.	11	5	1	3	.	.	
Transferred in 1865	.	.	12	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total discharged	11	2	26	1	3	1	2	3	2	14	.	11	5	1	3	.	.	
Under Detention, December 31, 1865: In School	8	2	18	8	24	1	7	17	8	44	16	45	30	5	33	9	7	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	1	.	.	2	.	1	
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total	8	2	21	8	24	1	7	17	9	47	16	46	30	5	35	9	8	
Average Number attending the School during the Year, including voluntary Inmates	160	220	52	31	104	70	50	41	.	.	46	113	91	26	.	25	100*	
Average Number fed	18	100	52	31	60	70	50	41	.	.	46	80	58	26	.	25	9*	
Do. clothed	50	40	52	31	104	70	50	41	.	.	34	48	33	26	.	25	9*	

* Of both sexes.

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.

ools for the Year ending December 31, 1865—*continued.*

Hull.		Leeds.		York		SCOTLAND.													
						Aberdeen.		Ayr.		Kilmarnock.		Bute.		Dumfries.		Edinburgh (Original), Ramsay		Edinburgh (Original), Marionville.	
Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	
9		30	7	42	13	25	18	35	26	16	11	5	.	16	9	26	2	19	In School, December 31, 1864.
.		2	1	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Retained in School, Sentence expired.
9		32	8	47	13	28	18	35	26	16	12	6	.	18	9	26	2	19	Total.
6		10	2	22	3	1	3	7	4	9	4	3	1	13	4	7	9	.	Admitted in 1865.
.		.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	Do., by Transfer.
6		10	2	27	3	1	3	7	4	9	4	3	1	13	4	7	9	6	Total admitted.
.		12	.	14	3	10	7	4	1	6	1	.	.	4	1	2	1	6	Discharged and died in 1865.
.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	Transferred in 1865.
.		12	.	14	3	10	7	4	1	6	1	.	.	4	1	8	1	6	Total discharged.
15		28	9	58	13	17	12	38	29	19	12	8	1	27	12	24	10	18	Under Detention, December 31, 1865: In School.
.		2	1	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
.		.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Retained in School, Sentence expired.
15		30	10	60	13	19	14	38	29	19	15	9	1	27	12	25	10	19	Total.
106		90	44	92	37	99	37	57	44	21	10	61	29	96*	.	97	62	40	Average Number attending the School during the Year, including voluntary Inmates.
66		90	44	92	37	99	37	57	44	21	10	27	16	96*	.	97	62	40	Average Number fed.
15		41	9	50	19	26	21	44	29	21	10	27	16	42*	.	97	62	40	Do. clothed.

* Of both sexes.

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.

Return of Admissions, Discharges, &c. from Industrial Schools for the Year ending December 3 1865—*cont.*

SCOTLAND—*cont.*

Certified Industrial Schools arranged according to Counties.	Edinburgh United.		Leith.		Arbroath.		Dundee.		Glasgow.		Glasgow Catholic Orphanage.		Perth Ladies, Craigie.	Perth Boys, Fechney.		Perth, Girls.		Greenock.		Paisley.	
Children under Magistrate's Order.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
In School, Dec. 31, 1864	85	18	34	7	3	2	7	3	78	32	70	27	28	42	13	40	19	15	8		
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	2	.	.	.	2	.	14	2	11	4	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	2	.		
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.		
Total	87	18	36	7	5	2	21	5	89	36	70	27	29	42	13	50	21	17	8		
Admitted in 1865	20	7	13	.	2	.	1	2	34	14	35	18	5	17	3	10	7	10	7		
Do., by Transfer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Total admitted	20	7	13	.	2	.	1	2	34	14	36	19	5	17	3	10	7	10	7		
Discharged and died in 1865	29	8	25	2	2	1	3	1	32	11	6	2	2	4	1	15	5	3	.		
Transferred in 1865	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Total discharged	29	8	25	2	2	1	3	1	33	12	6	2	2	4	1	15	5	3	.		
Under Detention, Dec. 31, 1865: In School	78	17	23	5	1	1	3	5	89	38	100	44	29	55	15	39	20	22	1		
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	.	.	.	.	4	.	15	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	1	2			
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	2	.			
Total	78	17	24	5	5	1	19	6	90	38	100	44	32	55	15	45	23	24	1		
Average Number attending the School during the Year, including voluntary Inmates	139	35	60	21	22	13	45	30	149	89	91	42	51	63	54	70	50	51	4		
Average Number fed	139	35	60	21	22	13	45	30	149	89	91	42	51	63	54	70	50	51	4		
Do. clothed	139	35	60	21	22	13	45	30	149	89	91	42	51	63	54	44	44	51	4		

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.—Abstract.

Total Number of Admissions, Discharges, &c. from Industrial Schools, for the Year ending December 31, 1865.

Totals. Children under Magistrate's Order.	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				GRAND TOTAL.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Protstant.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
In School, December 31, 1864	528	150	126	101	446	70	220	27	1,194	474
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	24	12	3	4	45	.	8	.	81	15
Retained in School, Sentence expired	5	1	2	1	4	.	2	.	10	5
Total	557	163	131	106	495	70	230	27	1,285	494
Admitted in 1865	275	81	76	26	147	35	92	18	538	212
Do., by Transfer	16	1	.	.	6	1	.	1	24	1
Total admitted	291	82	76	26	153	36	92	19	562	213
Discharged and died in 1865	147	47	28	21	145	6	49	2	345	100
Transferred in 1865	16	1	.	.	7	.	1	.	24	1
Total discharged	163	48	28	21	152	6	50	2	369	101
Under Detention, December 31, 1865: In School	662	152	176	99	461	100	258	44	1,375	577
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	19	42	3	8	31	.	7	.	92	18
Retained in School, Sentence expired	4	3	.	4	4	.	7	.	11	11
Total	685	197	179	111	496	100	272	44	1,478	606

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN of PARTICULARS of ADMISSIONS

The Return of Admissions excludes

NAME OF SCHOOLS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COUNTIES.	ENGLAND.															
	BOYS.															
	Bedford.	Bradwall.	Cumberland.	Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Sunderland.	Essex.	"Cornwall" Ship.	Glamorgan.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar" Ship.	Liverpool Farm.	"Clarence" Ship, Catholic.
AGE AT ADMISSION.																
Under 10	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	1	.
From 10 to 12	2	2	3	5	2	.	2	5	2	2	11	3	1	3	5	9
From 12 to 14	3	3	2	3	8	.	3	22	4	7	19	9	2	13	22	21
From 14 to 16	3	6	5	2	3	.	3	49	8	6	8	10	4	45	8	65
PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.																
Not before convicted	4	5	4	4	10	.	6	40	13	7	20	9	4	20	7	24
Once	3	5	4	7	.	.	2	15	3	3	12	11	4	24	19	42
Twice	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	13	.	5	5	2	.	9	6	20
Three times	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	1	.	.	4	3	6
Four times	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Five times and upwards	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1
MODE OF DISCHARGE.																
To employment or service	1	4	2	2	3	8	.	.	3	1	10	2	1	1	8	.
Returned to friends	10	6	8	6	3	2	6	4	3	8	8	13	4	3	11	.
Emigrated	.	5	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	1	6	2	3	1	.	.
Sent to sea	.	1	1	4	2	.	1	62	.	3	.	2	3	83	4	4
Enlisted	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Discharged on account of disease	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.
Discharged as incorrigible, or penal servitude	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Transferred	.	.	.	1	1	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.
Died	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded, sentence expired	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	2	1	1	.	4	.	.
Total	14	17	13	13	13	17	10	70	7	16	25	20	11	100	24	4

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.

and DISCHARGES for the Year ending December 31, 1865.

Re-admissions and Transfers.

ENGLAND.

BOYS.

North Lancashire.	Manchester and Salford.	Mount St. Bernard's, Catholic.	Home in the East.	Brook Green, Catholic.	Monmouth.	Buxton.	Northampton.	North-eastern.	Suffolk.	Red Hill.	Wandsworth.	Saltley.	Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Woodbury Hill.	Stoke Farm.	
																	AGE AT ADMISSION.
2	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	Under 10.
8	7	8	3	8	2	.	.	11	2	7	6	4	4	2	2	3	From 10 to 12.
12	4	19	10	17	2	3	4	16	5	21	8	8	11	3	4	6	From 12 to 14.
12	5	19	17	23	3	2	4	17	4	36	10	18	13	3	5	4	From 14 to 16.
																	PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.
18	6	20	8	23	5	.	2	16	5	26	15	15	15	5	6	11	Not before convicted.
13	7	20	12	17	2	3	4	12	4	12	4	10	11	3	4	3	Once.
1	3	3	4	7	1	1	1	7	1	14	5	1	2	.	1	.	Twice.
1	.	5	4	2	.	1	.	6	1	7	.	2	.	.	.	.	Three times.
1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	2	.	6	1	2	.	.	.	.	Four times.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Five times and upwards.
																	MODE OF DISCHARGE.
3	7	3	11	17	1	3	.	28	.	22	31	1	2	2	5	3	To employment or service.
18	4	10	9	13	.	3	3	16	10	26	2	12	3	7	9	6	Returned to friends.
6	1	3	.	1	.	3	2	.	.	18	3	6	4	.	.	.	Emigrated.
.	1	10	5	3	.	.	.	7	3	5	.	.	2	2	.	.	Sent to sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	1	Enlisted.
1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Discharged on account of disease.
.	3	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Discharged as incorrigible, or penal servitude.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	Transferred.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	Died.
.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	Absconded, sentence expired.
28	16	28	25	44	1	10	5	51	13	78	36	20	14	11	15	11	Total.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.

Return of Particulars of Admissions and Discharges from Reformatory

Name of Schools arranged according to Counties.	ENGLAND—*continued.*															
	Boys—*continued.*				Girls.											
	Calder Farm.	Castle Howard.	Leeds.	Yorkshire, Catholic.	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court, Catholic.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Toxteth Park.	Hampstead.	Ipswich.	Surrey.	Allesley Farm.	Birmingham.	Limpley Stoke.	West Riding.
Age at Admission.																	
Under 10	.	.	1	3	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
From 10 to 12	1	1	4	9	2	1	5	4	4	.	2	.	.	1	2	1	.
From 12 to 14	3	8	15	23	5	5	11	11	6	6	11	1	4	5	5	8	1
From 14 to 16	8	11	10	28	7	6	10	4	20	5	28	6	5	4	5	12	2
Previous Convictions.																	
Not before convicted	5	9	20	18	13	11	19	14	22	8	33	7	7	10	11	19	2
Once	5	11	9	34	1	2	5	7	8	3	6	.	2	.	2	1	1
Twice	.	.	1	8	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.
Three times	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Four times	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Five times and upwards	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mode of Discharge.																	
To employment or service	15	12	12	10	14	10	19	8	21	1	13	5	4	2	4	9	3
Returned to friends	13	3	4	25	6	7	18	8	6	.	8	1	1	1	6	1	2
Emigrated	2	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sent to sea	1	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Discharged on account of disease	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.
Discharged as incorrigible, or penal servitude	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Transferred	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	6
Died	.	.	.	5	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Absconded, sentence expired	.	1	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Total	32	17	22	60	22	18	41	16	28	2	22	6	7	5	12	11	11

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.

Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1865—*continued.*

SCOTLAND.																	
		Boys.								Girls.							
Yorkshire, Catholic.	Doncaster.	Old Mill.	Wellington Farm.	Rossie.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Parkhead, Catholic.	Kibble.	Stranraer.	Aberdeen.	Dalry.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, Catholic.	Paisley.	Stranraer.	
																	Age at Admission.
.	1	3	.	.	2	3	7	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Under 10.
7	1	18	1	1	5	15	7	1	4	3	1	.	4	1	1	1	From 10 to 12.
6	5	7	5	4	12	36	17	9	7	6	6	.	7	5	3	4	From 12 to 14.
11	6	8	17	3	2	11	20	8	1	1	2	.	9	8	.	8	From 14 to 16.
																	Previous Convictions.
13	12	32	9	7	17	23	29	11	8	9	9	.	18	13	4	10	Not before convicted.
9	1	3	13	.	4	35	15	7	5	1	.	.	2	.	.	3	Once.
2	.	1	1	.	.	5	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Twice.
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Three times.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Four times.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Five times and upwards.
																	Mode of Discharge.
10	7	15	17	2	4	48	23	5	8	.	3	.	14	14	3	2	To employment or service.
3	4	4	2	6	.	3	.	11	.	2	3	.	7	12	2	2	Returned to friends.
1	.	1	5	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Emigrated.
.	.	2	.	1	.	8	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sent to sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Discharged on account of disease.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Discharged as incorrigible, or penal servitude.
1	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	Transferred.
2	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	Died.
1	1	.	.	6	.	2	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	Absconded, sentence expired.
18	12	26	27	16	5	74	26	20	9	3	10	.	23	29	8	4	Total.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.—Abstract.

Particulars of Admissions and Discharges from Reformatory Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1865.

Totals.	England.				Scotland.				Total.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
Age at Admission.										
Under 10	17	7	5	.	10	7	.	.	41	5
From 10 to 12	115	34	18	12	45	7	10	1	201	41
From 12 to 14	263	80	73	17	80	17	26	5	440	121
From 14 to 16	342	135	110	21	50	20	20	8	547	159
Total	737	256	206	50	185	51	56	14	1,229	326
Previous Convictions.										
Not before convicted	340	85	169	32	107	29	50	13	561	264
Once	241	113	34	14	67	15	6	.	436	54
Twice	90	38	3	3	8	6	.	1	142	7
Three times	38	15	.	.	3	1	.	.	57	.
Four times	19	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	.
Five times and upwards	9	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	11	1
Total	737	256	206	50	185	51	56	14	1,229	326
Mode of Discharge.										
To employment or service	204	30	101	29	99	23	22	14	356	166
Returned to friends	243	48	51	21	26	.	16	12	317	100
Emigrated	68	5	1	3	17	.	.	1	90	5
To sea	193	23	.	.	15	.	.	.	231	.
Enlisted	10	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	12	.
Discharged on account of disease	6	8	5	.	2	.	1	.	16	6
Discharged as incorrigible, or to penal servitude	6	4	2	.	1	.	.	1	11	3
Transferred	20	3	8	1	4	.	2	.	27	11
Died	6	7	2	4	4	2	2	1	19	9
Absconded, sentence expired	19	7	2	1	8	1	5	.	35	8
Total	775	136	172	59	177	26	48	29	1,114	308

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of PARTICULARS of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c. for the Year ending December 31, 1865.

NAME OF SCHOOL IN ORDER OF COUNTY.	ENGLAND.															
	Chester		Birkenhead.		Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	St. Nicholas, Walthamstow, Catholic.	"Havannah," Cardiff.	Park Row, Bristol.	Pennywell Lane, Bristol.	Bolton.		Manchester, Ardwick Green.		Liverpool.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
AGE AT ADMISSION.																
Under 7	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
From 7 to 9	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	1	.	4	2	.	.	1	2
From 9 to 11	3	1	1	.	10	6	18	2	10	8	5	.	6	2	9	2
From 11 to 13	3	.	5	1	9	11	16	3	5	5	7	.	11	.	5	8
From 13 to 15	3	.	3	2	2	.	11	1	2	1	2	1	9	.	2	.
Total	9	1	10	4	22	17	50	6	18	14	18	3	26	2	17	12
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.																
Illegitimate	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1
Both parents dead	3	1	1	1	2	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	2
One parent dead	2	.	4	1	4	8	15	.	4	6	3	1	7	1	5	5
Deserted by parents	.	.	.	1	2	3	8	1	4	2	4	1	4	.	4	3
One or both parents in prison.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	3	1
MODE OF DISCHARGE.																
To employment or service	.	.	.	.	2	.	13	.	8	4	.	.	9	3	6	2
Returned to friends	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	2	4	1	.	.	11	3	3	.
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Sent to sea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Committed to reformatory schools.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	1
Transferred to other schools.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Died	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Absconded, sentence expired.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.
Total discharged in 1865	.	.	.	.	5	.	23	2	19	9	.	.	35	6	10	3

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

Return of Particulars of Admissions, Discharges, &c. from

Name of School in order of County.	ENGLAND—*continued.*															
	Liverpool, St. George's, Catholic.		Liverpool, St. Elizabeth's, Catholic.	Kirkdale, St. Mary's.		Boys' Home, Regent's Park Road.	Church Farm.	East London.	Cripples' Home.	Sloane Street, Chelsea.	School of Discipline, Chelsea.	Lisson Street Refuge.	St. Margaret's Home, Catholic.	Franklin's Row.	Newcastle.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Age at Admission.																
Under 7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
From 7 to 9	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	6	.
From 9 to 11	14	1	.	.	1	6	.	8	.	3	1	.	7	4	3	1
From 11 to 13	12	2	1	1	.	10	2	4	1	2	3	1	8	10	3	3
From 13 to 15	5	1	.	.	.	1	.	9	.	.	1	2	5	1	.	1
Total	31	5	1	1	1	19	3	21	1	5	6	3	20	16	12	6
Particulars as to Parentage.																
Illegitimate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Both parents dead	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	2
One parent dead	10	3	.	.	.	13	2	6	1	1	1	1	7	5	5	2
Deserted by parents	2	1	.	.	.	3	.	7	.	5	3	1	5	4	2	3
One or both parents in prison.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Mode of Discharge.																
To employment or service	10	4	.	2	2	5	.	.	1	2	1	.	7	.	9	3
Returned to friends	7	3	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sent to sea	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Committed to reformatory schools.	5	.	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Transferred to other schools.	1	.	.	.	.	12	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Died	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	1
Absconded, sentence expired.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1
Total discharged in 1865	25	7	.	11	2	26	1	3	1	2	3	2	14	.	11	5

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

trial Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1865—*continued.*

ham.		Coventry.		Bradford.		Hull.		Leeds.		York.		SCOTLAND. Aberdeen.		Ayr.		Kilmarnock.		
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
																		AGE AT ADMISSION.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	Under 7.
1	2	1	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2		From 7 to 9.
5	1	1	1	4	1	4	1	7	.	1	1	3	.	2	.			From 9 to 11.
6	1	4	.	3	2	3	.	9	2	.	2	3	1	5	1			From 11 to 13.
2	.	2	.	1	3	1	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	1	1			From 13 to 15.
14	4	8	1	8	6	10	2	22	3	1	3	7	4	9	4			Total.
																		PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			Illegitimate.
2	1	5	1	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.			Both parents dead.
5	1	2	.	3	2	3	.	2	.	.	.	4	2	3	1			One parent dead.
3	2	3	.	3	.	1	.	3	.	.	2	1	.	1	.			Deserted by parents.
.	1	.	.	1	1	7	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1			One or both parents in prison.
																		MODE OF DISCHARGE.
2	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	3	1	7	3	3	.	1	.			To employment or service
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	7	1	.	.	.	1	.	1			Returned to friends.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			Emigrated.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.			Sent to sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			Enlisted.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.			Specially discharged.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	.			Committed to reformatory schools.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			Transferred to other schools.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.			Died.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			Absconded, sentence expired.
3	.	.	.	2	.	12	.	14	3	10	7	4	1	6	1			Total discharged in 1865.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

Return of Particulars of Admissions, Discharges, &c. from

Name of School in order of County.	SCOTLAND—*continued.*															
	Bute.		Dumfries.		Edinburgh (Original), Ramsay Lane.		Edinburgh (Original), Mar		Edinburgh United.		Leith.		Arbroath.		Dundee.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
AGE AT ADMISSION.																
Under 7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	
From 7 to 9	1	.	3	2	.	1	.	3	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	
From 9 to 11	1	.	5	1	2	3	.	9	2	4	.	1	.	.	.	
From 11 to 13	.	.	4	1	5	4	.	8	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	
From 13 to 15	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	2	
Total	3	1	13	4	7	9	.	20	7	13	.	2	.	1	2	
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.																
Illegitimate	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	
Both parents dead	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
One parent dead	1	1	7	1	3	5	.	2	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	
Deserted by parents	1	.	1	1		.	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	
One or both parents in prison.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	
MODE OF DISCHARGE.																
To employment or service	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	15	5	20	1	2	1	1	.	
Returned to friends	.	.	1	.	1	.	4	4	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Sent to sea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Specially discharged	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	
Committed to reformatory schools.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	
Transferred to other schools.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Died	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Absconded, sentence expired	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	
Total discharged in 1865	.	.	4	1	8	1	6	29	8	25	2	2	1	3	1	

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

ndustrial Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1865—*continued.*

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Glasgow.		Glasgow Catholic Orphanage.		Perth Ladies, Craigie.	Perth, Feehney.	Perth, Girls.	Greenock.		Paisley.		Newton Stewart.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	
												AGE AT ADMISSION.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	Under 7.
7	3	8	2	3	10	.	5	3	2	2	5	From 7 to 9.
3	9	13	8	1	5	3	2	2	5	3	8	From 9 to 11.
0	1	14	6	1	2	.	3	2	2	2	4	From 11 to 13.
4	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	From 13 to 15.
4	14	35	18	5	17	3	10	7	10	7	22	Total.
												PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	2	2	Illegitimate.
5	2	10	7	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	Both parents dead.
2	9	18	10	5	10	1	3	4	5	3	9	One parent dead.
0	4	6	1	1	7	1	3	.	5	.	5	Deserted by parents.
3	3	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	2	One or both parents in prison.
												MODE OF DISCHARGE.
7	6	4	2	1	2	1	4	1	.	.	2	To employment or service.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	1	.	5	Returned to friends.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Emigrated.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Sent to sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Specially discharged.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	Committed to reformatory Schools.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Transferred to other Schools.
1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Died.
2	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	.	.	Absconded, sentence expired.
3	12	6	2	2	4	1	15	5	3	.	7	Total discharged in 1865.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.—Abstract.

Particulars of Admissions and Discharges from Industrial Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1865.

Totals.	England.				Scotland.				Grand Total.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
Age at Admission.										
Under 7	1	.	2	.	3	.	7	.	4	
From 7 to 9	21	5	9	1	34	8	25	2	68	
From 9 to 11	98	32	19	8	53	13	33	8	196	
From 11 to 13	109	28	34	11	49	14	20	6	200	
From 13 to 15	46	16	12	6	8	.	7	2	70	
Total	275	81	76	26	147	35	92	18	538	2
Particulars as to Parentage.										
Illegitimate	6	.	6	.	3	.	7	.	9	
Both parents dead	27	2	11	1	11	10	6	7	50	
One parent dead	84	25	22	10	56	18	41	10	183	
Deserted by parents	49	10	23	6	35	6	14	1	100	
One or both parents in prison	20	.	5	2	11	1	17	.	32	
Mode of Discharge.										
To employment or service	59	23	16	11	74	4	22	2	160	
Returned to friends	37	13	5	6	17	.	11	.	67	
Emigrated	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	
Sent to sea	13	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	16	
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Specially discharged	2	1	2	.	7	.	5	.	10	
Committed to reformatory schools.	13	7	2	1	21	.	2	.	41	
Transferred to other schools	16	1	.	.	7	.	1	.	24	
Died	5	2	1	3	2	2	3	.	11	
Absconded, sentence expired	16	1	2	.	21	.	6	.	38	
Total	163	48	28	21	152	6	50	2	369	

APPENDIX V.—No. 1.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN showing NUMBER of ADMISSIONS and DISCHARGES, and MODES of DISCHARGE, from 1854 to 1865.

ENGLAND.

Boys.

Reformatories.	Bedford.	Berks.	Bradwall.	Cumberland.	Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Sunderland.	Essex.	"Cornwall" Ship.	Glamorgan.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar" Ship.	Liverpool Farm.	"Clarence" Ship, Catholic.	North Lancashire.
Admissions.																		
1854	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
1855	.	4	.	2	16	.	.	.	.	.	32	22	.	.	.	.	.	.
1856	.	18	30	6	12	.	1	.	.	.	36	36	12	.	60	.	.	.
1857	17	9	33	35	9	14	10	16	.	.	24	31	18	3	96	.	.	6
1858	15	12	18	8	9	9	10	9	.	17	26	13	10	17	53	.	.	23
1859	8	3	28	8	12	5	10	6	46	18	19	19	24	10	65	43	.	14
1860	11	.	20	9	14	14	8	12	81	10	15	38	22	15	40	35	.	19
1861	14	.	24	9	12	5	12	11	103	16	21	37	16	20	56	2	.	18
1862	12	.	17	9	12	11	2	1	65	12	21	30	15	10	50	20	.	23
1863	8	.	21	9	4	12	5	12	26	8	24	30	12	14	85	22	.	18
1864	9	.	18	13	6	15	.	7	50	22	15	13	16	8	67	20	92	16
1865	9	.	11	12	11	13	.	8	77	16	17	38	22	8	61	42	96	34
TOTAL	103	46	220	120	117	98	58	82	448	119	254	315	167	105	633	184	188	171
Discharges.																		
To employment or service	9	25	41	22	24	14	20	4	1	16	19	39	13	7	3	47	.	24
To friends	44	4	37	32	27	15	14	22	24	35	72	91	61	38	41	22	.	44
Emigrated	1	.	40	1	1	2	.	19	5	1	11	47	19	17	2	7	.	20
To sea	1	.	4	2	18	8	7	5	209	5	29	7	6	6	284	6	4	.
Enlisted	1	4	2	5	2	15	.	1	.	5	19	1	3	1	25	5	.	1
Specially discharged	5	.	8	5	7	1	.	2	6	1	1	8	.	.	4	3	.	1
Transferred	6	13	8	.	13	1	8	.	9	4	36	12	7	6	63	12	.	1
Died	7	.	1	3	.	2	1	1	7	1	3	3	1	.	15	1	.	.
Absconded	1	.	15	5	.	.	8	5	7	5	11	8	2	2	12	.	1	3
TOTAL	75	46	156	75	92	58	58	59	263	73	201	216	112	77	449	103	5	94
Under Detention Dec. 31, 1865	28	.	64	45	25	40	.	23	180	46	53	99	55	28	184	81	183	77
In school	27	.	50	41	24	34	.	22	155	44	40	91	54	26	173	78	180	69
On licence	.	.	4	4	.	4	.	1	25	2	13	8	1	.	7	2	1	7
In prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.
Absconded, sentence unexpired	1	.	10	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	1
Sentence expired, but still in school	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.

APPENDIX V.—No. 1.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—Return showing Number of Admissions and

	ENGLAND—*cont.*																	
	BOYS—*cont.*																	
Reformatories.	Manchester and Salford.	Leicestershire.	Mount St. Bernard's, Catholic.	Home in the East.	Brook Green, Catholic.	Monmouth.	Buxton.	Northampton.	North Eastern.	Suffolk.	Redhill.	Wandsworth.	Saltley.	Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Woodbury Hill.	Stoke Farm.	Calder Farm.
Admissions.																		
1854	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	1	.
1855	.	11	.	.	.	.	11	.	37	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	10	.
1856	.	16	104	2	73	.	28	17	35	20	28	.	19	10	1	26	13	26
1857	10	9	207	21	12	.	12	8	21	16	142	.	31	27	16	19	10	24
1858	25	16	36	28	25	.	12	11	25	7	59	2	20	6	9	3	18	9
1859	13	11	67	14	35	5	11	7	50	12	94	31	10	18	11	11	21	24
1860	8	5	22	25	52	8	15	9	25	11	87	36	39	23	12	13	3	30
1861	16	9	80	25	38	5	11	13	50	14	94	83	29	29	10	15	12	32
1862	17	.	75	24	37	1	7	13	48	23	97	30	16	8	13	9	15	22
1863	20	.	24	8	23	5	13	11	39	14	53	15	24	18	12	2	24	29
1864	15	.	38	14	41	3	11	4	44	21	93	11	22	20	7	13	21	34
1865	17	.	50	30	52	8	5	8	45	11	66	25	30	29	8	11	14	12
TOTAL	141	77	703	191	388	35	136	101	428	149	813	233	265	188	99	122	162	242
Discharges.																		
To employment or service	21	10	35	31	94	6	19	6	143	20	103	67	13	24	15	28	21	53
To friends	15	26	338	44	93	10	34	33	73	55	188	10	62	21	43	43	49	38
Emigrated	4	14	10	10	5	.	20	9	.	3	192	26	52	36	.	.	.	10
To sea	7	.	23	18	29	.	10	4	20	13	22	.	3	9	6	.	1	3
Enlisted	3	2	47	.	7	.	14	3	3	6	13	10	4	4	7	1	2	12
Specially discharged	9	.	14	4	14	1	1	3	5	2	15	5	4	.	1	3	2	7
Transferred	5	20	10	11	9	1	4	2	.	4	17	2	14	5	1	5	2	11
Died	3	.	12	2	10	.	.	.	5	2	13	3	2	2	.	.	2	2
Absconded	4	5	17	3	13	1	2	10	31	.	7	6	14	2	2	11	8	2
TOTAL	71	77	506	123	274	19	104	70	280	105	570	129	168	103	75	91	87	138
Under Detention Dec. 31, 1865	70	.	197	68	114	16	32	31	148	44	243	104	97	85	24	31	75	104
In school	54	.	158	62	110	14	31	31	135	44	237	90	78	77	23	26	65	83
On licence	14	.	37	5	2	.	.	.	12	.	1	12	16	7	.	4	8	18
In prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded, sentence unexpired	2	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	2	3	.	1	1	2	2
Sentence expired, but still in school	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	1

APPENDIX V.—No. 1.

Discharges, and Modes of Discharge, from 1854 to 1865—*cont.*

ENGLAND—*cont.*

Boys—*cont.*			Girls.															
Castle Howard.	Leeds.	Yorkshire, Catholic.	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court, Catholic.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Toxteth Park.	Rescue.	Hampstead.	Hammersmith, Catholic.	Ipswich.	Surrey.	Allesley Farm.	Birmingham.	Limpley Stoke.	West Riding.	Reformatories.
																		Admissions.
	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1854.
	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	1855.
25	.	15	.	2	42	32	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	1856.
24	.	28	.	4	53	19	21	7	.	.	.	.	.	12	16	.	21	1857.
18	36	58	5	1	40	16	25	8	25	.	.	5	.	10	8	.	1	1858.
10	15	46	22	8	43	17	21	16	28	.	.	7	.	5	16	.	15	1859.
19	34	72	38	11	46	16	21	10	2	40	.	12	.	14	12	.	16	1860.
19	27	35	24	18	39	22	14	8	.	65	.	4	.	7	8	36	16	1861.
13	9	49	10	12	18	17	22	8	.	20	7	6	12	6	11	2	14	1862.
34	12	58	11	12	29	17	22	5	.	21	.	7	9	4	6	20	6	1863.
21	5	62	8	15	33	19	21	6	.	21	.	9	6	4	8	15	5	1864.
20	35	65	14	13	28	21	30	11	.	41	.	8	9	10	13	21	3	1865.
03	173	488	132	96	371	210	197	87	55	208	7	58	36	77	114	94	97	Total.
																		Discharges.
39	36	46	47	29	125	65	91	19	3	69	.	17	4	27	35	18	13	To employment or service.
14	14	139	32	23	100	62	13	22	7	19	.	11	1	16	27	7	22	To friends.
10	23	14	.	.	6	4	3	1	.	5	.	1	.	4	2	.	.	Emigrated.
6	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	To sea.
1	8	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
5	8	25	4	3	5	7	8	11	.	4	.	.	2	8	4	4	1	Specially discharged.
18	11	2	7	1	4	4	3	5	41	1	7	1	1	.	3	2	40	Transferred.
1	1	9	2	.	37	2	2	2	1	2	.	2	.	1	3	1	.	Died.
5	2	12	1	.	2	.	8	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	Absconded.
19	104	265	93	56	279	144	128	61	55	101	7	32	8	56	76	32	79	Total.
84	69	223	39	40	92	66	69	26	.	107	.	26	28	21	38	62	18	Under Detention Dec. 31, 1865.
60	59	207	39	40	91	61	64	23	.	104	.	24	24	17	34	52	5	In school.
20	4	15	.	.	1	5	5	1	.	1	.	2	4	3	.	10	10	On licence.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	In prison.
3	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	Absconded, sentence unexpired.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sentence expired, but still in school.

APPENDIX V.—No. 1.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS. — Return showing Number of Admissions and Discharges, and Modes of Discharge, from 1854 to 1865—*cont.*

	GIRLS—*cont.*		SCOTLAND.															
			BOYS.									GIRLS.						
Reformatories.	Yorkshire, Catholic.	Doncaster.	Old Mill.	Wellington Farm.	Rossie.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Parkhead, Catholic.	Kibble.	Stranraer.	Aberdeen.	Dalry.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, Catholic.	Paisley.	Stranraer.	
Admissions.																		
1854	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
1855	.	.	.	.	.	.	162	.	.	5	.	.	.	49	.	.	5	
1856	.	.	.	.	.	3	142	.	.	6	.	.	1	40	.	5	3	
1857	.	.	19	.	5	9	90	.	.	20	.	.	3	42	.	2	3	
1858	.	.	16	.	7	7	70	.	.	20	.	11	.	28	4	3	6	
1859	.	.	18	.	1	6	80	26	18	6	.	27	2	25	17	.	4	
1860	.	.	18	33	15	6	71	60	18	13	.	15	1	23	35	4	7	
1861	6	37	16	30	18	11	77	82	29	3	.	6	1	13	18	2	4	
1862	29	10	25	23	12	4	95	47	17	10	11	13	1	24	26	1	5	
1863	18	9	52	24	13	11	62	49	7	10	6	9	2	23	20	6	5	
1864	13	11	27	24	7	21	69	53	14	17	7	21	.	15	22	1	4	
1865	24	19	37	23	8	21	65	54	19	13	10	9	.	21	15	4	13	
TOTAL	90	86	228	157	86	99	983	371	122	123	34	111	11	303	157	28	59	
Discharges.																		
To employment or service	10	15	46	29	10	28	393	146	22	28	.	20	5	64	28	7	14	
To friends	3	14	33	3	13	10	51	3	31	21	2	8	2	67	29	9	18	
Emigrated	1	.	2	23	.	.	67	2	.	.	.	1	1	9	3	.	1	
To sea	.	.	8	.	3	4	52	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Enlisted	.	.	1	.	.	.	18	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Specially discharged	1	.	2	2	1	1	18	9	2	1	.	12	.	9	2	.	.	
Transferred	2	2	4	6	1	1	31	9	4	.	1	4	3	13	1	.	.	
Died	6	1	5	2	2	.	37	11	1	3	1	2	.	10	6	1	.	
Absconded	1	2	13	.	10	2	56	7	3	20	.	14	.	58	.	2	1	
TOTAL	24	34	114	65	40	46	723	187	70	78	4	61	11	230	69	19	34	
Under Detention Dec. 31, 1865	66	52	114	92	46	53	260	184	52	45	30	50	.	73	88	9	24	
In school	63	44	107	88	41	53	251	175	51	42	25	49	.	70	85	9	23	
On licence	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
In prison	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Absconded, sentence unexpired	2	.	7	3	5	.	3	9	.	3	5	.	.	2	3	.		
Sentence expired, but still in school	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.		

APPENDIX V.—No. 1.—Abstract.

Totals of the Number of Young Offenders Admitted into and Discharged from Certified Reformatory Schools in Great Britain, and the Mode of Discharge, up to Dec. 31, 1865.

	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				GRAND TOTAL.	
	Protestant.		Catholic.		Protestant.		Catholic.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Admissions.										
1854	28	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	1
1855	164	24	.	.	167	54	.	.	331	78
1856	477	52	192	42	151	49	.	.	820	143
1857	711	100	247	53	143	50	.	.	1,101	203
1858	553	104	119	40	120	48	.	4	792	196
1859	706	155	148	43	129	58	26	17	1,009	273
1860	765	192	146	46	174	50	60	35	1,145	323
1861	869	259	153	45	184	26	82	18	1,288	348
1862	675	150	161	54	186	55	47	26	1,069	285
1863	643	149	105	47	179	51	49	20	976	267
1864	654	148	233	46	179	48	53	22	1,119	264
1865	753	213	263	52	186	57	54	15	1,256	337
Total	6,998	1,547	1,767	468	1,798	546	371	157	10,934	2,718
Discharges.										
To employment or service	1,003	452	175	135	556	110	146	28	1,880	725
To friends	1,395	276	570	103	162	103	3	29	2,130	511
Emigrated	602	20	29	7	92	12	2	3	725	42
To sea	720	.	64	.	73	.	.	.	857	.
Enlisted	183	.	64	.	25	.	.	.	272	.
Specially discharged	127	56	53	6	27	21	9	2	216	85
Transferred	332	111	21	13	47	24	9	1	409	149
Died	84	19	31	43	50	14	11	6	176	82
Absconded, sentence expired	199	21	43	3	104	75	7	.	353	99
Total	4,645	955	1,050	310	1,136	359	187	69	7,018	1,693
Under Detention Dec. 31, 1865	2,353	592	717	158	662	187	184	88	3,916	1,025
In school	2,097	531	655	154	633	178	175	85	3,560	948
On licence	199	49	55	2	.	.	.	.	254	51
In prison	5	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	3
Absconded, sentence unexpired	42	8	4	2	21	7	9	.	76	17
Sentence expired, but still in School	10	1	3	.	7	2	.	3	20	6

APPENDIX V.—No. 2.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—GENERAL RETURN of

NAME OF SCHOOL IN ORDER OF COUNTY.	ENGLAND.															
	Chester.		Birkenhead.		Devon and Exeter.		Sunderland.	St. Nicholas, Walthamstow, Catholic.	"Havannah," Cardiff.	Park Row, Bristol.	Pennywell Lane, Bristol.	Bolton.		Manchester.		Liverpool.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
ADMISSIONS.																	
To December 31, 1861	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	62	.	.		22	5	9	2
1862	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	10	20	11	.	.		44	9	20	5
1863	4	1	.	.	8	.	22	10	15	24	.	.		23	6	22	4
1864	9	4	.	.	19	.	7	12	27	13	14	.		10	1	15	3
1865	9	1	10	4	22	17	51	6	18	14	18	3		31	2	20	12
Total	22	6	10	4	49	17	117	38	109	124	32	3		130	23	86	26
DISCHARGES.																	
To employment or service	.	.	.	.	2	.	14	3	20	28	.	.		12	6	8	2
To friends	1	.	.	.	1	.	8	5	12	10	.	.		24	7	5	1
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.		1	.	.	.
To sea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	8	14	.	.		.	.	1	.
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.		.	.	.	.
Specially discharged	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	2	7	.		1	.	2	.
Committed to reformatory schools or prison.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.		3	1	4	1
Transferred	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.		.	.	.	.
Died	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.		3	.	1	.
Absconded (sentence expired).	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	1	1	.	.		14	.	.	.
Total	1	.	.	.	6	.	34	15	49	59	8	.		58	14	21	4
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1865.	21	6	10	4	43	17	83	23	60	65	24	3		72	9	65	22
Of whom were in school	20	6	10	4	43	17	80	22	59	64	22	2		67	9	64	22
Absconded (sentence unexpired).	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	1		5	.	1	.
Sentence expired still in school	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.		.	.	.	.

APPENDIX V.—No. 2.

ADMISSIONS and DISCHARGES up to December 31, 1865.

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Liverpool, St. George's, Catholic.		Liverpool, St. Elizabeth's, Catholic.	Kirkdale.		Boys' Home.	Church Farm.	East London.	Cripples' Home.	Sloane Street.	School of Discipline.	Lisson Street.	St. Margaret's Home, Catholic.	Franklin's Row.	Newcastle.		
Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
																ADMISSIONS.
.	49	14	.	.	12	.	1	1	1	3	5	23	.	71	44	To December 31, 1861.
46	17	5	8	3	12	.	.	1	2	3	1	26	.	8	4	1862.
47	7	9	7	.	2	.	5	.	.	8	4	5	.	23	13	1863.
25	8	4	7	.	12	3	1	.	2	3	3	8	.	13	8	1864.
31	5	1	1	1	19	6	21	1	5	6	3	20	16	12	6	1865.
149	86	33	23	4	57	9	28	3	10	23	16	82	16	127	75	Total.
																DISCHARGES.
12	19	8	2	2	6	.	1	1	3	3	2	13	.	56	26	To employment or service.
9	9	4	1	.	6	.	.	1	.	1	3	5	.	2	9	To friends.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Emigrated.
.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	To sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Enlisted.
1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	6	4	Specially discharged.
7	2	2	9	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	5	.	3	.	Committed to reformatory schools or prison.
1	.	.	.	.	15	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Transferred.
5	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	2	2	Died.
.	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	10	4	Absconded (sentence expired).
35	40	15	15	2	36	1	4	2	3	6	7	35	.	81	45	Total.
114	46	18	8	2	21	8	24	1	7	17	9	47	16	46	30	Under detention, Dec. 31, 1865.
72	38	17	8	2	18	8	24	1	7	17	8	44	16	45	30	Of whom were in school.
42	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	1	.	Absconded (sentence unexpired).
.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sentence expired, still in school.

APPENDIX V.—No. 2.

Certified Industrial Schools.—General Return of

Name of School in order of County.	ENGLAND—*continued.*											SCOTLAND.			
	Winson Green.		Penn Street, Birmingham.		Coventry.	Bradford.		Hull.		Leeds.		York.		Aberdeen.		Ayr.	
	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Admissions.																
To December 31, 1861	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	59	45	13	6
1862	1	.	3	.	.	5	1	9	2	25	10	13	6	6	4	
1863	4	21	1	.	.	23	4	11	5	13	1	7	3	16	10	
1864	2	4	1	.	.	18	4	19	2	17	7	6	1	8	8	
1865	.	14	4	8	1	8	6	10	2	27	3	1	3	7	4	
Total	8	39	9	8	1	54	15	49	11	86	21	86	58	50	32	
Discharges.																
To employment or service	1	3	.	.	.	1	.	9	.	4	2	24	17	6	.	
To friends	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	11	3	7	4	.	2	
Emigrated	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
To sea	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Specially discharged	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	5	1	16	10	3	1	
Committed to reformatory schools or prison.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	1	.	1	5	1	.	.	
Transferred	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
Died	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	5	1	.	
Absconded (sentence expired).	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	13	7	1	.	
Total	3	4	.	.	.	9	.	19	1	26	8	67	44	12	3	
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1865.	5	35	9	8	1	45	15	30	10	60	13	19	14	38	23	
Of whom were in school	5	33	9	7	1	45	15	28	9	58	13	17	12	38	29	
Absconded (sentence unexpired).	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	2	1	.	.	
Sentence expired, still in school.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	

APPENDIX V.—No. 2.

Admissions and Discharges up to December 31, 1865—*continued.*

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Kilmarnock.		Bute.		Dumfries.		Edinburgh (Original), Ramsay Lane.		Marionville.	Edinburgh United.		Leith.		Arbroath.		
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
															ADMISSIONS.
17	7	.	.	.	3	60	43	6	13	16	.	.	4	2	To December 31 1861.
4	.	.	.	8	4	12	.	5	30	4	22	1	3	2	1862.
4	2	.	.	5	3	18	2	9	35	12	13	4	.	.	1863.
11	10	7	.	10	3	16	.	5	38	2	10	3	2	.	1864.
9	4	3	1	13	4	7	9	6	20	7	13	.	2	.	1865.
45	23	10	1	36	17	113	54	31	136	41	58	8	11	4	Total.
															DISCHARGES.
16	1	.	.	1	2	4	6	5	19	5	26	1	4	2	To employment or service.
.	2	.	.	1	2	1	1	5	4	2	2	1	.	.	To friends.
1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Emigrated.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	To sea.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
.	.	.	.	.	.	46	29	1	8	8	2	.	1	.	Specially discharged.
5	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	21	6	4	.	.	.	Committed to reformatory schools or prison.
1	1	1	.	.	.	33	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	Transferred.
1	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Died.
.	.	.	.	4	.	2	8	1	3	2	.	.	.	1	Absconded (sentence expired).
26	8	1	.	9	5	88	44	12	58	24	34	3	6	3	Total.
19	15	9	1	27	12	25	10	19	78	17	24	5	5	1	Under detention, Dec. 31, 1865.
19	12	8	1	27	12	24	10	18	78	17	23	5	1	1	Of whom were in school.
.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	Absconded (sentence unexpired).
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Sentence expired, still in school.

APPENDIX V.—No. 2.

Certified Industrial Schools.—General Return, &c.—*continued.*

Name of School in order of County.	SCOTLAND—*continued.*													
	Dundee.		Glasgow.		Glasgow Catholic Orphanage.		Perth, Ladies. Craigie.	Perth Feehney.	Perth, Girls.	Greenock.		Paisley.		Newton Stewart.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.
ADMISSIONS.														
To December 31, 1861 -	2	.	167	95	.	.	14	16	3	40	18	1	.	.
1862 - - -	21	2	23	19	3	1	7	3	2	13	5	1	.	19
1863 - - -	13	2	29	10	28	14	5	8	2	14	6	11	5	7
1864 - - -	.	1	18	9	48	15	7	22	7	14	6	6	3	3
1865 - - - -	1	2	34	14	36	19	5	17	3	10	7	10	7	22
Total - -	37	7	271	147	115	49	38	66	17	91	42	29	15	51
DISCHARGES.														
To employment or service	7	.	61	47	4	3	4	4	1	6	3	.	.	2
To friends - - -	4	.	34	22	4	1	.	2	1	14	5	1	.	5
Emigrated - - -	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
To sea - - -	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.
Enlisted - - -	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged -	1	.	23	9	2	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	4
Committed to reformatory schools or prison.	.	.	4	1	2	.	.	4	.	2	.	1	.	1
Transferred - -	4	.	8	5	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.
Died - - - -	.	.	17	5	3	1	2	1	.	2	4	2	.	.
Absconded (sentence expired).	1	1	31	17	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	1	.	.
Total - -	18	1	181	109	15	5	6	11	2	46	19	5	.	12
Under detention Dec. 31, 1865.	19	6	90	38	100	44	32	55	15	45	23	24	15	39
Of whom were in school -	3	5	89	38	100	44	29	55	15	39	20	22	15	37
Absconded (sentence unexpired).	15	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	1	2	.	.
Sentence expired, still in school.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	2

APPENDIX V.—No. 2.—Abstract.

Certified Industrial Schools.—General Return of Admissions and Discharges up to December 31, 1865.

	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				TOTAL.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
Admissions.										
To December 31, 1861 -	210	.	62	86	398	.	252	.	608	400
1862 - - -	172	83	45	48	164	3	75	1	422	169
1863 - - -	211	69	51	21	182	28	73	14	490	159
1864 - - -	213	32	40	20	173	48	63	15	466	138
1865 - - -	291	82	76	26	153	36	92	19	562	213
Total - -	1,097	266	274	201	1,070	115	555	49	2,548	1,079
Discharges.										
To employment or service	155	26	48	40	183	4	91	3	368	182
To friends - - -	81	17	25	18	75	4	47	1	177	91
Emigrated - -	9	.	.	.	3	.	8	.	12	8
To sea - - -	38	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	49	.
Enlisted - - -	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	7	.
Specially discharged -	28	3	8	1	106	2	64	.	139	73
Committed to reformatory schools or prison.	28	14	6	9	48	2	9	.	92	24
Transferred - -	20	1	.	.	51	.	9	.	72	9
Died - - - -	10	6	3	18	29	3	17	1	48	39
Absconded (sentence expired).	39	2	5	4	65	.	38	.	106	47
Total - -	412	69	95	90	574	15	283	5	1,070	473
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1865.	685	197	179	111	496	100	272	44	1,478	606
Of whom were in school -	662	152	176	99	461	100	258	44	1,375	577
Absconded (sentence unexpired).	19	42	3	8	31	.	7	.	92	18
Sentence expired, still in school.	4	3	.	4	4	.	7	.	11	11

APPENDIX VI.—No. 1.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN of DISCHARGES for the YEARS 1862, 1863, 1864, showing the NUMBER DOING WELL, CONVICTED of CRIME, &c. since their DISCHARGE to DECEMBER 31, 1865.

ENGLAND.

Boys.

Reformatory.	Bedfordshire.	Bradwall.	Cumberland.	Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Sunderland.	Essex.	"Cornwall" Ship.	Glamorgan.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar" Ship.	Liverpool Farm.	North Lancashire.	Manchester and Salford.	Mount St. Bernard's, Catholic.	Home in the East.	Brook Green, Catholic.	Monmouth.	Buxton.	Northampton.	North Eastern.	Suffolk.	Red Hill.	Wandsworth.	Saltley.
Mode of Discharge.																												
DISCHARGES FROM JAN. 1st, 1862, TO DEC. 31, 1864.																												
To employment or service	4	18	8	10	4	10	1	1	12	8	13	5	3	.	37	4	10	12	18	42	3	11	5	45	7	50	35	4
To friends	24	23	14	9	7	5	9	13	24	36	40	22	25	9	11	12	7	157	19	43	9	8	15	41	29	73	4	22
Emigrated	1	8	.	.	.	.	11	1	1	6	21	10	12	.	7	12	1	2	.	2	.	4	1	.	.	96	21	20
To sea	.	1	4	5	4	2	2	127	4	8	4	2	.	80	2	.	6	1	8	9	.	4	3	11	3	6	.	.
Enlisted	1	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	5	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	1	3	9	.
Specially discharged	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	5	.	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	9	6	.	7	.	1	.	1	1	10	4	3
Absconded and not recovered	1	2	1	.	.	1	.	1	2	2	.	1	1	5	.	.	.	8	1	5	.	.	4	5	.	5	6	1
TOTAL	32	53	29	25	20	18	24	148	44	63	80	41	41	94	63	29	34	186	46	109	12	28	30	104	41	243	79	50
Subsequent Character and Circumstances.																												
Since dead	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	6	.	.	5	.	.	3	1	1	1	1	2	3	.	1	1	6	.	6	.	.
Doing well	24	29	19	18	13	11	15	110	27	53	53	31	31	49	51	19	14	4	27	51	8	17	20	66	37	176	61	34
Doubtful	.	2	3	.	3	1	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	1	.	1	6	3	9	2	1	.	6	.	14	.	2
Convicted of crime	8	11	4	3	.	6	2	13	6	8	17	1	4	8	8	5	10	1	13	34	2	4	5	21	3	26	14	7
Unknown	.	8	3	2	4	.	4	15	9	1	4	7	5	31	2	4	8	174	1	12	.	5	4	5	1	21	4	7
TOTAL	32	53	29	25	20	18	24	148	44	63	80	41	41	94	63	29	34	186	46	109	12	28	30	104	41	243	79	50

Reformatory Schools.—Return of Discharges for the Years 1862, 1863, 1864, showing the Number doing well, convicted of Crime, &c. since their Discharge to December 31, 1865—*continued*.

Reformatory.	ENGLAND.																									
	Boys.										Girls.															
	Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Woodbury Hill.	Stoke Farm.	Calder Farm.	Castle Howard.	Leeds.	Yorkshire, Catholic.	Total Boys Protestant.	Catholic.	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court, Catholic.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Toxteth Park.	Hampstead.	Ipswich.	Surrey.	Allesley.	Birmingham.	Limpley Stoke.	West Riding.	Yorkshire, Catholic.	Doncaster.	Total Girls, Protestant.	Catholic.
	Mode of Discharge.																									
Discharges from Jan. 1st, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1864.																										
To employment or service	9	7	9	11	24	29	16	28	431	82	22	17	64	29	43	9	39	12	.	15	13	9	5	.	8	221	64
To friends	10	18	11	25	19	5	3	90	601	290	25	12	59	24	4	13	13	7	.	5	12	6	11	.	10	142	59
Emigrated	24	.	.	.	.	5	7	12	269	16	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	7	1
To sea	6	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	297	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	2	4	1	.	1	.	.	2	42	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged	.	1	.	1	2	3	4	16	54	29	1	1	1	1	5	5	3	.	1	.	.	3	.	1	.	20	2
Absconded and not recovered	.	.	3	3	3	1	3	4	52	17	1	.	1	.	5	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	10	1
Total	51	33	24	40	50	44	33	152	1,746	447	49	30	126	54	57	28	59	20	1	22	27	18	16	1	19	400	127
	Subsequent Character and Circumstances.																									
Since dead	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	4	43	8	1	.	6	.	4	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	11	6
Doing well	37	25	16	24	36	35	17	78	1,203	133	31	19	76	33	35	10	42	14	.	19	14	13	4	.	9	243	76
Doubtful	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	4	61	19	8	6	15	6	9	10	3	2	.	1	7	2	3	.	1	58	15
Convicted of crime	3	3	4	8	12	4	10	38	253	73	2	5	15	2	2	4	3	3	.	1	3	1	2	.	1	29	15
Unknown	7	4	3	8	1	3	5	28	186	214	7	.	14	13	7	4	10	.	1	1	3	2	4	1	7	59	15
Total	51	33	24	40	50	44	33	152	1,746	447	49	30	126	54	57	28	59	20	1	22	27	18	16	1	19	400	127

APPENDIX VI.—No. 1.

Reformatory Schools.—Return of Discharges for the Years 1862, 1863, 1864, showing the Number doing well, convicted of Crime, &c. since their Discharge to December 31, 1865—*continued.*

	SCOTLAND.																			
	Boys.										Girls.									
Reformatory.	Old Mill.	Wellington Farm.	Rossie.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Parkhead, Catholic.	Kibble.	Stranraer.	Total Boys, Protestant.	Catholic.	Aberdeen.	Dalry.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, Catholic.	Paisley.	Stranraer.	Total Girls, Protestant.	Catholic.
	Mode of Discharge.																			
Discharges from Jan. 1st, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1864.																				
To employment or service -	21	5	4	12	140	116	7	15	204	116	.	15	2	18	14	1	8	44	14
To friends - - -	25	8	7	3	15	1	16	9	83	1	.	.	.	27	14	1	7	35	14
Emigrated - - -	.	17	1	.	28	2	.	.	46	2	.	1	.	9	1	.	1	11	1
To sea - - - -	5	.	1	.	26	.	4	.	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted - - -	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged -	1	1	.	.	.	11	2	.	4	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded and not recovered	5	.	9	1	2	1	.	2	19	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Total -	57	31	22	16	212	131	29	26	393	131	.	18	2	54	29	2	16	92	29
	Subsequent Character and Circumstances.																			
Since dead - -	3	.	1	.	8	5	2	.	14	5	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	2	1
Doing well - -	51	29	12	10	179	97	18	22	321	97	.	9	1	40	16	1	13	64	16
Doubtful - - -	.	.	2	1	3	1	4	.	10	1	.	5	.	7	9	1	1	14	9
Convicted of crime - -	2	1	3	1	16	27	4	2	29	27	.	2	.	2	1	.	1	5	1
Unknown - - -	1	1	4	4	6	1	1	2	19	1	.	2	.	4	2	.	1	7	2
Total -	57	31	22	16	212	131	29	26	393	131	.	18	2	54	29	2	16	92	29

APPENDIX VI.—No. 1.—Abstract.

	Discharges for Years 1862, 1863, and 1864.		Results to December 31, 1865.				
	How discharged.	Total.	Since dead.	Doing well.	Doubtful.	Convicted of Crime.	Unknown.
ENGLAND:							
Boys, Protestant	To employment or service	431	6	342	11	60	12
	To friends	601	10	393	32	111	55
	Emigrated	269	10	203	9	17	30
	To sea	297	13	208	7	25	44
	Enlisted	42	.	35	1	3	3
	Specially discharged	54	3	10	1	26	14
	Absconded	52	1	12	.	11	28
	Total	1,746	43	1,203	61	253	186
Boys, Catholic	To employment or service	82	.	40	4	18	20
	To friends	290	2	71	11	39	167
	Emigrated	16	.	10	1	2	3
	To sea	10	1	5	2	2	.
	Enlisted	3	.	.	1	1	1
	Specially discharged	29	4	4	.	11	10
	Absconded	17	1	3	.	.	13
	Total	447	8	133	19	73	214
Girls, Protestant	To service	221	3	151	36	8	23
	To friends	142	5	76	16	17	28
	Emigrated	7	.	7	.	.	.
	Specially discharged	20	3	6	4	3	4
	Absconded	10	.	3	2	1	4
	Total	400	11	243	58	29	59
Girls, Catholic	To service	64	3	44	6	6	5
	To friends	59	3	30	9	9	8
	Emigrated	1	.	.	.	.	1
	Specially discharged	2	.	1	.	.	1
	Absconded	1	.	1	.	.	.
	Total	127	6	76	15	15	15
SCOTLAND:							
Boys, Protestant	To employment or service	204	4	169	7	17	7
	To friends	83	8	65	1	7	2
	Emigrated	46	.	43	.	1	2
	To sea	36	1	33	.	2	.
	Enlisted	1	.	1	.	.	.
	Specially discharged	4	.	3	.	1	.
	Absconded	19	1	7	2	1	8
	Total	393	14	321	10	29	19
Boys, Catholic	To employment or service	116	4	88	1	23	.
	To friends	1	.	1	.	.	.
	Emigrated	2	.	2	.	.	.
	To sea	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Specially discharged	11	1	5	.	4	1
	Absconded	1	.	1	.	.	.
	Total	131	5	97	1	27	1
Girls, Protestant	To service	44	2	33	6	2	1
	To friends	35	.	22	7	2	4
	Emigrated	11	.	9	1	.	1
	Specially discharged	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Absconded	2	.	.	.	1	1
	Total	92	2	64	14	5	7
Girls, Catholic	To service	14	1	8	4	.	1
	To friends	14	.	7	5	1	1
	Emigrated	1	.	1	.	.	.
	Specially discharged	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Absconded	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total	29	1	16	9	1	2

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—RETURN of DISCHARGES for the YEARS 186 CRIME, &c. since their DISCHARG

ENGLAND.

	Chester.		Devon and Exeter.	St. Nicholas, Walthamstow, Catholic.	"Havannah," Cardiff.	Park Row, Bristol.	Pennywell Lane, Bristol.	Bolton.		Manchester.		Liverpool.		St. George's, Liverpool, Catholic.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
DISCHARGES FOR YEARS 1862, 1863, AND 1864:															
To employment or service	.	.	.	1	3	9	24	.	.	10	4	2	.	2	
Returned to friends	1	.	.	3	3	6	8	.	.	8	2	3	1	2	
Emigrated	.	.	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
To sea	.	.	.	.	6	3	6	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Specially discharged	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	1	.	.	
Absconded	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	
Total	1	.	1	5	12	24	40	7	.	21	6	7	1	4	
Committed to Reformatory Schools	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	3	.	2	
Subsequent character and circumstances:															
Since dead	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	
Doing well	1	.	1	1	8	19	29	.	.	8	2	5	1	3	
Doubtful	.	.	.	1	1	2	3	.	.	2	1	2	.	1	
Convicted of Crime	.	.	.	2	.	1	2	.		.	.	.	.	.	
Unknown	.	.	.	1	3	2	5	7	.	10	3	.	.	.	
Total	1	.	1	5	12	24	40	7	.	21	6	7	1	4	

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.

1863, 1864, showing the NUMBER DOING WELL, CONVICTED OF to DECEMBER 31, 1865.

ENGLAND.																	
St. Elizabeth's, Liverpool, Catholic.		St. Mary's, Kirkdale.		Boys' Home.	Church Farm.	East London.	Cripples' Home.		Sloane Street.	School of Discipline.	Lisson Street.	St. Margaret's Home, Catholic.	Newcastle.		Winson Green.	Penn Street, Birmingham.	—
Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	
																	DISCHARGES FOR YEARS 1862, 1863, AND 1864:
2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	3	5	21	10	.	.	To employment or service.
1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	2	1	1	.	.	Returned to friends.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Emigrated.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	To sea.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	Specially discharged.
1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	Absconded.
4	1	.	3	.	.	1	1	3	5	8	27	13	.	.	Total.
.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	Committed to Reformatory Schools.
															Subsequent character and circumstances:
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	Since dead.
3	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	3	1	.	21	10	.	.	Doing well.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	Doubtful.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Convicted of Crime.
1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	8	4	1	.	.	Unknown.
4	1	.	3	.	.	1	1	3	5	8	27	13	.	.	Total.

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.

Industrial Schools.—Return of Discharges for the Years 1862, 1863, 1864, to December 31,

—	ENGLAND—*cont.*															
	Coventry.		Hull.		Leeds.		York.		Aberdeen.		Ayr.		Kilmarnock.		Dumfries.	
	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.
DISCHARGES FOR YEARS 1862, 1863, AND 1864:																
To employment or service	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	10	11	3		5	.	1	1	
Returned to friends	.	1	.	.	.	4	2	2	1	.	.	2	1	.	2	
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
To sea	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Specially discharged	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	
Absconded	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total	.	5	.	1	1	12	3	13	13	5	.	7	1	1	3	
Committed to Reformatory Schools	.	2	.	4	1	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	
Subsequent character and circumstances:																
Since dead	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Doing well	.	2	.	.	.	7	2	7	9	3	.	.	.	1	2	
Doubtful	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	
Convicted of Crime	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Unknown	.	.	.	1	1	5	1	3	4	.	.	7	1	.	1	
Total	.	5	.	1	1	12	3	13	13	5	.	7	1	1	3	

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.

showing the Number doing well, convicted of Crime, &c. since their Discharge 1865—*continued.*

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh (Original), Ramsey Lane.		Marionville.		Edinburgh, United.		Leith.		Arbroath.		Dundee.		Glasgow.		—
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
														DISCHARGES FOR YEARS 1862, 1863, AND 1864:
1	1	4	3	.	6	.	4	2	6	.	13	16		To employment or service.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	7	7		Returned to friends.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		Emigrated.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.		To sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		Enlisted.
5	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		Specially discharged.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	8	3		Absconded.
6	1	5	3	.	8	.	4	2	22	.	28	26		Total.
.	.	.	13	.	1	.	.	.	7	1	1	.		Committed to Reformatory Schools.
														*Subsequent character and circumstances:
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1		Since dead.
2	1	2	2	.	6	.	3	1	12	.	14	14		Doing well.
2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3		Doubtful.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.		Convicted of Crime.
1	.	2	.	.	2	.	1	1	7	.	10	8		Unknown.
6	1	5	3	.	8	.	4	2	22	.	28	26		Total.

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.

Industrial Schools.—Return of Discharges for the Years 1862, 1863, 1864, showing the Number doing well, convicted of Crime, &c. since their Discharge to December 31, 1865—*continued.*

—	SCOTLAND—*continued.*										
	Glasgow Catholic Orphanage.		Perth, Ladies, Craigie.	Perth Feehney.	Perth, Girls.	Greenock.		Paisley.		Newton Steward.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
DISCHARGES FOR YEARS 1862, 1863, AND 1864:											
To employment or service	.	1	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	4
Returned to friends	4	.	.	2	.	1	3	.	.	.	.
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
To sea	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged	2	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	3
Absconded	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
Total	6	1	3	4	1	9	6	.	.	.	7
Committed to Reformatory Schools	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Subsequent character and circumstances:											
Since dead	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Doing well	4	1	2	4	1	.	2	.	.	.	5
Doubtful	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Convicted of Crime	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Unknown	2	.	1	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	2
Total.	6	1	3	4	1	9	6	.	.	.	7

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.—Abstract.

Discharges for the Years 1862, 1863, and 1864.	England.				Scotland.				Total.	
	Protestant.		Catholic.		Protestant.		Catholic.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Mode of Discharge:										
To employment or service	72	21	3	13	58	39	.	1	133	74
To friends - -	35	10	5	5	19	14	4	.	63	29
Emigrated - -	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
To sea - - - -	20	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	23	.
Enlisted - -	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Specially discharged -	19	1	1	.	13	6	2	.	35	7
Absconded - -	7	2	.	3	22	4	.	.	29	9
Total - -	162	34	9	21	115	63	6	1	292	119
Committed to Reformatory Schools -	22	2	7	3	29	3	2	.	60	10
Subsequent Character and Circumstances:										
Since dead - -	6	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	7	2
Doing well - -	103	21	4	11	56	37	4	1	167	70
Doubtful - -	11	4	2	.	13	3	.	.	26	7
Convicted of Crime -	3	.	2	.	6	.	.	.	11	.
Unknown - -	39	9	1	10	39	21	2	.	81	40
Total - -	162	34	9	21	115	63	6	1	292	119

APPENDIX VII. (*a.*)

RETURN showing COUNTIES from which JUVENILE OFFENDERS received 1854 to December 1865, have been COMMITTED, and the NUMBER Ten Years ending September 29, 1865.

	Bedford.	Berks.	Bucks.	Cambridge.	Cheshire.	Cornwall.	Cumberland.	Derby.	Devon.	Dorset.	Durham.	Essex.	Gloucester.	Hereford.	Herts.	Huntingdon.	Kent.	Lancashire.	Leicestershire.	Lincoln.	Middlesex.
	Commitments to Reformatories																				
Boys -	81	91	20	37	221	21	36	61	165	67	259	67	340	34	65	3	159	1,979	51	49	1,064
Girls -	6	12	5	5	47	5	3	30	55	14	80	15	70	7	7	5	36	427	12	23	276
	Commitments to Prison for the Ten																				
Boys 1856 -	46	68	46	52	242	31	44	79	202	52	73	175	382	18	94	11	285	1,737	84	63	3,606
1857 -	42	62	38	62	179	40	22	69	188	47	213	163	297	18	58	9	279	1,539	110	89	3,133
1858 -	25	62	40	35	149	29	41	49	153	38	158	128	226	14	65	23	225	1,226	139	77	2,644
1859 -	28	45	42	46	117	16	23	39	159	22	137	86	259	25	49	9	236	1,033	89	77	2,281
1860 -	33	59	23	66	132	44	16	46	146	35	85	126	218	34	52	12	257	890	74	74	1,865
1861 -	47	83	38	54	118	44	12	36	168	38	117	148	261	25	54	9	234	937	84	89	1,762
1862 -	34	76	43	54	99	38	26	49	187	33	129	118	271	17	45	12	273	994	101	95	1,335
1863 -	34	91	29	40	158	35	30	39	181	31	145	134	299	27	65	9	220	1,033	94	80	1,426
1864 -	36	72	27	48	131	35	23	52	188	48	128	149	214	26	37	8	231	884	85	121	1,864
1865 -	44	49	30	27	161	35	12	44	113	48	157	147	289	29	51	12	265	1,041	83	114	2,111
Girls: 1856 -	2	18	5	5	47	12	9	10	34	8	20	17	61	5	12	4	53	430	16	25	507
1857 -	3	14	4	8	31	3	11	12	36	7	37	13	48	7	4	5	50	286	16	20	398
1858 -	5	7	2	4	18	12	5	4	35	12	39	15	25	4	6	6	34	202	18	39	368
1859 -	4	12	2	5	20	13	6	23	22	6	39	12	31	3	1	1	40	171	11	25	278
1860 -	3	14	5	5	25	10	4	16	33	10	25	16	41	3	5	2	38	155	6	26	315
1861 -	5	18	6	11	15	8	3	11	52	4	23	19	49	4	4	5	55	188	21	26	287
1862 -	2	11	5	7	24	11	6	9	39	7	31	19	25	7	5	5	33	176	14	31	176
1863 -	3	7	2	8	27	9	12	9	30	5	43	18	27	4	5	4	24	164	7	20	238
1864	1	10	6	11	32	12	6	10	30	6	44	15	38	3	6	.	41	174	11	37	256
1865 -	3	5	4	7	19	8	8	12	19	4	26	18	50	9	8	2	43	162	10	29	266

Note.—The Youthful Offenders Act requires that every Young Offender sentenced to Detention
Numbers returned above as committed to Prison

APPENDIX VII. (*a.*)

in the Certified REFORMATORIES of ENGLAND and WALES from August
of such Offenders COMMITTED to PRISON in the same COUNTIES for the

Monmouth.	Norfolk.	Northampton.	Northumberland.	Nottingham.	Oxford.	Rutland.	Salop.	Somerset.	Southampton.	Stafford.	Suffolk.	Surrey.	Sussex.	Warwickshire.	Westmoreland.	Wilts.	Worcester.	Yorkshire.	Glamorgan.	Other Welsh Counties.	TOTALS.	
to December 31, 1865.																						
35	145	82	306	94	27	.	34	162	136	177	117	444	98	536	11	65	131	935	84	45	8,534	Boys.
25	9	13	33	10	3	1	9	57	16	55	10	68	19	97	2	17	35	238	9	30	1,896	Girls.
Years ending September 29, 1865.																						Boys.
42	187	79	220	119	44	4	67	171	239	209	123	1,317	150	366	12	37	80	796	92	64	11,808	1856.
35	188	63	162	134	43	4	28	142	255	222	104	1,437	146	309	12	56	61	568	132	64	10,822	1857.
42	147	64	188	132	53	2	31	100	189	189	79	968	94	221	9	47	75	510	114	37	8,837	1858.
21	116	67	150	88	23	1	46	132	144	179	78	701	107	199	8	59	74	443	95	33	7,582	1859.
43	140	44	87	69	27	4	36	87	182	235	67	611	100	130	5	44	84	384	60	39	6,765	1860.
27	210	72	107	123	45	3	48	120	201	245	64	716	117	186	5	50	84	480	64	48	7,373	1861.
37	206	63	118	102	67	5	62	123	223	205	112	737	144	165	5	45	65	463	62	42	7,080	1862.
43	201	55	129	110	41	2	40	128	229	170	78	780	108	179	7	54	72	495	48	39	7,208	1863.
26	198	56	119	120	36	2	34	118	242	191	81	845	130	201	21	47	57	499	74	32	7,536	1864.
31	167	53	150	167	53	3	51	127	222	185	95	1,073	123	215	12	49	76	546	52	38	8,350	1865.
34	15	10	79	17	7	.	20	35	42	77	15	161	31	63	8	9	29	111	90	20	2,173	Girls. 1856.
13	15	9	36	23	7	.	17	36	23	22	7	144	38	45	1	12	22	94	86	16	1,679	1857.
14	11	9	33	17	6	1	12	28	27	26	21	117	23	28	3	7	27	129	77	16	1,492	1858.
10	8	8	46	13	5	.	8	15	31	37	11	143	26	39	5	15	18	96	63	8	1,330	1859.
23	17	15	23	10	5	.	12	12	34	57	13	77	27	32	3	9	16	87	26	9	1,264	1860.
29	29	10	34	6	5	.	10	31	39	65	17	94	23	31	2	12	22	112	32	11	1,428	1861.
32	18	11	16	14	8	3	15	24	40	86	19	97	26	30	1	15	31	84	42	14	1,269	1862.
14	17	6	36	16	10	.	13	21	25	66	11	107	30	40	2	4	21	84	43	19	1,251	1863.
13	20	7	31	11	9	2	11	17	40	59	10	102	28	32	.	12	16	100	31	21	1,321	1864.
13	20	7	25	25	4	.	9	10	44	53	7	108	31	45	.	7	35	94	28	13	1,290	1865.

in a Reformatory School should undergo a previous Imprisonment of at least 4 days. The include those also sentenced to Reformatories.

APPENDIX VII. (*b.*)

RETURN showing the NUMBER of CHILDREN COMMITTED to CERTIFIED REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in ENGLAND and WALES from the different COUNTIES, for the Years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865.

COUNTIES.	1861.			1862.			1863.			1864.			1865.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Bedford	11	.	11	7	.	7	6	.	6	8	.	8	10	1	11
Berks	9	1	10	11	.	11	7	3	10	4	.	4	6	1	7
Bucks	5	1	6	3	1	4	2	.	2	1	.	1	2	.	2
Cambridge	8	.	8	1	3	4	5	.	5	7	1	8	4	.	4
Cheshire	14	4	18	20	8	28	21	8	29	20	8	28	14	1	15
Cornwall	2	.	2	2	1	3	4	.	4	7	1	8	5	.	5
Cumberland	4	.	4	3	.	3	.	1	1	5	.	5	1	1	2
Derby	9	3	12	10	4	14	7	7	14	10	2	12	2	1	3
Devon	21	10	31	17	5	22	13	6	19	19	5	24	20	3	23
Dorset	5	4	9	7	.	7	6	2	8	9	.	9	8	2	10
Durham	30	10	40	21	11	32	17	15	32	22	11	33	24	13	37
Essex	13	5	18	1	.	1	14	4	18	11	.	11	12	4	16
Gloucester	31	8	39	30	8	38	30	5	35	18	13	31	29	14	43
Hereford	6	.	6	4	1	5	2	.	2	4	.	4	7	3	10
Herts	12	.	12	9	.	9	5	.	5	6	3	9	5	.	5
Hunts	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	1	3	.	1	1	.	.	.
Kent	16	7	23	24	2	26	17	3	20	19	8	27	24	6	30
Lancashire	188	34	222	194	45	239	179	27	206	194	35	229	276	47	323
Leicestershire	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	.	3	2	.	2	5	.	5
Lincoln	3	3	6	5	3	8	6	5	11	6	3	9	10	2	12
Middlesex	172	59	231	93	23	116	43	27	70	64	26	90	109	50	159
Monmouth	7	7	14	2	3	5	5	1	6	1	2	3	6	2	8
Norfolk	10	2	12	11	1	12	14	1	15	11	2	13	6	1	7
Northampton	2	.	2	13	1	14	9	1	10	4	.	4	3	4	7
Northumberland	33	5	38	30	2	32	30	5	35	23	8	31	24	2	26
Notts	9	1	10	19	2	21	13	1	14	17	1	18	6	1	7
Oxford	8	.	8	3	.	3	1	.	1	3	1	4	1	2	3
Rutland	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Salop	7	.	7	5	1	6	.	1	1	5	.	5	2	1	3
Somerset	20	17	37	22	5	27	14	4	18	17	7	24	26	7	33
Southampton	8	5	13	10	2	12	13	1	14	14	.	14	18	1	19
Stafford	26	7	33	13	7	20	13	7	20	20	9	29	27	13	40
Suffolk	11	1	12	19	3	22	8	.	8	12	.	12	7	.	7
Surrey	63	12	75	60	15	75	37	8	45	66	6	72	67	14	81
Sussex	8	4	12	16	2	18	6	3	9	10	.	10	9	4	13
Warwickshire	68	10	78	33	3	36	51	6	57	53	11	64	63	14	77
Westmoreland	1	.	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	2
Wilts	5	2	7	7	2	9	4	1	5	2	1	3	7	.	7
Worcestershire	18	6	24	12	5	17	5	5	10	11	1	12	8	6	14
Yorkshire	98	31	129	71	23	94	105	24	129	101	21	122	119	29	148
Glamorgan	9	.	9	9	4	13	6	.	6	14	1	15	15	1	16
Other WELSH COUNTIES	7	1	8	6	.	6	2	4	6	9	4	13	4	5	9
Totals	978	261	1,239	825	201	1,026	725	187	912	830	192	1,022	993	256	1,249

APPENDIX VII. (*c.*)

RETURN showing INCREASE and DECREASE in the NUMBER and COMMITMENTS of JUVENILE OFFENDERS in the COUNTIES of ENGLAND and WALES, for the Year ending September 29, 1865, as compared with the year preceding.

COUNTY.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bedford	8	.	2	.	10	.
Berks	.	23	.	5	.	28
Bucks	3	.	.	2	1	.
Cambridge	.	21	.	4	.	25
Cheshire	30	.	.	13	17	.
Cornwall	.	.	.	4	.	4
Cumberland	.	11	2	.	.	9
Derby	.	8	2	.	.	6
Devon	.	75	.	11	.	86
Dorset	.	.	.	2	.	2
Durham	29	.	.	18	11	.
Essex	.	2	3	.	1	.
Gloucester	75	.	12	.	87	.
Hereford	3	.	6	.	9	.
Herts	14	.	2	.	16	.
Hunts	4	.	2	.	6	.
Kent	34	.	2	.	36	.
Lancashire	157	.	.	12	145	.
Leicester	.	2	.	1	.	3
Lincoln	.	7	.	8	.	15
Middlesex	247	.	10	.	257	.
Monmouth	5	.	.	.	5	.
Norfolk	.	31	.	.	.	31
Northampton	.	3	.	.	.	3
Northumberland	31	.	.	6	25	.
Nottingham	47	.	14	.	61	.
Oxford	17	.	.	5	12	.
Rutland	1	.	.	2	.	1
Salop	17	.	.	2	15	.
Somerset	9	.	.	7	2	.
Southampton	.	20	4	.	.	16
Stafford	.	6	.	6	.	12
Suffolk	14	.	.	3	11	.
Surrey	228	.	6	.	234	.
Sussex	.	7	3	.	.	4
Warwick	14	.	13	.	27	.
Westmoreland	.	9	.	.	.	9
Wilts	2	.	.	5	.	3
Worcester	19	.	19	.	38	.
Yorkshire	47	.	.	6	41	.
Glamorgan	.	22	.	3	.	25
Other Welsh Counties	6	.	.	8	.	2
Total	1061	247	102	133	1067	284

Increase.		*Decrease.*	
Boys	1061	Boys	247
Girls	102	Girls	133
	1163		380
Deduct decrease	380		
Total increase	783		

APPENDIX VIII. (*a.*)

Certified Reformatory Schools.

RETURN

OF

Receipts and Expenditure on account of Maintenance, Industrial Training, &c.

For the Year ending December 31, 1865.

Note.—The following Tables have been prepared with the view,—1st, of showing the cost of each Certified Reformatory under the distinct heads of management, maintenance and disposal of inmates, and buildings; and 2dly, of comparing the expenses of the different schools fairly together, and so enabling the various managers to judge what the charges for their schools ought to be.

In reference to the first of these objects,—All charges connected with the superintendence, food, clothing, and lodging of the inmates, are classed and summed up separately. The result gives the cost of maintenance and training, and divided by the average number of inmates gives the cost per head for these.

Rent of school premises, cost of disposal of inmates by emigration or employment in England, and building expenses, are taken separately. The rent of the land attached to the school is included in the "Farm account," and makes an item in the industrial expenses.

The profit or loss on account of the industrial departments are given separately. In estimating the profit or loss of the industrial employments carried on in any reformatory, the increase or decrease of the value of the stock has been taken into account.

In reference to the second object,—The schools are arranged according to the number of their inmates, boys' schools and girls' schools being classed respectively together, and the Scotch reformatories being taken separately from the English ones, The annual cost of food and clothing of the inmates is added as an important element of the comparison.

It will be seen that the cost per head for food in the year 1865, averaged—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For boys, England	6	9	9
For boys, Scotland	5	15	4
For girls, England	6	13	5
For girls, Scotland	6	4	4

Also, that the cost per head for clothing averaged—

For boys, England	2	11	5
For boys, Scotland	2	18	3
For girls, England	2	8	0
For girls, Scotland	1	19	7

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The total Expenditure for Reformatories for the year was	96,883	5	9

The Receipts were—

* Treasury payments for maintenance	64,619	9	7
* Parents' payments through Inspector	2,479	19	4
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	10,697	5	9
Contributions from Rates	9,613	13	3
Ditto Voluntary Associations and Payments for voluntary inmates	1,024	11	6
Sundries	1,399	15	3
Balance of Profit on Industrial Departments	10,011	7	2
Total	£99,846	1	10

A separate table [Appendix VIII., (*b.*)] is annexed at the end of these returns, showing, in one view, the total cost per head of each reformatory to its supporters under all the ordinary heads of expenditure for the year. In this the total cost for maintenance and management is first given, including rent. The amount expended on the emigration or other mode of disposal of the inmate, follows next, and then the profit realized or the loss sustained from the industrial department. The result divided by the number of inmates gives the gross expense of each inmate for the year.

* These items comprise the amounts actually received within the year, that is, those due for the last quarter of 1864 and the three first quarters of 1865.

APPENDIX VIII. (*a*.)

RETURN of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	ENGLAND—BOYS.											
	MONMOUTH.			SUNDERLAND.			ESSEX.			WILTS.			WOODBURY HILL.		
	Boys, 9. Officers, 3.			Boys, 14. Officers, 4.			Boys, 21. Officers, 3.			Boys, 25. Officers, 4.			Boys, 25. Officers, 4.		
RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Treasury Allowance	106	4	5	108	18	6	316	18	6	381	9	6	358	18	0
Parents' Payments	7	5	0	11	0	6	17	4	6	15	10	0	22	19	9
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	65	3	0	-		-	58	12	0	-		-	-		-
Payments from Rates	-		-	-		-	-		-	180	19	5	9	1	6
Payments, Voluntary Associations	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-
Sundries	1	18	0	-		-	29	14	1	-		-	-		-
TOTAL RECEIPTS	180	10	5	119	19	0	422	9	1	577	18	11	390	19	3
EXPENDITURE.															
Ordinary Charges.															
Officers' Pay and Rations	96	5	9				132	17	4	208	14	6	185	9	7
Food of Inmates	59	19	0				139	4	2	207	18	0	191	14	7
Clothing „	20	18	0				50	13	10	50	8	0	101	14	2
Washing, Fuel, and Light	16	19	6				55	12	2	22	19	3	48	2	1
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	3	0	5				15	0	1	30	9	1	5	4	5
Furniture and House Sundries	3	12	5				12	19	5	22	8	0	14	19	0
Printing and Office Expenses	8	11	4				20	1	1	14	2	2	6	10	4
Travelling and Police	4	3	9				12	6	11	7	6	7	5	4	4
Medical Expenses and Funerals	-		-				5	5	0	8	2	0	4	4	8
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	1	14	10				9	17	5	26	15	4	4	16	1
Total Ordinary Charges	215	5	0				453	17	5	599	2	11	567	19	3
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	23	18	4				21	12	3	23	19	4	22	14	4
Ditto Food	6	13	2				6	12	7	8	6	4	7	13	5
Ditto Clothing	2	6	5				2	8	3	2	0	4	4	1	4
Extra Charges.															
Rent of School Premises	-		-				34	8	0	-		-	-		-
Disposal, Home	-		-				4	4	0	16	17	7	11	4	4
„ Emigration	-		-				44	8	3	-		-	-		-
Building and Land	-		-				-		-	-		-	-		-
Total Extra Charges	-		-				83	0	3	16	17	7	11	4	4
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	215	5	0				536	17	8	616	0	6	579	3	7
Industrial Departments.															
Profit (including stock in hand)	42	14	7				213	6	11	112	14	8	63	16	3
Loss Ditto	-		-				-		-	-		-			-

N.B.—School discontinued as a Reformatory.

APPENDIX VIII. (*a*.)

Certified Reformatory Schools for 1865.

ENGLAND—Boys.					
Devon and Exeter. Boys, 27 Officers, 4.	Bedford. Boys, 29. Officers, 4.	North-ampton. Boys, 29. Officers, 3.	Herts. Boys, 30. Officers, 4.	Buxton. Boys, 32. Officers, 5.	Receipts and Expenditure.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
418 6 6	403 8 5	420 1 7	416 8 8	492 8 7	Treasury Allowance.
12 0 6	26 16 6	18 13 6	30 0 6	21 1 3	Parents' Payments.
80 9 0	- -	96 2 6	412 2 1	- -	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
205 5 10	18 5 7	41 14 0	14 9 0	45 0 0	Payments from Rates.
- -	- -	10 0 0	- -	- -	Payments, Voluntary Associations.
10 0 0	- -	- -	11 14 0	44 12 3	Sundries.
726 1 10	448 10 6	586 11 7	884 14 3	603 2 1	Total Receipts.
					Expenditure.
					Ordinary Charges.
155 9 0	226 19 2	120 0 0	266 10 9	148 4 0	Officers' Pay and Rations.
212 9 5	207 0 8	219 4 7	200 12 9	215 2 9	Food of Inmates.
66 1 11	51 15 11	63 4 7	90 19 5	86 6 7	Clothing „
61 15 8	35 13 8	47 10 3	44 12 4	43 17 10	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
22 5 1	6 16 5	10 9 10	4 18 0	27 16 0	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
23 7 1	24 12 10	17 15 0	15 4 4	46 16 4	Furniture and House Sundries.
22 7 6	9 9 8	7 12 7	15 10 4	13 15 9	Printing and Office Expenses.
18 6	4 0	2 2 7	8 6	5 16 9	Travelling and Police.
12 5 4	17 12 10	2 0 6	7 16 4	1 18 0	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
5 19 4	3 4 6	32 18 6	2 2 0	11 14 7	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
582 18 10	583 9 8	522 17 11	648 14 9	601 8 7	Total Ordinary Charges.
21 11 9	20 2 5	18 0 7	21 12 6	18 15 11	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
7 17 5	7 2 9	7 11 2	6 13 9	6 14 5	Ditto Food.
2 8 11	1 15 9	2 3 7	3 0 8	2 13 11	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
18 11 0	- -	- -	92 14 6	13 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
13 6 8	24 19 6	4 14 2	18 0 1	1 6 0	Disposal, Home.
- -	- -	21 18 0	30 0 0	77 6 8	„ Emigration.
- -	336 14 11	- -	36 18 6	- -	Building and Land.
31 17 8	361 14 5	26 12 2	177 13 1	91 12 8	Total Extra Charges.
614 16 6	945 4 1	549 10 1	826 7 10	693 1 3	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments.
113 13 9	159 6 1	229 16 9	101 15 8	23 17 4	Profit (including stock in hand.)
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loss Ditto.

APPENDIX VIII. (*a*.)

Return of Receipts and Expenditure of

Receipts and Expenditure.	ENGLAND—Boys.									
	Dorset.		Cumberland.		Glamorgan.		Hardwicke.		Suffolk.	
	Boys, 34. Officers, 3.		Boys, 39. Officers, 5.		Boys, 40. Officers, 3.		Boys, 40. Officers, 5.		Boys, 45. Officers, 4.	
Receipts.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Treasury Allowance	460	19 7	552	15 7	574	0 2	569	15 2	659	16 1
Parents' Payments	39	5 11	30	17 6	7	6 6	54	16 6	58	16 10
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	72	9 0	25	5 8	195	16 6	15	0 0	12	11 0
Payments from Rates	39	8 0	103	4 8	65	11 10	210	3 4	-	-
Payments, Voluntary Associations	10	0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sundries	1	19 2	-	-	-	-		7 4	-	-
Total Receipts	624	1 8	712	3 5	842	15 0	850	2 4	731	3 11
Expenditure.										
Ordinary Charges.										
Officers' Pay and Rations	147	3 4	156	2 0	183	15 7	228	13 9	190	0 0
Food of Inmates	228	16 0	237	11 0	210	18 11	225	2 1	241	14 6
Clothing „	86	9 4	139	2 11	113	6 1	98	4 11	87	11 8
Washing, Fuel, and Light	59	1 10	42	2 1	26	15 0	78	10 4	50	5 2
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	22	16 0	3	13 9	5	0 8	-	-	13	14 0
Furniture and House Sundries	16	1 3	15	6 11	70	3 1	41	1 7	10	14 0
Printing and Office Expenses	16	13 9	14	16 6	70	2 6	21	5 1	7	18 11
Travelling and Police	17	10 3	1	19 6	5	6 3	25	18 7	14	0
Medical Expenses and Funerals	7	19 9	2	3 3	1	12 2	8	11 4	3	8 8
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	11	8 7	2	2 8	4	10 9	25	17 5	13	15 11
Total Ordinary Charges	614	0 1	615	0 7	691	11 0	753	5 1	619	16 10
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	18	1 2	15	15 5	17	5 9	18	16 7	13	15 6
Ditto Food	6	14 3	6	1 10	5	5 6	5	12 6	5	7 5
Ditto Clothing	2	10 10	3	11 4	2	16 8	2	9 1	1	18 11
Extra Charges.										
Rent of School Premises	-	-	42	5 0	30	0 0	50	15 0	18	0 0
Disposal, Home	25	3 10	37	3 7	3	17 8	43	5 11	85	7 9
„ Emigration	20	16 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building and Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	15 3
Total Extra Charges	45	19 10	79	8 7	33	17 8	94	0 11	139	3 0
Total Expenditure	659	19 11	694	9 2	725	8 8	847	6 0	758	19 10
Industrial Departments.										
Profit (including stock in hand)	61	2 3	-	-	-	-	189	14 3	30	0 4
Loss Ditto	-	-	16	16 0	11	4 4	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX VIII. (*a.*)

Certified Reformatory Schools for 1865—*continued.*

ENGLAND—Boys.					
Hants.	Leeds.	Manchester and Salford.	Bradwall.	Home in the East.	Receipts and Expenditure.
Boys, 49. Officers, 8.	Boys, 51. Officers, 5.	Boys, 52. Officers, 7.	Boys, 58. Officers, 6.	Boys, 58. Officers, 6.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
712 4 10	711 3 8	762 11 7	850 17 3	744 8 2	Treasury Allowance.
40 0 10	8 16 0	43 19 3	61 19 6	76 0 0	Parents' Payments.
360 18 0	661 2 6	269 5 8	- -	169 15 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
218 6 11	70 0 8	66 13 1	179 4 0	- -	Payments from Rates.
10 0 0	- -	- -	20 0 0	- -	Payments, Voluntary Associations
51 18 10	- -	- -	23 7 6	5 0 0	Sundries.
1,393 9 5	1,451 2 10	1,142 9 7	1,135 8 3	995 3 2	Total Receipts.
					Expenditure.
					Ordinary Charges.
289 16 8	219 6 8	294 8 9	403 4 6	272 16 0	Officers' Pay and Rations.
293 2 5	241 7 0	300 18 6	345 14 2	378 18 4	Food of Inmates.
139 6 6	90 3 8	130 3 3	112 5 10	137 15 1	Clothing „
104 4 0	67 6 8	110 3 9	52 10 8	85 18 3	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
7 10 8	103 12 3	138 10 2	9 12 5	47 9 8	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
40 3 6	36 3 9	27 2 2	18 8 3	45 4 0	Furniture and House Sundries.
19 5 1	52 3 0	27 10 7	3 16 0	9 17 3	Printing and Office Expenses.
5 15 4	17 19 9	17 3 0	8 11 0	7 2 7	Travelling and Police.
5 17 3	15 11 2	4 6 8	18 4 0	11 10 2	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
74 11 3	93 16 10	33 16 5	37 2 7	27 2 6	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
979 12 8	937 10 9	1,084 3 3	1,009 9 5	1,023 13 10	Total Ordinary Charges.
19 19 10	18 7 8	20 17 0	17 8 1	17 13 0	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
5 19 8	4 14 8	5 15 8	5 19 2	6 10 8	Ditto Food.
2 16 10	1 15 4	2 10 1	1 18 8	2 7 6	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
46 4 6	- -	- -	- -	42 7 6	Rent of School Premises.
53 2 10	58 5 3	62 16 2	7 5 7	29 9 0	Disposal, Home.
26 16 2	- -	- -	53 19 7	- -	„ Emigration.
196 19 0	- -	5 0 0	- -	- -	Building and Land.
323 2 6	58 5 3	67 16 2	61 5 2	71 16 6	Total Extra Charges.
1,302 15 2	995 16 0	1,151 19 5	1,070 14 7	1,095 10 4	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments.
28 7 10	- -	125 16 5	55 8 0	- -	Profit (including stock in hand).
- -	26 16 9	- -	- -	15 10 4	Loss Ditto.

APPENDIX VIII. (*a*.)

Return of Receipts and Expenditure o

Receipts and Expenditure.	ENGLAND—Boys.				
	Castle Howard. Boys, 61. Officers, 8.	North Lancashire. Boys, 62. Officers, 8.	Stoke. Boys, 62. Officers, 8.	Warwickshire. Boys, 68. Officers, 9.	Liverpool Farm. Boys, 70. Officers, 9.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	919 17 11	855 11 10	886 5 11	925 10 5	961 9 6
Parents' Payments	63 3 0	50 9 3	33 17 6	45 7 0	42 19 3
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	176 8 1	1 1 0	200 0 0	402 8 6	204 5 3
Payments from Rates	262 1 8	78 18 10	-	-	-
Payments, Voluntary Associations	-	-	-	-	-
Sundries	-	11 9 8	-	52 7 5	-
Total Receipts	1,421 10 8	997 10 7	1,120 3 5	1,425 13 4	1,208 14 0
Expenditure.					
Ordinary Charges.					
Officers' Pay and Rations	447 1 3	216 14 7	241 6 6	342 0 1	305 3 2
Food of Inmates	415 9 10	430 14 8	425 19 8	365 2 7	454 11 1
Clothing „	220 18 8	203 15 6	159 7 2	139 16 7	263 8 4
Washing, Fuel, and Light	60 8 1	62 0 9	82 2 7	145 17 11	101 13 10
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	13 8 4	18 1 7	20 11 10	45 10 6	71 6 11
Furniture and House Sundries	81 7 7	89 14 1	56 14 6	40 5 2	76 12 4
Printing and Office Expenses	81 3 5	24 5 10	27 0 1	73 1 4	78 12 9
Travelling and Police	59 11 0	10 6 7	18 4 10	10 19 1	21 19 5
Medical Expenses and Funerals	20 13 9	7 12 6	4 5 0	30 11 11	17 7 8
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	-	119 7 6	15 19 2	22 1 6	27 1 4
Total Ordinary Charges	1,400 1 11	1,182 13 7	1,051 11 4	1,215 6 8	1,417 16 10
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	22 19 1	19 1 6	16 19 2	17 17 5	20 5 1
Ditto Food	6 16 2	6 18 11	6 17 5	5 7 5	6 9 10
Ditto Clothing	3 12 5	3 5 8	2 11 5	2 1 2	3 15 3
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises	-	-	40 0 0	-	124 0 0
Disposal, Home	61 0 8	2 9 8	-	64 17 8	80 0 0
„ Emigration	-	66 8 2	-	47 5 2	-
Building and Land	38 9 6	124 4 4	-	165 6 1	-
Total Extra Charges	99 10 2	193 2 2	40 0 0	277 8 11	204 0 0
Total Expenditure	1,499 12 1	1,375 15 9	1,091 11 4	1,492 15 7	1,621 16 10
Industrial Departments.					
Profit (including stock in hand)	250 3 3	121 19 1	41 16 5	248 0 3	-
Loss Ditto	-	-	-	-	126 11 7

APPENDIX VIII. (*a.*)

Certified Reformatory Schools for 1865—*continued.*

ENGLAND—Boys.					
Saltley. Boys, 75. Officers, 9.	Kingswood. Boys, 90. Officers, 10.	Calder Farm. Boys, 95. Officers, 8.	Brook Green. Catholic. Boys, 114. Officers, 10.	Boys' Home. Wandsworth. Boys, 130. Officers, 9.	Receipts and Expenditure.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
1,088 14 5	1,289 16 9	1,408 2 5	1,598 1 3	1,449 5 3	Treasury Allowance.
42 13 0	67 12 3	76 10 0	43 8 6	73 6 0	Parents' Payments.
156 7 0	60 2 6	295 3 4	303 11 0	521 5 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
216 13 5	434 18 8	233 19 5	209 13 2	67 2 6	Payments from Rates.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	167 10 0	Payments, Voluntary Associations.
37 17 5	50 14 0	38 13 9	17 5 0	- - -	Sundries.
1,542 5 3	1,903 4 2	2,052 8 11	2,171 18 11	2,278 8 9	Total Receipts.
					Expenditure.
					Ordinary Charges.
402 1 6	706 5 7	448 19 1	352 5 0	454 9 7	Officers' Pay and Rations.
373 6 4	588 17 3	711 6 2	732 19 7	997 8 4	Food of Inmates.
149 8 7	178 11 7	238 15 10	201 12 8	490 19 10	Clothing „
55 1 7	97 18 3	124 7 11	123 1 0	125 14 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
11 12 6	78 0 2	72 15 1	64 14 7	176 8 7	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
58 0 8	110 4 9	71 7 10	99 2 7	146 18 9	Furniture and House Sundries.
19 19 3	42 8 10	27 4 4	33 2 5	63 10 8	Printing and Office Expenses.
3 13 7	14 8 9	24 16 0	14 17 0	31 4 6	Travelling and Police.
9 7 7	25 11 3	17 9 6	28 16 2	20 0 0	Medical Expenses and Funerals
22 13 7	198 14 8	38 15 10	31 7 10	93 2 6	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,105 5 2	2,041 1 1	1,775 17 7	1,681 18 10	2,599 16 9	Total Ordinary Charges.
14 14 8	22 13 6	18 13 11	14 15 1	20 0 0	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
4 19 6	6 10 10	7 9 9	6 8 7	7 13 5	Ditto Food.
1 19 10	1 19 10	2 10 3	1 15 5	3 15 6	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
- - -	- - -	185 0 0	136 15 9	130 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
- - -	30 0 0	13 17 5	57 8 10	93 17 0	Disposal, Home.
78 17 8	76 18 1	26 0 10	- - -	80 1 4	„ Emigration.
48 18 0	- - -	44 1 2	64 19 8	108 9 0	Building and Land.
127 15 8	106 18 1	268 19 5	259 4 3	412 7 4	Total Extra Charges.
1,233 0 10	2,147 19 2	2,044 17 0	1,941 3 1	3,012 4 1	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments.
104 6 8	699 16 2	- - -	219 19 7	354 5 6	Profit (including stock in hand.)
- - -	- - -	47 3 8	- - -	- - -	Loss Ditto.

APPENDIX VIII. (*a.*)

Return of Receipts and Expenditure of

Receipts and Expenditure.	**England**—Boys.				
	North-Eastern.	"The Cornwall."	"Clarence." Catholic.	"Akbar."	Mt. Saint Bernard's. Catholic.
	Boys, 138. Officers, 11.	Boys, 138. Officers, 10.	Boys, 142. Officers, 10.	Boys, 172. Officers, 11.	Boys, 147. Officers, 19.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	2,087 16 1	2,122 9 6	2,196 17 0	2,500 5 7	2,260 13 1
Parents' Payments	77 16 8	146 4 11	12 2 0	98 16 0	55 3 6
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	655 3 6	155 10 0	385 1 11	354 5 3	474 14 9
Payments from Rates	- -	627 14 7	35 7 9	202 6 5	304 0 1
Payments, Voluntary Associations	- -	45 18 8	- -	95 14 1	126 6 8
Sundries	19 6	66 13 0	50 11 0	- -	78 1 0
Total Receipts	2,821 15 9	3,164 10 8	2,679 19 8	3,251 7 4	3,298 19 1
Expenditure.					
Ordinary Charges.					
Officers' Pay and Rations	419 1 5	1,079 13 8	1,053 13 2	1,200 18 6	573 17 4
Food of Inmates	932 6 3	818 0 10	670 7 6	1,004 9 8	1,187 9 3
Clothing „	238 16 1	390 1 7	385 11 2	313 12 5	406 8 6
Washing, Fuel, and Light	61 11 2	216 15 3	111 7 7	149 2 4	218 13 8
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	149 4 0	221 17 1	33 5 0	628 2 11	119 18 2
Furniture and House Sundries	104 10 4	77 13 11	294 3 11	41 13 6	85 12 7
Printing and Office Expenses	100 17 5	53 1 3	78 4 8	105 6 1	47 7 2
Travelling and Police	12 16 4	107 16 8	7 18 9	21 9 3	46 6 11
Medical Expenses and Funerals	31 8 0	58 17 9	56 5 6	101 12 0	114 7 9
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	- -	54 15 5	36 17 7	38 18 5	154 3 9
Total Ordinary Charges	2,050 11 0	3,078 13 5	2,727 14 10	3,605 5 1	2,954 5 1
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	14 17 2	22 6 2	19 4 2	20 19 2	20 1 11
Ditto Food	6 15 1	5 18 6	4 14 5	5 16 9	8 1 6
Ditto Clothing	1 14 7	2 16 6	2 14 3	1 16 5	2 15 3
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises	- -	- -	- -	- - -	125 0 0
Disposal, Home	113 6 11	395 16 0	- -	229 3 4	51 7 5
„ Emigration	- -	- -	- -	4 11 8	44 15 6
Building and Land	64 13 8	- -	- -	- - -	281 5 3
Total Extra Charges	178 0 7	395 16 0	- -	233 15 0	502 8 2
Total Expenditure	2,228 11 7	3,474 9 5	2,727 14 10	3,839 0 1	3,456 13 3
Industrial Departments.					
Profit (including Stock in hand)	142 18 5	- -	38 9 10	206 17 4	218 13 5
Loss Ditto	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -

APPENDIX VIII. (*a.*)

Certified Reformatory Schools for 1865—*continued.*

			ENGLAND—GIRLS.			
MARKET WEIGHTON. Catholic.	RED HILL.	ALLESLEY.	TOXTETH PARK.	WEST RIDING. Wakefield.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
Boys, 207. Officers, 17.	Boys, 241. Officers, 30.	Girls, 16. Officers, 3.	Girls, 17. Officers, 3.	Girls, 17. Officers, 3.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
3,069 4 4	3,451 9 8	223 12 3	255 1 3	197 15 2	Treasury Allowance.
60 16 9	291 14 1	6 9 0	12 5 0	13 10 4	Parents' Payments.
305 17 7	1,288 19 2	163 6 6	158 7 0	97 2 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
344 14 10	949 18 1	29 5 0	509 12 10	48 16 9	Payments from Rates.
- - -	330 5 0	11 0 0	- - -	- - -	Payments, Voluntary Associations.
- -	88 2 6	- - -	3 17 6	3 1 2	Sundries.
3,780 13 6	6,400 8 6	433 12 9	939 3 7	360 5 5	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
					EXPENDITURE.
					Ordinary Charges.
963 7 6	1,532 17 11	119 12 5	128 10 1	106 4 11	Officers' Pay and Rations.
1,157 0 8	1,884 6 8	139 1 11	154 11 10	103 2 4	Food of Inmates.
558 4 4	703 1 0	41 7 3	85 8 7	60 12 0	Clothing „
350 8 7	555 14 8	41 14 6	22 10 3	41 8 8	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
184 9 5	323 2 9	10 14 1	42 15 5	14 5 9	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
155 4 11	251 1 3	28 0 10	51 17 11	10 11 6	Furniture and House Sundries.
95 18 11	378 16 0	4 19 6	8 3 5	11 17 6	Printing and Office Expenses.
90 2 3	112 11 9	2 5 6	7 5 5	3 18 1	Travelling and Police.
60 10 0	98 19 4	2 1 8	1 3 4	14 4	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
99 1 9	19 5 3	16 4 4	2 0 4	6 15 0	Sundries, Rewards, & .
3,714 8 4	5,859 16 7	406 2 0	504 6 7	359 10 1	Total Ordinary Charges.
17 18 10	24 6 4	25 7 7	29 13 4	21 3 3	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
5 11 10	7 16 4	8 13 9	9 1 10	6 1 3	Ditto Food.
2 13 11	2 18 4	2 11 8	5 0 6	3 11 3	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
50 0 0	- -	10 0 0	- -	40 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
247 5 1	63 16 1	25 16 4	9 16 2	- - -	Disposal, Home.
- -	258 18 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	„ Emigration.
103 13 0	1,232 12 3	127 14 8	358 10 7	- - -	Building and Land
400 18 1	1,555 6 9	163 11 0	368 6 9	40 0 0	Total Extra Charges.
4,115 6 5	7,415 3 4	569 13 0	872 13 4	399 10 1	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
					Industrial Departments.
194 6 0	1,140 8 0	82 2 8	25 4 9	- - -	Profit (including stock in hand).
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Loss Ditto.

APPENDIX VIII. (*a.*)

Return of Receipts and Expenditure of

Receipts and Expenditure.	ENGLAND—Girls.				
	Surrey.	Birmingham	Ipswich.	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.
	Girls, 24. Officers, 3.	Girls, 30. Officers, 4.	Girls, 33. Officers, 2.	Girls, 37. Officers, 6.	Girls, 40. Officers, 2.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	331 0 8	436 1 10	365 5 3	569 0 8	585 17 11
Parents' Payments	23 17 6	21 6 4	12 11 2	14 10 0	44 11 3
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	76 2 6	89 13 6	188 19 3	4 2 0	24 8 0
Payments from Rates	125 13 4	5 0 0	-	295 2 4	-
Payments, Voluntary Associations	46 15 0	11 0 0	-	-	-
Sundries	4 10 8	71 4 11	-	-	17 18 6
Total Receipts	607 19 8	634 6 7	566 15 8	882 15 0	672 15 8
Expenditure.					
Ordinary Charges.					
Officers' Pay and Rations	135 0 0	208 0 0	105 0 0	224 8 9	134 12 6
Food of Inmates	197 3 0	204 6 6	186 3 11	215 6 11	270 5 9
Clothing „	83 7 10	57 6 1	42 19 5	61 5 7	114 0 6
Washing, Fuel, and Light	49 13 7	62 3 8	36 15 10	89 17 10	71 5 11
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	21 8 9	93 8 9	16 18 5	61 12 0	29 3 0
Furniture and House Sundries	44 18 6	13 3 2	13 6 5	25 1 11	18 12 0
Printing and Office Expenses	7 18 3	8 18 4	17 15 1	51 6 10	20 4 2
Travelling and Police	4 5 3	-	-	-	-
Medical Expenses and Funerals	6 12 7	4 6 2	1 13 4	27 18 4	6 5 7
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	26 14 2	45 4 10	16 2 11	1 1 6	4 16 6
Total Ordinary Charges	577 1 11	696 17 6	436 15 4	757 19 8	669 5 11
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	24 0 10	23 4 7	13 4 8	20 9 8	16 14 7
Ditto Food	8 4 3	6 16 3	5 12 10	5 16 5	6 15 2
Ditto Clothing	3 9 6	1 18 2	1 6 0	1 13 1	2 17 0
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises	43 19 2	100 2 6	42 12 0	-	22 0 7
Disposal, Home	40 5 1	71 4 11	88 16 3	34 10 2	-
„ Emigration	-	-	-	-	-
Building and Land	50 0 0	-	-	-	-
Total Extra Charges	134 4 3	171 7 5	131 8 3	34 10 2	22 0 7
Total Expenditure	711 6 2	868 4 11	568 3 7	792 9 10	691 6 6
Industrial Departments.					
Profit (including stock in hand)	45 5 7	71 4 11	194 6 1	91 14 8	87 9 4
Loss Ditto	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX VIII. (*a.*)

Certified Reformatory Schools for 1865—*continued.*

ENGLAND—GIRLS.

DONCASTER. Girls, 44. Officers, 4.	LIMPLEY STOKE. Girls, 53. Officers, 5.	LIVERPOOL. Girls, 62. Officers, 5.	YORKSHIRE Catholic. Sheffield. Girls, 65. Officers, 7.	RED LODGE. Girls, 66. Officers, 6.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
582 13 6	635 11 4	884 0 8	971 11 4	909 4 11	Treasury Allowance.
39 3 6	26 18 0	35 17 6	16 16 0	57 2 9	Parents' Payments.
64 3 0	91 1 7	204 5 4	- -	- -	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
166 3 11	144 4 0	55 15 7	- -	234 11 0	Payments from Rates.
- -	- -	20 0 0	- -	12 0 0	Payments, Voluntary Associations.
16 10 10	117 6 0	- -	- -	138 4 7	Sundries.
868 14 9	1,015 0 11	1,199 19 1	988 7 4	1,351 3 3	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
					EXPENDITURE.
					Ordinary Charges.
201 10 4	238 4 1	212 14 0	168 3 1	317 14 0	Officers' Pay and Rations.
218 10 10	345 11 5	384 0 4	397 10 1	334 16 8	Food of Inmates.
114 7 9	141 17 4	142 18 7	94 7 0	101 8 0	Clothing „
38 8 7	82 12 1	155 5 2	99 18 0	71 11 3	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
74 2 8	43 5 9	135 11 10	66 5 10	71 15 8	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
45 16 10	65 17 11	28 17 0	87 5 1	53 4 8	Furniture and House Sundries.
33 7 3	36 7 4	64 6 3	16 11 10	13 11 8	Printing and Office Expenses.
10 11 1	10 9 1	17 8 8	16 2 0	8 16 9	Travelling and Police.
9 6 2	29 5 0	37 18 4	48 3 10	6 17 3	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
11 1 2	26 10 7	34 4 6	62 5 10	23 4 0	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
757 2 8	1,020 0 7	1,213 4 8	1,055 12 7	1,002 19 11	Total Ordinary Charges.
17 4 2	19 4 11	19 11 4	16 4 10	15 3 11	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
4 19 4	6 10 4	6 3 10	6 2 3	5 1 5	Ditto Food.
2 11 11	2 13 6	2 6 1	1 9 0	1 10 9	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
- -	50 0 0	- -	- -	73 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
32 0 1	70 11 4	112 14 0	89 11 6	72 17 3	Disposal, Home.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	„ Emigration.
247 12 4	99 11 10	- -	- -	- -	Building and Land.
279 12 5	220 3 2	112 14 0	89 11 6	145 17 3	Total Extra Charges.
1,036 15 1	1,240 3 9	1,325 18 8	1,145 4 1	1,148 17 2	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
					Industrial Departments.
131 8 9	305 14 8	397 2 10	209 9 4	111 18 2	Profit, (including stock in hand).
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loss Ditto.

APPENDIX VIII. (*a.*) - - -

Return of Receipts and Expenditure of

Receipts and Expenditure.				**SCOTLAND**—Boys.		
	Arno's Court. Catholic.	Hampstead.		Rossie.	Stranraer.	Inverness.
	Girls, 93. Officers, 14.	Girls, 94. Officers, 6.		Boys, 41. Officers, 6.	Boys, 43 / Girls, 19 } 62 Officers, 4.	Boys, 46. Officers, 6.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance - -	1,394 7 1	1,235 11 7		634 6 8	929 9 3	634 16 6
Parents' Payments - -	23 18 3	89 18 6		- - -	- - -	- - -
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c. -	- - -	55 0 0		- - -	2 12 8	85 5 5
Payments from Rates -	104 4 10	487 13 6		- - -	- - -	- - -
Payments, Voluntary Associations - - -	- - -	31 1 0		- - -	- - -	3 15 1
Sundries - - - - -	- - -	4 8 6		- - -	12 0 6	- - -
Total Receipts - -	1,522 10 2	1,903 13 1		634 6 8	944 2 5	723 17 0
Expenditure.						
Ordinary Charges.						
Officers' Pay and Rations -	460 11 9	433 0 0		144 16 0	222 19 0	265 4 0
Food of Inmates - -	559 15 7	760 19 0		227 0 0	290 8 10	268 19 11
Clothing „ - -	149 19 7	139 6 1		118 13 10	208 8 6	112 14 3
Washing, Fuel, and Light -	69 9 4	223 19 5		39 0 0	70 5 3	44 16 9
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes -	115 3 1	162 7 2		17 14 0	32 13 0	30 19 3
Furniture and House Sundries	56 4 2	102 1 1		13 0 0	128 5 1	15 6 0
Printing and Office Expenses	20 15 5	40 11 5		9 13 10	17 18 10	10 3 1
Travelling and Police -	10 9 10	31 12 7		14 17 0	13 14 9	14 12 0
Medical Expenses and Funerals	44 3 0	33 1 2		15 0 0	7 19 10	2 9 10
Sundries, Rewards, &c. -	49 3 6	129 5 6		16 14 9	5 18 0	12 7 4
Total Ordinary Charges -	1,535 15 3	2,056 3 5		616 9 5	998 11 1	777 12 5
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management -	16 10 3	21 17 5		15 0 8	16 2 1	16 18 1
Ditto Food - -	6 0 4	8 1 11		5 10 9	4 13 8	5 16 11
Ditto Clothing - -	1 12 3	1 9 7		2 18 0	3 7 3	2 9 0
Extra Charges.						
Rent of School Premises -	- - -	- - -		37 0 0	50 19 10	- - -
Disposal, Home -	85 14 6	157 10 0		- - -	27 17 11	- - -
„ Emigration - -	13 14 9	- - -		- - -	- - -	- - -
Building and Land - -	9 16 5	118 7 5		- - -	36 3 2	- - -
Total Extra Charges -	109 5 8	275 17 5		37 0 0	115 0 11	- - -
Total Expenditure -	1,645 0 11	2,332 0 10		653 9 5	1,113 12 0	777 12 5
Industrial Departments.						
Profit (including stock in hand) - -	90 0 4	505 15 3		18 6 2	253 8 2	3 2 3
Loss Ditto - - -	- - -	- - -		- - -	- - -	- - -

APPENDIX VIII. (*a.*)

Certified Reformatory Schools for 1865—*continued.*

SCOTLAND—Boys.					
Kibble.	Wellington Farm.	Old Mill.	Parkhead, Catholic.	Glasgow.	Receipts and Expenditure.
Boys, 53. Officers, 9.	Boys, 98. Officers, 10.	Boys, 103. Officers, 8.	Boys, 162. Officers, 14.	Boys, 261. Officers, 48.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
839 10 2	1,438 19 7	1,609 6 4	2,310 11 2	3,863 4 9	Treasury Allowance.
4 14 6	21 8 6	- -	8 13 6	- -	Parents' Payments.
- -	785 18 11	40 13 1	520 0 0	- -	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
- -	- -	100 0 0	- -	1,737 17 3	Payments from Rates.
- -	- -	18 0 0	- -	3 19 6	Payments, Voluntary Associations.
280 15 4	- -	48 18 0	- -	- -	Sundries.
1,125 0 0	2,246 7 0	1,816 17 5	2,319 4 8	5,605 1 6	Total Receipts.
					Expenditure.
					Ordinary Charges.
165 1 9	337 11 11	204 18 6	732 1 9	1,532 9 2	Officers' Pay and Rations.
362 12 3	586 13 1	678 19 2	801 6 8	1,490 19 0	Food of Inmates.
118 15 8	272 2 2	271 16 1	278 1 6	1,365 10 0	Clothing „
54 0 7	140 13 8	121 6 10	124 18 7	326 4 10	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
91 8 9	55 8 6	59 15 0	78 14 6	236 9 10	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
39 10 11	148 4 10	40 16 10	35 4 7	122 5 4	Furniture and House Sundries.
42 14 9	34 19 8	98 15 1	24 15 0	141 4 2	Printing and Office Expenses.
5 18 2	21 11 3	30 7 3	27 15 8	12 10 8	Travelling and Police.
10 18 2	12 19 4	25 6 7	41 2 6	132 13 10	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
27 0 5	10 2 1	21 19 8	28 3 3	526 1 2	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
918 1 5	1,620 6 6	1,554 1 0	2,172 4 0	5,886 8 0	Total Ordinary Charges.
17 6 5	16 10 8	15 1 9	13 8 2	22 11 1	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
6 16 10	5 19 8	6 11 10	4 18 11	5 14 3	Ditto Food.
2 4 10	2 15 6	2 12 9	1 14 4	5 4 7	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
- -	119 14 1	192 3 8	280 0 0	- -	Rent of School Premises.
64 4 7	15 16 6	- -	57 11 2	- -	Disposal, Home.
- -	60 18 3	3 13 6	- -	230 19 0	„ Emigration.
206 11 3	744 0 4	99 3 9	315 15 9	- -	Building and Land.
270 15 10	940 9 2	295 0 11	653 6 11	230 19 0	Total Extra Charges.
1,188 17 3	2,560 15 8	1,849 1 11	2,825 10 11	6,117 7 0	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments.
48 18 8	218 10 1	186 16 8	229 0 6	480 14 6	Profit (including stock in hand).
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loss Ditto.

APPENDIX VIII. (*a.*)

Return of Receipts and Expenditure of Certified Reformatory Schools for 1865—*cont.*

Receipts and Expenditure.	SCOTLAND—Girls—*cont.*				
	Paisley.	Aberdeen.	Dalry.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, Catholic.
	Girls, 11. Officers, .	Girls, 24. Officers, 2.	Girls, 52. Officers, 3.	Girls, 74. Officers, 10.	Girls, 90. Officers, 11.
Receipts.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	181 3 3	341 2 1	703 5 9	1,116 14 5	1,346 19 7
Parents' Payments	2 5 0	- - -	4 18 0	22 3 6	3 3 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	- - -	32 4 0	99 5 3	- - -	- - -
Payments from Rates	- - -	- - -	- - -	134 15 8	- - -
Payments, Voluntary Associations	- - -	18 0 0	8 10 6	15 16 0	9 0 0
Sundries	- - -	12 5	7 7 11	- - -	- -
Total Receipts	183 8 3	391 18 6	823 7 5	1,289 9 7	1,359 2 7
Expenditure.					
Ordinary Charges.					
Officers' Pay and Rations		68 7 0	164 0 0	*467 18 10	407 16 0
Food of Inmates		108 14 4	286 8 5	651 5 5	542 7 3
Clothing „		51 11 11	60 0 0	246 1 6	115 8 6
Washing, Fuel and Light		34 15 10	43 12 4	101 19 4	43 2 11
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes		64 19 9	18 0 2	76 8 7	105 10 11
Furniture and House Sundries		60 1 9	75 12 9	29 8 3	15 12 4
Printing and Office Expenses		16 9 11	13 17 0	- - -	7 9 5
Travelling and Police		4 0 3	8 7 0	- - -	4 12 0
Medical Expenses and Funerals		3 15 10	- - -	63 10 0	45 16 3
Sundries, Rewards, &c.		5 9 5	19 3 9	150 0 5	18 10 6
Total Ordinary Charges		418 6 0	689 1 5	1,786 12 4	1,306 6 1
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management		17 8 7	13 5 0	*24 2 10	14 10 3
Ditto Food		4 19 7	5 10 2	8 16 0	6 0 6
Ditto Clothing		2 3 0	1 3 1	3 6 6	1 5 8
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises		- - -	- - -	- - -	210 15 9
Disposal, Home		- - -	11 0 0	- - -	66 5 0
„ Emigration		- - -	- - -	5 4 5	- - -
Building and Land		- - -	359 0 0	- - -	- - -
Total Extra Charges		- - -	370 0 0	5 4 5	277 0 9
Total Expenditure		418 6 0	1,059 1 5	1,791 16 9	1,583 6 10
Industrial Departments.					
Profit (including stock in hand)		33 10 0	142 1 3	*525 4 10	223 8 5
Loss Ditto		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

This School is also certified under the Original Industrial Schools Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 74, and the Expenditure on the Reformatory Department cannot be separately stated.

* The Salaries and Industrial Profits include charges and receipts respectively connected with the Refuge Department. The actual cost per head appears to be about 17*l.*

Certified Reformatory Schools.

APPENDIX VIII. (*b.*)

SUMMARY

OF THE

ACCOUNTS for EXPENDITURE in REFORMATORY SCHOOLS for MAINTENANCE, MANAGEMENT, and DISPOSAL, including Profit or Loss from Industrial Departments, with the Gross Cost per Head,

For the Year 1865.

APPENDIX VIII. (*b.*)

SUMMARY of the ACCOUNTS in Reformatory Schools, for Maintenance, Management, and Disposal, including Profit or Loss from Industrial Departments, for the Year 1865.

Name of Reformatory.	Average No. of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance and Rent.	Expenses of Disposal.	Deduct Industrial Profit.	Add Industrial Loss.	Gross Cost per Head, including Disposal.
ENGLAND.—BOYS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Monmouth	9	215 5 0	- - -	42 14 7	- - -	19 3 5
Essex	21	488 5 5	48 12 3	213 6 11	- - -	15 8 1
Wilts	25	599 2 11	16 17 7	112 14 8	- - -	20 2 7
Woodbury Hill	25	567 19 3	11 4 4	63 16 3	- - -	20 12 3
Devon and Exeter	27	601 9 10	13 6 8	113 13 9	- - -	18 11 2
Bedford	29	583 9 8	24 19 6	159 6 1	- - -	15 9 9
Northampton	29	522 17 11	26 12 2	229 16 9	- - -	11 0 5
Herts	30	741 9 3	48 0 1	101 15 8	- - -	22 18 5
Buxton	32	614 8 7	78 12 8	23 17 4	- - -	20 18 3
Dorset	34	614 0 1	45 19 10	61 2 3	- - -	17 12 3
Cumberland	39	657 5 7	37 3 7	- - -	16 16 0	18 4 9
Glamorgan	40	721 11 0	3 17 8	- - -	11 4 4	18 8 4
Hardwicke	40	804 0 1	43 5 11	189 14 3	- - -	16 8 9
Suffolk	45	637 16 10	85 7 9	30 0 4	- - -	15 8 1
Hants	49	1,025 17 2	79 19 0	28 7 10	- - -	21 19 9
Leeds	51	937 10 9	58 5 3	- - -	26 16 9	20 1 0
Manchester and Salford	52	1,084 3 3	62 16 2	125 16 5	- - -	19 12 9
Bradwall	58	1,009 9 5	61 5 2	55 8 0	- - -	17 10 1
Home in the East	58	1,066 1 4	29 9 0	- - -	15 10 4	19 3 1
Castle Howard	61	1,400 1 11	61 0 8	250 3 3	- - -	19 17 0
North Lancashire	62	1,182 13 7	68 17 10	121 19 1	- - -	18 4 5
Stoke Farm	62	1,091 11 4	- - -	41 16 5	- - -	16 18 7
Warwickshire	68	1,215 6 8	112 2 10	248 0 3	- - -	15 17 6
Liverpool Farm	70	1,541 16 10	80 0 0	- - -	126 11 7	24 19 6
Saltley	75	1,105 5 2	78 17 8	104 6 8	- - -	14 7 11
Kingswood	90	2,041 1 1	106 18 1	699 16 2	- - -	16 1 9
Calder Farm	95	1,960 17 7	39 18 3	- - -	47 3 8	21 11 2
Brook Green, Catholic	114	1,818 14 7	57 8 10	219 19 7	- -	14 10 6
Boys' Home, Wandsworth	130	2,729 16 9	173 18 4	354 5 6	- - -	19 12 3
North Eastern	138	2,050 11 0	113 6 11	142 18 5	- - -	14 12 10
"Cornwall" Ship	138	3,078 13 5	395 16 0	- - -	- - -	25 3 6
"Clarence" Ship	142	2,727 14 10	- - -	38 9 10	- - -	18 18 9
"Akbar" Ship	172	3,605 5 1	233 15 0	206 17 4	- - -	21 2 4
Mount St. Bernard's, Cathc.	147	3,079 5 1	96 2 11	218 13 5	- - -	20 2 3
Market Weighton, Cathc.	207	3,764 8 4	247 5 1	194 6 0	- - -	18 8 10
Red Hill	241	5,859 16 7	322 14 6	1,140 8 0	- - -	20 18 5

APPENDIX VIII. (*b.*)

Summary of the Accounts for 1865—*cont.*

Name of School.	Average No. of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance and Rent.	Expenses of Disposal.	Deduct Industrial Profit.	Add Industrial Loss.	Gross Cost per Head, including Disposal.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ENGLAND.—GIRLS.						
Allesley	16	416 2 0	25 16 4	82 2 8	- - -	22 9 9
Toxteth Park	17	504 6 7	9 16 2	25 4 9	- - -	28 15 2
West Riding—Wakefield	17	399 10 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 10 0
Surrey	24	621 1 1	40 5 1	45 5 7	- - -	25 13 4
Birmingham	30	797 0 0	71 4 11	71 4 11	- - -	26 11 4
Ipswich	33	479 7 4	88 16 3	194 6 1	- - -	11 6 7
Devon and Exeter	37	757 19 8	34 10 2	91 14 8	- - -	18 18 9
Sunderland	40	691 6 6	- - -	87 9 4	- - -	15 1 11
Doncaster	44	757 2 8	32 0 1	131 8 9	- - -	14 18 11
Limpley Stoke	53	1,070 0 7	70 11 4	305 14 8	- - -	15 15 0
Liverpool	62	1,213 4 8	112 14 0	397 2 10	- - -	14 19 7
Yorkshire, Catholic, Sheffield.	65	1,055 12 7	89 11 6	209 9 4	- - -	14 7 11
Red Lodge	66	1,075 19 11	72 17 3	111 18 2	- - -	15 14 2
Arno's Court, Catholic	93	1,535 15 3	99 9 3	90 0 4	- - -	16 12 3
Hampstead	94	2,056 3 5	157 10 0	505 15 3	- - -	18 3 4
SCOTLAND.—BOYS.						
Rossie	41	653 9 5	- - -	18 6 2	- - -	15 9 10
Stranraer	62	1,049 10 11	27 17 11	253 8 2	- - -	13 5 11
Inverness	46	777 12 5	- - -	13 2 3	- - -	16 12 4
Kibble	53	918 1 5	64 4 7	48 18 8	- - -	17 12 2
Wellington Farm	98	1,740 0 7	76 14 9	218 10 1	- - -	16 6 2
Old Mill	103	1,746 4 8	3 13 6	186 16 8	- - -	15 3 6
Parkhead, Catholic	162	2,452 4 0	57 11 2	229 0 6	- - -	14 1 7
Glasgow	261	5,886 8 0	230 19 0	480 14 6	- - -	21 11 11
SCOTLAND.—GIRLS.						
Aberdeen	24	418 6 0	- - -	33 10 0	- - -	16 0 8
Dalry	52	689 1 5	11 0 0	142 1 3	- - -	10 14 7
Glasgow	74	1,786 12 4	5 4 5	525 4 10	- - -	17 2 4
Dalbeth, Catholic	90	1,517 1 10	66 5 0	223 8 5	- -	15 2 2

APPENDIX IX.

RETURN from Governors of Prisons of Boys and Girls re-convicted after Detention in a Reformatory School, for the Year ending December 31, 1865.

Counties.	Prisons.	Boys.	Girls.
BEDFORD	County Gaol	5	—
BERKS	Reading	2	—
CHESHIRE	County Gaol	4	—
	Knutsford	1	—
	Chester, City Gaol	1	—
CUMBERLAND	Carlisle	1	—
DERBYSHIRE	County Gaol	2	—
DEVON	Exeter, County Gaol	3	—
	Devonport, Borough Gaol	1	—
DURHAM	County Gaol	15	1
ESSEX	Springfield, County Gaol	4	—
	Ilford, County Gaol	1	—
GLAMORGANSHIRE	Cardiff	1	—
	Swansea, County Gaol	1	1
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	County Gaol	4	—
HANTS	Winchester, County Gaol	2	1
HEREFORD	County Gaol	1	—
	City Gaol	3	—
HERTS	County Gaol	1	—
KENT	Canterbury, County Gaol	2	—
	Dover, Borough Gaol	1	—
	Faversham, County Gaol	1	—
LANCASHIRE	Kirkdale, County Gaol	4	—
	Lancaster, County Gaol	—	2
	Preston, County Gaol	5	—
	Salford, County Gaol	6	1
	Liverpool, Borough Gaol	38	3
	Manchester, City Gaol	16	—
LEICESTERSHIRE	Leicester, County Gaol	1	—
	Do. Borough Gaol	1	—
LINCOLNSHIRE	Kirton Lindsay, County Gaol	—	1
MIDDLESEX	Cold Bath Fields, County Gaol	29	—
	Newgate	6	—
	Holloway, City Prison	2	—
MONMOUTH	Monmouth, County Gaol	—	1
NORFOLK	Swaffham, County Gaol	3	—
NORTHAMTONSHIRE	County Gaol	1	—
	Northampton, Borough Gaol	2	—
NORTHUMBERLAND	Newcastle-on-Tyne	5	1
NOTTINGHAM	Nottingham, County Gaol	1	1
SOMERSET	Taunton, County Gaol	2	—
	Bristol, City Gaol	—	1
	Bath City	1	—
STAFFORDSHIRE	Stafford, County Gaol	7	—
SUFFOLK	Bury St. Edmunds	1	—
	Ipswich, County Gaol	—	1
SURREY	Horsemonger Lane, County Gaol	2	1
	Wandsworth, House of Correction	9	—
SUSSEX	Lewes, County Gaol	6	—
WARWICKSHIRE	Warwick, County Gaol	1	—
	Birmingham, Borough Gaol	12	1
WESTMORELAND	Kendal, County Gaol	—	1
WILTS	Devizes, County Gaol	1	—
WORCESTERSHIRE	Worcester, County Gaol	4	—
	Do. City do.	2	—
YORKSHIRE	Wakefield, County Gaol	23	3
	Hull, Town Gaol	1	—
	Beverley	1	—
	North Allerton	1	—
	Leeds, Borough Gaol	12	—
BRECKNOCK	Brecon, County Gaol	—	1
	Totals	263	22

APPENDIX IX.

RETURN showing the Reformatory Schools to which the before-mentioned 263 Boys and 22 Girls, re-convicted after Detention, belong respectively, and the total number of Discharges from the same Schools, up to December 31, 1865.

Reformatory School.	Boys.		Reformatory School.	Girls.	
	Total No. of Discharges from the School, deducting the dead and transferred.	Reconvictions in 1865.		Total No. of Discharges from the School, deducting the dead and transferred.	Reconvictions in 1865.
Bedfordshire	62	4	Sunderland	55	2
Bradwall	147	10	Arno's Court (Catholic)	238	6
Cumberland	72	4	Red Lodge	138	1
Devon and Exeter	79	2	Toxteth Park	54	4
Dorset	55	1	Hampstead	98	1
Sunderland, Boys	49	3	Ipswich	29	1
Essex	58	2	Allesley Farm	55	2
"Cornwall" Ship	252	4	Limpley Stoke	29	1
Glamorganshire	68	5	Wakefield	39	3
Hardwicke	162	9	Doncaster	31	1
Kingswood	201	4		766	22
Hants	104	2			
Herts	71	4			
"Akbar" Ship	371	8			
Liverpool Farm	90	5			
North Lancashire	93	6			
Manchester and Salford	63	8			
St. Bernard's (Catholic)	484	35			
Home in the East	110	6			
Brook Green (Catholic)	255	25			
Buxton	100	3			
Northampton	68	4			
North Eastern	275	18			
Redhill	540	24			
Boys' Home, Wandsworth	124	7			
Saltley	152	6			
Warwickshire	96	2			
Wilts	74	2			
Woodbury Hill	86	3			
Stoke Farm	83	8			
Calder Farm	125	5			
Castle Howard	100	2			
Leeds	92	12			
Market Weighton (Catholic)	254	20			
	5,015	263			

N.B.—The total number of discharges for England, deducting the dead and transferred, up to Dec. 31, 1865, was,—

Boys	5,227
Girls	1,079
	6,306

APPENDIX No. X.

Payments from Parents.

A List of the Places from which Payments have been received on account of Youthful Offenders under Detention in Reformatory Schools, during the Year ending December 31, 1865, and the Amount collected at each such Place.

		£	s.	d.
Bedford	Bedford	13	17	0
	Luton	1	12	0
	Woburn	2	17	6
Berks	Reading	21	3	0
	Windsor	0	12	0
	Clewer	4	9	0
	Faringdon	1	19	0
Buckingham	High Wycombe	1	3	0
	Slough	3	2	0
	Steeple Claydon	1	10	0
Cambridge and Isle of Ely.	Cambridge	19	7	6
	Chesterton	2	18	0
	Whittlesey	7	16	0
	Ely	1	6	0
	Wisbeach	2	18	6
Cheshire	Nantwich	0	19	6
	Hyde	12	5	0
	Macclesfield	3	5	0
	Runcorn	1	6	0
	Birkenhead	11	6	0
	Stockport	8	4	6
	Stalybridge	4	16	0
	Lynn	1	18	0
Cornwall	Truro	3	18	0
	Liskeard	2	12	0
	Falmouth	3	15	0
Cumberland	Whitehaven	3	18	0
Derby	Derby	4	13	6
	Bakewell	0	13	0
	Litchurch	8	3	0
	Ashbourne	2	7	0
Devon	Exeter	1	12	6
	Plymouth	5	1	0
	Paignton	9	11	0
	Teignmouth	4	14	6
	Tavistock	2	12	0
	Cullompton	1	6	0
	Copplestone	5	9	6
	Chudleigh	2	13	0
	Devonport	19	10	6
	Stonehouse	2	4	0
	Southmolton	0	13	6
	Honiton	0	7	0
Dorset	Dorchester	3	4	6
	Beaminster	2	1	2
	Sherborne	1	14	0
	Sturminster Newton.	3	18	0
	Wimborne	0	17	3
	Weymouth	1	6	0
Durham	Sunderland	59	5	0
	South Shields	20	6	0
	Gateshead	5	3	0
	Bishop Auckland	8	2	0
	Hartlepool	7	19	9
	Houghton-le-Spring.	0	10	0
Essex	Colchester	3	14	
	Braintree	7	13	
Gloucester	Gloucester	23	7	
	Bristol	51	14	
	Stroud	16	18	
	Cheltenham	7	14	
	Chipping Campden	7	2	
	Staple Hill	1	13	
Hants	Southampton	3	8	
	Winchester	4	8	
	Portsmouth	19	5	
	Ringwood	5	0	
	Newport, Isle of Wight.	2	16	
	Alton	2	14	
	Lyndhurst	0	19	
Hereford	Harewood's End	1	3	
Herts	Hertford	6	10	
	Hitchin	1	19	
	Hemel Hempstead	8	3	
	Watford	1	19	
	Buntingford	2	2	
	St. Albans	1	19	
	Bishop's Stortford	1	18	
Kent	Canterbury	4	11	
	Chatham	9	13	
	Cranbrook	2	12	
	Dover	8	17	
	Gravesend	9	19	
	Maidstone	1	10	
	Rochester	1	16	
	Sandwich	3	12	
	Sittingbourne	4	6	
	Tunbridge Wells	3	6	
	Dartford	0	12	
	Sealbrook	1	7	
	Deal	3	12	
	Margate	1	7	
Lancaster	Lancaster	3	3	
	Liverpool	138	13	
	Manchester	101	9	
	Bury	0	11	
	Bolton	34	18	
	Blackburn	3	18	
	Burnley	5	1	
	Ashton-under-Lyne	3	6	
	Chorley	2	12	
	Oldham	8	9	
	Old Swan	7	0	
	Ormskirk	1	19	
	Prescot	9	6	
	Rochdale	5	17	
	Salford	11	19	
	St. Helens	7	15	
	Skerton	0	7	
	Ulverstone	0	12	
	Warrington	3	16	
	Wigan	2	13	
	Preston	10	0	

APPENDIX X.

Payments from Parents—*continued.*

		£	s.	d.
ICESTER	Leicester	2	15	0
	Market Harboro'	0	17	4
	Loughborough	1	5	6
NCOLN	Boston	12	14	0
	Brigg	1	15	0
	Sleaford	3	5	0
	Spalding	3	10	0
	Gainsborough	4	7	0
	Great Grimsby	4	11	0
	Grantham	6	6	0
	Market Rasen	6	10	0
	Epworth	3	5	0
DDLESEX	London	602	14	6
NMOUTH	Monmouth	2	1	6
	Newport	4	15	0
	Pontypool	2	12	0
	Tredegar	2	12	0
RFOLK	Norwich	13	11	9
	North Walsham	1	13	0
	Docking	0	4	0
	Downham	0	19	6
	Walsingham	1	11	0
	Wymondham	0	13	0
	East Dereham	1	10	0
RTHAMPTON	Northampton	1	5	0
	Peterboro'	3	2	0
	Towcester	0	16	6
	Weedon	1	6	0
	Oundle	0	12	0
	Brackley	0	6	6
THUMBERLAND	Newcastle-on-Tyne	15	13	4
	Morpeth	2	12	0
	Alnwick	3	15	4
	Hexham	4	7	0
	Tynemouth	8	0	0
TTINGHAM	Nottingham	5	18	6
	Newark	7	16	0
	East Retford	5	10	6
	Mansfield	3	5	0
FORD	Oxford	4	14	0
ROPSHIRE	Shrewsbury	1	0	0
	Bridgenorth	2	3	4
	Whitchurch	1	9	0
	Oswestry	1	19	0
MERSET	Bath	9	13	6
	Taunton	3	11	6
	Axbridge	5	19	6
	Yeovil	4	11	0
	Wincanton	1	15	4
	Glastonbury	1	12	6
	Frome	1	19	0
	Ilminster	1	19	0
	Weston	2	4	0
	North Petherton	1	6	0
	Somerton	1	4	6
FFORD	Wolverhampton	18	18	7
	Wednesbury	0	19	0
	Newcastle-under-Lyne.	2	18	6
	Longton	3	4	0
	Tipton	2	18	6
	Tettenhall	0	12	0
	Walsall	8	12	0
	Burslem	7	18	4

		£	s.	d.
STAFFORD	Kingswinford	5	0	0
	West Bromwich	1	13	0
	Hanley	0	15	6
SUFFOLK	Ipswich	17	14	0
	Ixworth	0	19	6
	Lowestoft	2	13	0
	Clare	5	7	0
	Beccles	5	4	0
	Boxford	0	10	0
	Bury St. Edmunds	5	0	0
	Woodbridge	8	13	0
	Eye	4	7	4
	Mildenhall	2	12	0
	Sudbury	1	1	0
SURREY	Guildford	4	2	0
	Farnham	4	18	6
	Chertsey	17	1	6
	Dorking	1	19	0
SUSSEX	Chichester	2	0	0
	Brighton	23	19	0
	Hastings	1	19	
	Hailsham	2	17	
	Horsham	3	2	
	Hove	0	19	6
	Lewes	3	12	0
	Steyning	1	14	0
	Cuckfield	2	12	0
	Eastbourne	0	6	6
	Rye	1	14	0
	Arundel	1	7	0
WARWICK	Warwick	11	14	0
	Birmingham	57	4	3
	Alcester	0	13	6
	Aston	5	6	0
	Coventry	4	11	0
	Kenilworth	0	17	0
	Leamington	1	3	0
	Foleshill	2	12	0
	Stratford-on-Avon	2	2	0
	Shipton-on-Stour	0	8	0
WESTMORELAND	Kendal	2	5	0
WILTS	Salisbury	2	18	6
	Marlborough	0	6	6
	Bradford	1	4	6
	Hindon	2	12	0
	Warminster	1	8	6
	Trowbridge	1	14	0
	Swindon	1	4	0
WORCESTER	Worcester	2	16	0
	Bewdley	3	8	0
	Bromsgrove	9	6	3
	Kidderminster	2	8	0
	Pershore	2	11	0
	Stourport	3	12	0
	Stourbridge	1	5	0
	Upton	1	19	0
	Halesowen	0	7	0
YORK	Hull	67	0	3
	Huddersfield	14	18	0
	Halifax	16	5	6
	Sheffield	40	13	0
	Scarborough	15	1	0
	Saddleworth	5	17	0
	Sproatley	0	15	0
	Beverley	1	0	6
	Bradford	49	0	6
	Dewsbury	5	17	6
	Doncaster	4	3	6

APPENDIX X.

Payments from Parents—*continued.*

		£	s.	d.
YORK -	Goole - - -	3	18	0
	Keighley - -	1	16	6
	Leeds - -	21	16	10
	Market Weighton	4	11	0
	Middlesborough -	5	18	0
	Rotherham -	6	14	0
	Tadcaster - -	1	7	6
	Wakefield - -	5	14	0
	Whitby - -	3	5	0
	Total £	2,317	5	7

WALES.		£	s.	d.
BRECON - -	Brecon - -	1	5	6
CARMARTHEN -	Llanelly - -	4	9	0
CARNARVON -	Bangor - -	1	0	0
„ - -	Portmadoc - -	1	15	0
DENBIGH - -	Denbigh - -	2	12	0
GLAMORGAN -	Merthyr - -	0	9	6
„ - -	Cardiff - -	0	11	0
„ - -	Swansea - -	0	15	0
MONTGOMERY -	Welshpool -	1	12	6
PEMBROKE -	Haverfordwest -	1	2	0
	Total £	15	11	6

SCOTLAND.		£	s.	d.
EDINBURGH -	Edinburgh -	26	6	0
LANARK - -	Glasgow - -	115	19	9
RENFREW -	Paisley - -	4	16	0
	Total £	147	2	3
	GRAND TOTAL £	2,479	19	9

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

IN IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,

1865;

WITH APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

IN IRELAND,

UNDER 17 & 18 VIC., CAP. 76.

TO THE RIGHT HON. C. P. FORTESCUE, M.P.,
CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

Government Prisons' Office, Dublin Castle,
March, 1866.

SIR,

In accordance with the provisions of the Act 17 & 18 Vic., cap. 76, we beg to submit the Annual Report on the state of the Convict Prisons in Ireland for 1865.

Accommodation.

The accommodation for convicts in the Government Prisons on the 1st January, 1866, may be estimated as amounting to *2,350.

GOVERNMENT PRISONS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in custody on 1st January, 1866,	1,158	479	1,637
Accommodation on 1st January, 1866,	*1,800	550	*2,350

COUNTY AND CITY GAOLS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in custody on 1st January, 1866,	8	2	10

Gross Total of Convicts in Ireland, 1,647.

NUMBER OF CONVICTS SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUDE DURING THE YEAR 1865.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
3 years,	1	–	1
5 „	96	41	137
6 „	4	–	4
7 „	77	37	114
8 „	1	–	1
10 „	17	9	26
12 „	–	1	1
14 „	2	–	2
15 „	1	1	2
20 „	3	–	3
Life,	8	–	8
Gross Total sentenced in 1865,	210	89	†299

* Not including the closed prison at Philipstown, which has accommodation for 750 males; but including Fort Carlisle, where additional accommodation is provided for 200 males.

† One of these is a military convict.

DISPOSAL OF CONVICTS.

Discharged unconditionally, on completion of sentence, &c., . .	101
Released on Orders of Licence, ...	309
Total, ...	410

Subjoined is a table similar to the one given in previous Annual Reports, showing the number of Convicts respectively "In Custody," &c., "Convicted," and "Discharged," since the year 1854, inclusive:—

In custody in Government Prisons, January 1st.	Year.	Convicted.	No. Discharged.
*3933	1854	710	658
3427	1855	518	820
3209	1856	389	1107
2614	1857	426	910
2277	1858	358	946
1773	1859	322	595
1631	1860	331	524
1492	1861	368	561
1314	1862	592	317
1575	1863	511	326
1768	1864	407	391
1776	1865	†299	410
1637	1866	—	—

Beyond the fact that the number of convictions to penal servitude has continued to diminish in even a greater degree than in previous years since 1862, there is little to call for special observation in the statistics of the Convict Prisons for the year now reported on.

The diminution referred to, as will be seen by the above table, has been remarkably great, amounting to nearly 50 per cent. below the total number of convictions in 1862 (299‡ in 1865 as compared with 592 in the special year alluded to), and about 33 per cent. less than the average number of convictions in each of the eleven preceding years mentioned in the table. The diminution in the number of females convicted is particularly striking, only 89 having been sentenced to penal servitude in 1865, as compared with 154 in the year previous and with 167 in 1862.

In the Report for the year 1864 written in 1865, the Directors observed, "whether, in the present year, when the two shorter sentences" (viz., three and four years) "have entirely disappeared, the proportion of the five years' sentences will have to the whole number of sentences awarded, the same proportion as was before borne thereto by the three, four, and five years' sentences taken together, will be an interesting point to observe." The experience of the past year now enables them to make this comparison. In the year 1863, before the new Penal Servitude Act abolishing the

* In addition to this number there were 345 convicts under detention in the county prisons, and several hundred in Bermuda and Gibraltar, who were subsequently discharged in Ireland.

† One of these is a military convict.

‡ Of this number 16 were political prisoners.

three and four years' sentences came into operation, 353 sentences out of a total of 511 were for five years and under, or 69 per cent. of the whole; and in 1865 the five years' sentences comprised 137 out of 299, being only 46 per cent. Taking this fact into consideration along with the following, viz., that while in 1863 the six and seven years' penal servitude sentences amounted to only 18 per cent. of the whole, they rose in 1865 to 39 per cent., it may be inferred that the new Act is really working much more stringently against offenders than was the case with the law previously in operation.

The Directors are enabled to report that the system of classification now for so many years established, which leads up from the commencing stage of separate confinement to the final stage of the intermediate prisons, continues to work satisfactorily. The number of convicts attaining the privileges of the intermediate prisons and consequent remission of imprisonment and discharge on licence, has comprised the usual proportion of from 70 to 75 per cent. of the whole number discharged. The only change that has been considered necessary in the arrangements in connexion with these intermediate prisons, has been the shortening of the period that the prisoners with longer sentences are to be permitted to pass in that stage of confinement; six months being the period allotted for prisoners under the shortest sentences of five years' penal servitude, and one month additional being allowed for each additional year of sentence. It is considered that these periods will afford sufficient time for the training and preparation for discharge on licence which the intermediate prisons have been established to provide, and will also allow of the prisoners being discharged with a sufficient amount of gratuity to assist in their support, and to furnish them with a supply of tools, &c., for their work, till able to establish themselves in some settled course of employment. This diminution of the time during which the prisoners under longer sentences are to be allowed the advantages of intermediate prisons, has been considered also to be in accordance with the more stringent bearing of the late Penal Servitude Act, as lengthening the periods during which the greater criminals will be subjected to the more penal stages of imprisonment. It will here be proper to observe that convicts under life sentences, or whose crimes have been of a specially grave character, cannot by any degree of prison conduct attain to the advantages of the intermediate prisons, and that reconvicted prisoners who have had those advantages during their former sentences, are also invariably excluded.

There has been no case of combined insubordination among the prisoners, nor has it been found necessary during the year to resort to corporal punishment, except in three instances.

The revocations of licence have but very slightly increased beyond the number in the previous year, and there has been a slight reduction in the number of reconvictions. There has been nothing to call for special remark in any of these cases.

With regard to the Refuges for discharged female convicts at Golden-bridge and Heytesbury-street, the Directors desire to ex-

press their satisfaction with those establishments, by repeating with the fullest confirmation the observations which they felt justified in making in their last Annual Report, viz.:—

"The discharge on licence of the female convicts eligible for that advantage into the Refuges at Golden-bridge and Heytesbury-street, continues to be of the greatest benefit to the Convict Service, and to the women themselves. The period in their sentences when this advantage can be gained is anxiously looked forward to by the female convicts in the prison, the only exception being in the cases of those of idle disposition, to whom the degree of industry enforced in these excellent establishments is of course distasteful. It cannot be denied that it is owing to the good influence of these establishments, following the habits of submission to order and discipline enforced in a prison, and to the means which they afford of providing for the employment of the women when they attain their freedom, that very many more cases of reconvictions are not to be found in the Female Convict Prison. The Refuges themselves under their able managers are models of good order and cheerful industry."

In conclusion the Directors have to add that the supervision of the discharged convicts by Mr. Organ, in the Dublin District, has been as zealously and effectively carried on as in previous years, and that no complaint has ever came to the Directors' knowledge from any discharged convict against the constabulary, who have conducted the supervision of the discharged convicts in the country districts.

The usual observations on matters referring to each particular prison will be found appended hereto, with the Reports of the Governors and other superior officers.*

I. S. Whitty,
Patrick Joseph Murray, } *Directors.*

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* Mountjoy Male Prison,	9
Spike Island,	32
Mountjoy Female Prison,	50
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MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Directors' Report.

Generally, the conduct of the officers has been, during the year, satisfactory.

The Chaplains and the Head Schoolmaster report very favourably upon the religious and moral conduct of the convicts, and upon their educational progress.

The discipline of the prison remains unaltered, and the convicts are employed as in former years.

The annexed report of the Governor states the produce of the convicts' labour.

The health of the prisoners is more favourably reported on by the Medical Officer than in the previous year, during which ten deaths occurred. There have been only three deaths in the prison within the present year.

The Directors have to regret that, for reasons which the Medical Officer has entered into at length in his annual report, he considered it necessary to make the exclusion of meat from the diet of the convicts for the first four months after reception (which had been the practice in the prison for some years, unless in individual cases), the exception, instead of the rule, during the year now reported on, and to give the ordinary diet to the prisoners generally, from the commencement of their imprisonment. The Directors understand, however, that this change has not been adopted as a permanent one, and, apart from the question of health connected with it, for which the Medical Officer is responsible, they consider the exclusion of meat generally from the prison dietary during the first four months after reception, to be very desirable.

The number of prisoners removed to Spike Island as not being fit, owing to special mental or bodily state, for a course of separate confinement, has been twenty-one, about the same number as in the previous year. The reasons are given in detail in the Medical Officer's report.

The Commissioners of Public Works have maintained the buildings in good order and condition throughout the year, and no alterations or additions have been found necessary, save those arising out of the reception of political prisoners.

The expenses of the prison have been of the ordinary necessary class, with the exception of certain charges arising out of the arrangements made for the safe keeping of convicts sentenced for political offences.

The expenses are given under the several heads in the Appendix to the Governor's annexed report.

I. S. WHITTY,
PATRICK JOSEPH MURRAY, } *Directors.*

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Government Prison,
March, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—In forwarding the statistical details of this prison for the year 1865, it again becomes my pleasing duty to report that the system adopted here with reference to the conduct and treatment of the prisoners has still continued to operate satisfactorily, and has been attended with favourable results.

During the past, as in the preceding years, every attention has been paid with regard to the religious and secular instruction, the sanitary condition, and discipline of the inmates. They were employed as usual—those recently convicted, and received here from the county and city gaols, to undergo the first stage of convict discipline, were occupied in picking oakum in their separate cells for the first three months, and afterwards engaged in learning the rudiments of shoemaking and tailoring also in their cells, until the lapse of eight months from the date of their reception, when all those who were never punished for any breach of the prison rules (which were carefully explained to them), were then removed to association at the Public Works in Spike Island, or, if qualified as shoemakers or tailors, transferred to the associated trades division at Mountjoy, in which division, located and employed in the workshops here since the abolition of Philipstown Prison in March, 1862, there are many skilful tradesmen, and they have performed a considerable quantity of well executed work.

The conduct of the prisoners in general has been very good; and in proportion to the average daily number in custody, the punishments were few, and offences of a grave or aggravated nature, comparatively rare, and chiefly confined to a few individuals. No attempt at escape has been made during the year, and out of 185 prisoners removed to association, 136 of these passed only eight instead of nine months in separate imprisonment, owing to their merit, and as a reward for very satisfactory conduct whilst undergoing their first and important stage of probation.

The state of the prison building has been duly attended to by the Board of Public Works, and besides the ordinary repairs, a very considerable number of new structures were executed on special requisitions, made according to your directions, and which were considered necessary as additional security in consequence of the circumstances already adverted to.

In upholding the system, and carrying out its details, I have received the usual co-operation of the principal officers of each department of the establishment; and the subordinate officers in general have discharged their duties in a satisfactory manner.

I certify that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with during the past year, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought under the notice of a Director, or the Visiting Inspector.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

R. D. SPREAD, Governor.

To the Directors of Government Prisons,
&c., &c., &c.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT of the NUMBER of OFFENCES committed by the Prisoners during the year ended 31st December, 1865.

Offence.	No.	Offence.	No.
Assaults on officers,	5	Feigned attempt at suicide,	10
,, convicts,	6	Wilfully damaging prison property,	12
Communicating and other minor offences,	127	Malingering,	1
Disobedience and insolence,	48	Threatening language,	10
Disorderly conduct,	72	Idleness,	1
Insolence,	11	Fighting,	2
Insubordination,	3	Total,	308

CLASSIFICATION of CRIMES for which those Prisoners have been sentenced who were received during the year ended 31st December, 1865.

Crimes.	No.	Crimes.	No.
Arson,	3	Larceny and felony,	10
,, in Workhouse,	1	Malicious assault,	1
Assault,	1	Manslaughter,	4
,, and robbery,	3	Military offences,	7
Appearing armed by night,	1	Murder,	1
Bigamy,	3	Obtaining money under false pretences,	1
Breaking and entering dwelling,	1	Pig stealing,	2
Burglary,	17	Passing base coin,	2
,, and larceny,	1	Piracy,	2
,, and robbery,	11	Rape,	5
Cattle stealing,	8	Robbery,	3
Cutting and wounding,	2	Receiving stolen goods,	2
Coining,	2	Ribbonism,	1
Felony,	8	Sheep stealing,	13
Felonious assault,	2	Shooting at with intent,	3
Forgery,	3	Stealing in dwelling-house,	2
Grievous assault,	1	Stealing post letters,	2
Housebreaking,	6	Treason felony,	10
,, and felony,	2	Uttering base coin,	1
,, and robbery,	2	Writing threatening letters,	2
Horse stealing,	2		
Larceny,	55		
,, from the person,	13	Total,	247
,, and previous conviction,	25		

NUMBER of PRISONERS admitted in association during the year ended 31st December, 1865.

Trades.	No.	Trades.	No.
Tailors, from separation at Mountjoy Prison,	8	Removed Tailors,	18
Tailors, from Spike Island Prison,	9	,, Shoemakers,	13
Shoemakers, from separation at Mountjoy Prison,	11	,, Cleaner,	1
Shoemakers, from Spike Island Prison,	6	Remaining on 31st December, 1865,	76
Cleaner, from Spike Island Prison,	1		
Remaining on 31st December, 1864,	73		
Total,	108	Total,	108

RETURN of WORK performed in the Tailors' and Shoemakers' Department during the year ended 31st December, 1865.

	No.		No.
Men's Blucher boots made, pairs,	126	Uniform belts made, pairs,	60
,, shoes made, ,,	1,125	Special work—Men's boots made, ,,	134
Women's shoes made, ,,	556	,, pegged or clumped, ,,	165½
Children's shoes ,, ,,	40	,, screwed, ,,	177
Officers' slippers, men's, made, ,,	68	,, women's, ,,	13
,, women's, ,, ,,	67	Women's boots made, ,,	1½
Frieze slippers made, ,,	124	Men's Blucher boots repaired, ,,	64
Canvas slippers made, ,,	60	,, shoes ,, ,,	675

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

RETURN of WORK performed in the Tailors' and Shoemakers' Department during the year ended 31st December, 1865—*continued.*

	No.
Women's shoes repaired, pairs,	290
Officers' slippers, men's, repaired, ,,	15
,, women's ,, ,,	7
Uniform top coats made, - -	64
,, frock ,, ,, - -	129
,, trousers ,, - -	141
,, caps ,, - -	147
,, tweed coats made, - -	17
,, ,, vests ,, - -	18
,, ,, trousers made, -	18
,, boat jackets ,, -	6
,, cap covers, ,, -	101
Monkey jackets made, - -	115
Cord trousers made, - -	124
Barragon vests ,, - - -	146
Tweed caps ,, - - -	20
Frieze jackets ,, - -	1,085
,, vests ,, - -	1,240
,, trousers ,, - -	1,552
,, caps ,, - -	1,255
,, braces, pairs made, - -	148
Flannel drawers ,, - -	615

	No.
Flannel shirts made, - - -	356
Calico coats ,, - - -	20
,, overalls ,, - - -	30
,, badges ,, - - -	868
Hospital trousers ,, - - -	63
,, vests ,, - - -	1
,, caps ,, - - -	20
Aprons made - - - -	26
Basses ,, - - - -	10
Uniform top coats repaired, - -	28
,, frock coats ,, - -	52
,, trousers ,, - -	70
,, caps ,, - -	10
,, vests ,, - -	1
Frieze jackets ,, - -	255
,, trousers ,, - -	664
,, vests ,, - -	111
,, caps ,, - -	66
Flannel drawers ,, - -	390
,, shirts ,, - -	118
Shirts ,, - -	140
Sheets ,, - -	140

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of MOUNTJOY MALE PRISON for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Salaries, - - - - - - - - -	3,659	8	4
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof, -	22	19	3
Uniforms for officers and servants, - - - -	27	10	6
Victualling prisoners, - - - - - -	1,367	9	2
Clothing, &c., for prisoners, - - - - -	70	2	4
Bedding for prisoners, - - - - - -	8	5	2
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c., - - -	40	16	1
Medical comforts (extras for the sick), - - -	46	17	6
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation, - - - - - - -	6	13	2
Gratuities to convicts, &c., - - - - -	64	19	10
Furniture and fittings, - - - - - -	24	2	2
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c., - -	4	0	11
Fuel and light, - - - - - - -	443	16	1
Buildings and repairs, - - - - - -	321	7	0
Washing and repairs of linen, - - - -	35	19	1
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles, - - -	12	0	6
Brushes, brooms, and mops, - - - - -	23	2	1
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c., - - - -	0	19	0
Various small disbursements, - - - - -	86	7	9
Rents, rates, and taxes, - - - - - -	40	0	0
Expense of the conveyance of convicts, - - -	0	11	6
Total Payments, - - -	£6,307	7	5

STATEMENT of the NUMBER of CONVICTS committed and disposed of, from 1st January to 31st December, 1865.

Received from—	
County and City Gaols, - -	209
Convict Depôts, - - -	26
Head Police Office (ticket of licence revoked), - - -	10
Do., having escaped from prison,	1
Military Prisoners, - - -	1
Total, - - -	247

Removed to—	
Convict Depôts, - - -	216
Died, - - - - - -	2
Discharged, - - - -	23
Dundrum Lunatic Asylum, -	1
Richmond Bridewell, - - -	1
County Gaols, - - - -	3
Committed Suicide, - - -	1
Remaining in custody on the 31st December, 1865, - - -	247

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

TABLE showing the reported PREVIOUS IMPRISONMENT of the Prisoners received during the year ended 31st December, 1865.

Not reported to have been in prison before,	71	Eight times,	5
Once,	38	Nine ,,	3
Twice,	29	Ten ,,	1
Three times,	28	Ten and under fifteen times,	6
Four ,,	18	Fifteen times and over,	8
Five ,,	16	Antecedents not known,	7
Six ,,	12	Total,	247
Seven ,,	5		

AGES of PRISONERS on CONVICTION, received during the year ended 31st December, 1865.

Under fifteen years of age,	–	Forty, and under fifty,	13
Fifteen, and under twenty,	33	Fifty, and under sixty,	7
Twenty, and under twenty-five,	77	Sixty, and over,	6
Twenty-five, and under thirty,	45		
Thirty, and under forty,	66	Total,	247

SENTENCES of the PRISONERS committed to this Prison during the year ended 31st December, 1865.

Ten years' transportation,	3	Ten years' penal servitude,	19
Three years' penal servitude,	7	Fourteen ,, ,,	3
Four ,, ,,	3	Fifteen, ,, ,,	3
Five ,, ,,	98	Twenty ,, ,,	3
Six ,, ,,	9	Life,	8
Seven ,, ,,	89		
Eight ,, ,,	2	Total,	247

Married, 79. Single, 168.

Protestants, 27. Roman Catholics, 215. Presbyterians, 5.

RETURN showing the VALUE of the PRODUCTIVE LABOUR of the PRISONERS, and the number Employed during the year ended 31st December, 1865.

How Employed.	Daily average No. employed 303 days.	Estimated value of the work performed. £	s.	d.
Tailors,	*69·46	464	16	3
Shoemakers,	†60·27	339	14	2
Smiths,	1·	22	14	6
Gardeners and labouring work,	1·53	23	13	5
Tinmen,	·03	0	13	7
Net-makers,	·03	0	13	7
Fatigue work, cleaning prison, cooking, and picking oakum,	69·	294	16	0
Daily average effective prisoners employed as above,	201·32	—		
Daily average non-effectives in hospital, unable to work and sick in cells,	19·75	—		
Total daily average,	221·07	—		
Total,	—	1,147	1	6

* Of this number thirty-six were in separation at tailoring work, after three months from date of reception at Mountjoy Prison.

† Of this number twenty-five were in separation at shoemaking work, after three months from date of reception at Mountjoy Prison.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Prison (Male),
January, 1866.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor of laying before you a report of the condition, during the year 1865, of that department of the Mountjoy (Male) Government Prison which it is my duty to superintend.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the sanitary state of this prison has been satisfactory, and that during this period no outbreak of contagious or epidemic disease has taken place.

Three deaths took place among the prisoners in the course of the year, of these, two died in hospital—one of the disease known as "Bright's disease of the kidney," the other of tubercular disease of the lungs, accompanied by pleuritis with effusion, and subsequently pneumo-thorax. The third was dead when conveyed from his cell to hospital, having committed suicide.

Twenty-one prisoners were recommended for removal from this prison on medical grounds during the past year; of these, two were considered unfit to be submitted to the cellular discipline of this prison, as there was reason to believe them to suffer from epilepsy; one on account of being blind.* The remainder either on account of marked bodily infirmity or a condition of disturbed mental health which made it appear injudicious to detain them here.

The following tables show the comparative state of the health department of this prison since it was first opened, as well as the monthly state of the hospital, the diseases of the prisoners, &c., during the year 1865:—

TABLE showing the Number of Prisoners in the Prison, the Number of those admitted to Hospital, and the Number of Deaths each Year since 1850.

Year.	Total No. of Convicts in the Prison during each year.	Number admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
1850	962	253	2
1851	1,075	355	7
1852	971	466	5
1853	1,178	456	10
1854	1,096	503	9
1855	1,052	344	9
1856	837	292	3
1857	758	295	3
1858	661	221	2
1859	600	210	1
1860	499	182	1
1861	471	153	3
1862	688	193	5
1863	715	144	5
1864	599	193	10
1865	449	174	3

HOSPITAL RETURN for the year 1865.

Number of Prisoners in custody in this Prison, 1st January, 1865,	202	449
Number of Prisoners received in this Prison during the year,	247	
Patients in Hospital, 1st January, 1865,	19	193
Admitted during the year,	166	
Special attendants,	8	
Discharged,	160	184
Removed to Spike Island,	21	
Deaths,	3	
Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1866,	9	

* This case was recommended for removal, but not afterwards removed to Spike Island.

DEATHS during the year 1865.

Register No.	Initials of Names.	Age.	Received in Hospital.	Date of Deaths.	Disease.
6771	M.B.	24	31st January.	13th April.	Bright's disease of kidneys.
6957	W.H.	27	8th June.	8th June.	Suicide by hanging.*
6195	M.M.	22	17th November.	17th December.	Pleuritis with effusion, pulmonary phthisis.

MONTHLY STATE of HOSPITAL for the year 1865.

Admitted, 1865.	Under treatment in Hospital.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Jan. 1st, in Hospital, - 19 ,, admitted, - 21	40	23	–	17
February, - - - -	33	18	–	15
March, - - - -	33	17	–	16
April, - - - -	30	19	1	10
May, - - - - -	27	12	–	15
June, - - - - -	26	13	1	12
July, - - - - -	25	17	–	8
August, - - - -	22	12	–	10
September, - - - -	23	10	–	13
October, - - - -	27	19	–	8
November, - - - -	21	12	–	9
December,† - - - -	19	9	1	9 in Hos. 1st Jan., 1866.

DISEASES of PRISONERS admitted to HOSPITAL during the year 1865.

Asthma, - - - 1	Hæmorrhoids, - - 2	Stricture, - - - 5
Bronchitis, - - 1	Herpes Zoster, - - 1	Sore throat, - - 2
Chest disease, - - 1	Inflammation of knee and bursa patellæ, - 7	Syphilis, - - - 8
Debility, - - - 13	Jaundice, - - - 2	Suicidal cases, - - 4
Diarrhœa, - - 15	Ophthalmia, - - 11	Sciatica, - - - 2
Dyspepsia, - - 7	Observation, for, - 21	Tumour over eye, - 1
Disease of shoulder, - 1	Phthisis, - - - 1	Ulcer of leg, - - 3
Erysipelas, - - 1	Periostitis, - - 1	Whitlow, - - - 4
Epileptic, - - - 2	Rheumatism, - - 4	Special attendants, - 8
Enlarged tonsils, - 2	Scrofulous glands, - 5	174
Feverish attacks, - 38		

Total number of individuals‡ admitted to hospital during the year, 120

§ ,, ,, prisoners prescribed for in the prison, - - 2,818

§ Individual prisoners that had change of diet, - - - 19

§ ,, that had extra exercise, - - - 45

* Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

† Owing to the political (Fenian) prisoners committed to this prison, at this time, it was deemed advisable, on account of the strict watch necessary, to admit to hospital only those who urgently required hospital treatment. Hence the small number this month.

‡ Several individuals have been admitted more than once to hospital. This statement refers to individuals admitted.

§ Cases of a trifling character, not requiring to be admitted to hospital for treatment.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

PRISONERS removed during the year 1865 on Medical Grounds.

Registry No.	Initials of Name.	Observations on case, as made in letter recommending removal.
6918	P. D.,	Recommended for removal, being subject to epileptic attacks.
6830	J. J.,	For some time past in a delicate state of health.
6889	J. M.,	A very strange, eccentric character; not fit, in my opinion, for the discipline of this prison.
6475	J. E.,	This prisoner lately made what appears to have been a determined attempt at suicide. I recommend his removal rather to prevent the development of mental disease.
7023	T. M.,	Blind.
6941	D. M.,	A delicate old man, not suited to the cellular discipline.
6881	M. S.,	A delicate man, irritable and weak-minded, unfit any longer to undergo the cellular discipline.
6870	E. S.,	Whom I found yesterday in a state of great mental excitement, and who was found the night before preparing to make a suicidal attempt.
6899	P. W.,	A man whose sanity is very doubtful, and who is certainly unfit for the discipline of this prison.
6811	G. M.,	Suffering from phthisis.
6931	M. D.,	Of doubtful sanity.
6942	J. L.,	Under the influence of delusions, of doubtful sanity.
7029	M. G.,	Sent away from here on a former occasion as being epileptic.
6974	M. G.,	Since this prisoner's admission to hospital I am induced to believe that he has made his suicidal attempt under the influence of temporary insanity. It would not, in my opinion, be safe again to submit him to cellular confinement.
7070	E. B.,	I recommend the removal of this prisoner, as he is evidently of weak mind.
6908	C. O.,	A weak-minded prisoner.
7027	T. K.,	A prisoner at a former period a certified lunatic.
6948	M. D.,	A delicate man, suffering in an extreme degree from spasmodic asthma.
6996	M. C.,	A confirmed invalid, suffering from chronic disease of the shoulder.
7017	J. P.,	Very excitable, and, on account of his mental condition, not fit for the cellular discipline of this prison.
7028	F. M.,	Sent away from this prison on a former occasion on medical grounds.

During the past year I visited regularly the prisoners under punishment at the time of my usual visit to the prison. From the time of the appointment of Mr. Ward as Resident Apothecary, up to the commencement of last year, I had not done so. I commenced performing this duty which, in consequence of a representation made by Dr. Banon and myself to the late Chairman of the Board of Directors, had been assigned to the Resident Apothecary, as I learned that it was your wish that it should be done by the Medical Superintendent. Lest you may conceive that in not doing this formerly, I had been guilty of any neglect of duty, I take the liberty of stating what arrangement had been made at the time of Mr. Ward's appointment. At that time the late Chairman of the Board of Directors was good enough to ask the assistance of Dr. Banon and myself in framing regulations for the guidance of the Resident Apothecary in the discharge of his duties. Among these rules the following was drawn and approved of, viz. :—"He shall attend to such instructions with regard to prisoners under punishment as he may receive from the Medical Superintendent."

These instructions were that the Resident Apothecary should visit the prisoners under punishment every morning, ask each if he was well, and

report the name of every one who was ailing or who wished to see him to the Medical Superintendent, who should accordingly visit such prisoners. MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

This arrangement was found to work well, and was only discontinued by me, as I believe it was by Dr. Banon, upon learning that you desired it to be so. *Medical Officer's Report.*

At the close of the year 1864, some cases of scurvy made their appearance in this prison. In consequence I stated in my last report that "the occurrence of this disease, which had not hitherto appeared in this prison since I have been Medical Superintendent of it, was made the subject of special report, and such changes were suggested as regards diet, &c., as I thought proper to arrest the spread of the complaint."

As some misconception seems to have arisen on the subject of the changes which I then suggested, and since carried out, I shall be pardoned for entering at some length into this matter.

Let me observe, on the threshold, that I am not one of those persons who consider that a high scale of diet is necessary for convicts. I have not observed, as is urged by some, that the depressing influence of prison life requires to be counteracted by additional food. The object to be aimed at should be, in my opinion, the adoption of a scale of diet as economical as is compatible with the maintenance of health. The great majority of convicts do not feel the degradation of their position as criminals so as to be depressed by it. The few who do take it much to heart, or who long for liberty and home, so as to become desponding, irritable, nervous, sleepless, and out of health, never ask for more food, and could not digest it if they got it.

My predecessor, Mr. Rynd, took a different view of this question; I have before me a letter of his showing his disapproval of curtailed diet even in the case of prisoners under punishment, and reference to his report for the year 1856, shows that the cases in which he gave *extra diet* to prisoners (that is additional food over and above the ordinary fixed diet of the prison) far exceeded what I have found necessary.

* In the year 1856,	number of prisoners who had extra diet,	-	78
1863,	,,	-	6
1864,	,,	-	5
1865,	,,	-	—

During the year 1858, at the request of the Directors of that time, who coincided with me in thinking that some reduction might be made in the scale of dietary, I made a very careful series of observations, conducted, I may add, partly upon healthy prisoners and partly upon myself, which led to the approval and adoption of the following:—Two scales of diet were adopted for adult prisoners undergoing cellular discipline in this prison, one of these scales of diet (which to save confusion I shall indicate as diet A) was a little better than the other (diet B).†

In fact they were identical except in this, that in the one case (diet A) on the two days of the week on which soup is given, the prescribed allowance of meat was given along with the soup, while in the other (diet B) the same quantity of soup was given, the meat boiled in it being omitted. As a smaller amount of actual flesh meat was required, ox-heads were used to a considerable extent for making the soup.

* See Reports for these years.

† This diet was called "reception diet" in the prison, and I believe that this misapplied name has, in part, been the cause of misapprehension; as it has been supposed that all prisoners on *reception* here, as a matter of course, were to be placed upon it. But this never was the case, as the books prove. It is instructive, however, as showing how injudicious it is *to use a name which involves a theory.*

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

At a convenient time after the arrival of prisoners in this prison, I inspected each individual, and placed each on that one of the sanctioned scales of diet which I considered suited to his case. This was done by my marking the diet which I ordered for each prisoner opposite to his name in the book kept for this purpose. In my published report for 1859, it is stated that within a certain time 282 prisoners were received in this prison; of these 193 were placed on diet B, while in 89 instances I had reason to adopt the higher scale (diet A).

It is obvious, therefore, that at that time it was considered as part of my duty, as Medical Superintendent, to make use of one or the other of these two scales of diet, according as my medical knowledge indicated to me that one or the other was required.

I never doubted that it was my duty to do so. I did so from the time that these two scales (A and B) were first sanctioned, and did so with the full knowledge of the Directors. For, from my report, already referred to, it appears that about one-third of the prisoners arriving in this prison were placed on diet A, the remainder on diet B.

I have already said that towards the close of last year, some cases of scurvy appeared in this prison. Dreading an outbreak of this disease, such as occurred in the adjoining prison in the year 1862, when 100 cases of scurvy made their appearance,* and fearing that such an occurrence would give good grounds of objection against further attempts at reduction of diet, I at once made a special report, of which the following is a copy:—

24th December, 1864.

Several cases of undoubted scurvy have made their appearance among the priners.

I have carefully sought for the cause of an appearance of a disease which I have never until now met with in this prison during the years I have been Medical Superintendent of it. I am unable to discover in the quantity or quality of the articles used as food any cause for this. No change whatever has been made within the present year as regards the diet of the prisoners, and from frequent inspections I find the milk, bread, &c., as good as has been at any time furnished for the use of the prisoners. The broth also contains the usual quantity of fresh succulent vegetables as has been given for years past. There has been no change of any kind made as regards the ventilation of the prison, or any other circumstance that I can make out which can be looked upon as the cause of a complaint from which the prisoners of this establishment have hitherto been free. In fact so far as hygienic arrangements are concerned, I can find no cause, and I can suggest no general remedy. But I find that of late the number of punishments have greatly increased, and I also find that three out of four cases of scurvy have been for a longer or shorter period under punishment with curtailed diet. It is not possible for me to tell beforehand that a prisoner under dietetic punishment will be made scorbutic by it. I can only deal with the disease when it arises. But I can draw the attention of the Directors to what I believe to be the fact, that this disease is caused by frequent punishment, and hope that they will be induced to try to reduce the number of punishments which have of late so much increased. As a preventive measure, I also recommend that all prisoners shall get meat as they used formerly to do from the time of their arrival in this prison, and also that a larger quantity of vegetables be given in the broth.

ROBERT M'DONNELL, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

As I never received any reply to this, it only remained for me to adopt such means as I conceived lay within my own power for the arrest of this complaint. I accordingly had recourse to the higher of the two sanctioned scales of dietary. I ascertained that the bread, milk, soup, &c., was fresh and good, by inspecting the samples of food every day, and I caused a

* "Report of Medical Superintendent of Mountjoy Female Prison, for Year 1862."

lime-juice mixture to be administered daily to prisoners on bread and water as punishment diet.

I have the satisfaction to report that no case of scurvy has occurred during the year 1865.

Medical Officer's Report.

From the foregoing statement it would appear—

1st. That the diet scales introduced in the year 1858 were adopted and sanctioned as the result of my observations, and on my recommendation.

2nd. That from the first introduction of these two scales of diet, I, as Medical Officer, made use of the one or the other, just as I believed the one or the other to be necessary for the maintenance of the health of the prisoners under my charge.

3rd. That last year, in consequence of a threatened outbreak of disease, I had recourse to the higher of these two scales more freely than I had found necessary in former years.

4th. That these facts had all been brought under the notice of the Directors in my reports.

Bearing in mind the foregoing statement, it will hardly be wondered at that it was with some surprise that in November last I received a letter from you attributing to "the watchful care of my predecessor," Mr. Rynd, the changes in diet which I was myself instrumental in effecting in 1858; and in a few days later a memorandum forwarded to me inquiring—"What rule of those for the guidance of the Medical Officer authorized or justified him, without the sanction of the Directors, in entirely altering the food, and thus changing an important phase of the system?"

If, gentlemen, after considering the explanation which I have now ventured to offer, you are still of opinion that I was not justified in acting as I have done, I shall be happy to learn what course I should follow under similar circumstances in future.

I would merely add that it is an error to suppose that I in any way altered the food, or changed any phase of the system, during the last twelve months. I merely made use of the existing and sanctioned scales of diet in such a way as (combined with other measures) to arrest an outbreak of disease. In doing so, I exercised a power which with your knowledge, and I had believed with your approval, I had exercised since the year 1858.

The subject of the punishment of prisoners, viewed in its medical aspect, is one to which I wish to direct attention. A large proportion of the diseases met with among convicts are various forms of scrofula; the great bulk of those who die in our convict prisons, as seen by the return of deaths, fall victims to maladies known as scrofulous.

So frequently, indeed, is scrofulous disease of one kind or another met with among the criminal class, that some persons think that some peculiar connexion exists between the criminal tendency and the scrofulous diathesis. I believe, however, that the connexion depends simply upon this: that amongst those from whom the majority of our criminals spring, physical and moral neglect go hand in hand.

Insufficient food, insufficient clothing, bad air, and soforth, co-exist with evil training in early life, and vicious associates. The seeds of scrofula and the seeds of vice are put in at the same time, but the growth of the one does not seem to be in any way dependent upon the other. It is certain, however, that scrofulous disease is the great scourge of the convict class, as met with in our civil prisons; and in considering, in a medical point of view, the advantages and disadvantages of various forms of punishment, it should be our chief endeavour to avoid such influences

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as are known to be likely to develop any tendency in this direction. It is on this account that corporal punishment, within certain limits, especially for the young, but the same may be said for almost all classes, possesses advantages over all other modes of punishment—short and soon, once an ordinary whipping leaves behind no permanent ill-effects, and never impairs the general health. It is a matter to be regretted that of late years public opinion has set so strongly against corporal punishment. I can state, from repeated conversations with prisoners, that a severe birching would be considered a less severe punishment than bread and water diet in the penal cell for ten days or a fortnight, or than being simply placed in handcuffs for the same length of time; and I can confidently affirm that the punishment by bread and water diet is much more likely to impair the health.

The punishments which, in my opinion, are most likely to develop scrofulous, or other disease, are those depending on restricted exercise, curtailed diet, or insufficient clothing.

It is obviously objectionable that the Medical Officer should have to step in between an offender and a well-merited punishment. When he is taken off punishment by the order of the Medical Officer it gives the offender a kind of triumph; yet this has often to be done when a *diet* punishment extends over many days. Punishments, by curtailed diet, are not well suited either for the young or for persons advanced in life—it tells quickly on those who are still growing, and the elderly do not bear with immunity sudden changes in the quantity of their food. After some days of bread and water diet the pulse becomes quick; a slight degree of exercise accelerates the heart's action and quickens the respiration; the differences which normally exist in the rate of the pulse when lying, sitting, or standing become much exaggerated; some days later a low degree of fever begins, with considerable thirst. Experienced offenders, however, do not drink, they merely dip the tongue in water. They do not allow themselves to drink water freely until the period of punishment is nearly up; then they take water copiously. This is possibly the reason that some seemed to have gained weight while on punishment—the quantity of water drunk diffused through the tissues, of course temporarily makes them heavier. I need not say, however, that this is not generally the case.

Handcuffs kept on for a longer or shorter period is a severe punishment; but when unaccompanied by lessened diet I have not observed that the general health suffers much.

The dark cell is now rarely or ever used, but formerly, when it was, and I had opportunities of judging of its effect, I certainly did not find that it produced the terrible effects attributed to it. Upon boisterous, passionate, and destructive characters it acted as a sedative, by placing them in circumstances in which their rage became impotent, and their tendency to destroy ineffectual.

The padded cell is not used for punishment purposes, being intended for cases either insane or supposed to be so.

I object, on medical grounds, to the punishment of prisoners by giving them insufficient clothing, as one not only likely to develop scrofulous disease but highly likely to give rise to acute disease also. Last winter, when an attempt was made to introduce this mode of punishment into this prison, I objected, as you are aware, to its introduction at that time. As the subject is one about which I feel very strongly, I conceive it to be my duty to speak frankly concerning it.

The circumstances were as follow:—On the 7th of January, 1865, when visiting the punishment cells, I found a prisoner in one of them looking very miserable. He was stooping forward with his hands thrust

between his legs, his extremities were cold, his features shrunken, he shivered, and his teeth chattered. He had the appearance of a man labouring under serious illness; indeed the leaden hue of his face and sunken eye looked like that of a patient struck with Asiatic cholera. MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

I inquired what ailed him; he said that he was cold, very cold; that no bed or bedding, except a single rug, had been allowed him during the night; that he had lain on the floor, with no other bed-clothes than a rug to cover him, and that he was cold into his very bones. I asked if it was so, and was informed that an order had come from the Directors' Office to the effect that prisoners under punishment were to be deprived of their beds and bedding (except the rug) during the first nights that they were undergoing punishment. I asked to see this order. About the time referred to the weather was exceedingly inclement. By looking at the Registrar-General's returns it will be seen that during the beginning of January, 1865, the cold was on some nights intense—several degrees below the freezing point. *Medical Officer's Report.*

The weight of the rug allowed to the prisoner I ascertained to be not more than four pounds. He had nothing but the floor to lie on, no bedstead, mattress, or pillow. Considering such a mode of punishment at that season of the year, as in the highest degree likely to give rise to acute disease in those submitted to it, I directed that in future the usual bedding should be given to the prisoner mentioned, and I remonstrated against the adoption of this mode of punishment in general.

I had received no intimation that the introduction of it was in contemplation, else I should have stated my reasons for regarding it as unsuited to the convicts of this prison before it had been put in force.

On the 10th of January a memorandum was forwarded to me from one of the members of your Board, stating that this mode of dealing with prisoners under punishment was followed at Spike Island Prison and in the army.

This I confess appeared to me to be rather an argument in favour of its discontinuance at Spike Island, than one for its adoption in this prison. I wrote in reply expressing strongly my disapproval of it. Feeling, however, that everything of this kind should be judged of by experience, as, after all, this is the true criterion whereby to test the fitness or unfitness of such a punishment, I went, by the permission of Mr. Tufnell, to visit the military prison at Arbour-hill and judge for myself of the effects. I found that in this prison, instead of being given a rug only with the floor to lie on, each prisoner under punishment during the cold weather is raised off the floor on a bedstead, and has a good blanket as well as a rug. Military prisoners having been at one time in their career selected as healthy recruits, are, it should also be remembered, a more robust class than the majority of convicts met with in civil prisons; even the mode of punishment adopted at Arbour-hill Prison I should not consider suitable for the inmates of this prison.

I hope, gentlemen, that you will pardon me for entering so fully into this subject. I regard it as a very important one, and beg leave to assure you that my observations are not dictated by any feelings of maudlin good-nature or foolish philanthropy. I am as well aware as any man how necessary it is to have an iron hand in dealing with the convict classes, and that often firmness, severity, and sternness are the greatest humanity.

It is always with regret that I stand between a prisoner who has misconducted himself and the punishment which you think it right to award; but I think that the experience of the past proves that I have done so with benefit to the service and safety to those connected with it. I would allude to my statement concerning the health of one of those individuals

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Medical Officer's Report.

whose death is recorded in my present report (Register No. 6,195) upon whom it was in contemplation to inflict a flogging for a grievous offence.

But, gentlemen, apart altogether from the question as to the influence upon the health of the prisoners of one punishment or another, it is a matter to which I would next direct your attention. I have said already that on the 7th of January, when I found a prisoner labouring under the effects of cold, in consequence of his bedding not having been allowed to him, I had received no intimation that the introduction of such a mode of punishment was contemplated.

I would earnestly beg that in future you will be good enough to communicate to me beforehand any order so closely related as this to the department over which I preside. I would remind you that a coroner's inquest is liable to be held on the body of every prisoner who dies in this prison; that if it came before a jury in evidence that a convict died of acute bronchitis or pneumonia, or some such malady caused by his having been deprived of his bedding, I should be censured, and, I must confess, deservedly so, for having apparently sanctioned it. In justice to myself, therefore, gentlemen, I most earnestly solicit you to communicate to me in future such changes before they are actually carried into effect.

Four cases of attempted suicide were admitted to hospital during the past year. In one of these the attempt had been successful, and the man was quite dead when conveyed to hospital. As appeared in evidence at the coroner's inquest, the man was under punishment in one of the refractory cells at the time of his death, and was in handcuffs.

I had visited him the day before his death and had conversed with him. At this time he gave no sign of being of unsound mind. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "temporary insanity."

The case is one of considerable interest in a medico-legal point of view. The unfortunate man had hanged himself with a portion of his own shirt twisted up and attached to a small ventilator fixed in the wall of the cell. This ventilator is within five feet two inches of the floor, so that he must have had determination enough to keep his feet off the ground until he became insensible. When bodies have been found suspended so near to the ground as this a question has been raised as to whether they have not been suspended after death by some other person, in order to give the appearance of suicide when life had been actually taken by another hand than their own; and it has been argued that no one could have determination enough to destroy himself while safety lay within his reach by simply standing up. The case now alluded to proves that suicides may accomplish their purpose of self-destruction when their feet reach the ground.

J. E., Register No. 6,475—Attempted to hang himself in punishment cell on May 5th, between three and four o'clock in the morning. His case was a serious one, and it was some hours before re-action was so re-established as to place him out of danger.

This prisoner was subsequently recommended for removal from this prison on medical grounds.

M. G., Register No. 6,974, attempted to hang himself in his cell on August 2nd.

This one was, I may say, the worst case of suspended animation I have ever seen which underwent recovery. When I arrived (having been instantly sent for), I found that the Resident Apothecary had applied external stimulants and used artificial respiration. At this time the face was livid, extremities cold, the body bedewed with clammy moisture, bloody foam frothing from the mouth, eyes protruding and bloodshot, pulse barely perceptible, slow and intermittent. He was profoundly insensible

—respiration was very laboured and irregular. After two hours of vigorous treatment—magnetism, sinapisms, chafing of limbs, application of warmth, &c., I found the pulse improving and heat becoming restored. On returning in the afternoon I found him still profoundly insensible, although it had been possible to give him some small quantity of brandy and water. Re-action was not established, his pulse was very feeble, and he appeared to be sinking. Later my colleague, Dr. Tyrrell, of Jervis-street Hospital, saw him with me in consultation. He was still insensible, breathing laboriously, and foaming from the mouth. We considered, however, that re-action was sufficiently re-established to justify bleeding from the arm. While I was drawing the blood consciousness returned He spoke, and from this time on gradually recovered.

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This prisoner was subsequently recommended for removal from th prison on medical grounds.

W. M., Register No. 6,896, attempted to hang himself in his cell on October 25th. His case was less serious than any of the foregoing. This prisoner has since gone to Spike Island Prison.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

ROBERT M'DONNELL, M.D., F.R.S.

To the Directors of Irish Convict Prisons.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Protestant Chaplain's Report

Mountjoy (Male) Government Prison.
13th January, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—In reporting to you my experience of the year 1865, I can only repeat what I stated in my report for the preceding year, that "the duties of a Chaplain are of that monotonous character which affords scarcely any materials for a lengthened report." I can only say, that in my experience as a parochial clergyman in Dublin, for thirty-seven years, I have never been engaged in a more interesting field of labour; and never have I seen so large a proportion of sinners "turned from Satan unto God." This result I can clearly trace to the effect of solitary confinement, when men have been thereby to "*think*." They are then accessible by instrumentalities to which before they were utter strangers. They can be "*individualized*," and dealt with according to the idiosyncrasy of each; and I will ever maintain that the *individualization* of prisoners is absolutely essential to their reformation. The routine of divine services, week-day lecture, and frequent visitation of each prisoner in his cell, has been carried on as in all preceding years. The attention of the men is most gratifying; and the number of communicants amounts to fully two-thirds of the whole.

You are aware that lately new arrangements became necessary by which our plan of worship was changed; but the Inspector so kindly made arrangements for our accommodation, and the Governor and Chief Warder took such pains to carry them into effect, that we were subjected to but little inconvenience.

Here I would conclude; but that the Roman Catholic Chaplain has personally challenged me in his report for the preceding year, to express an opinion as to the position in which prisoners of different persuasions are here placed, and the probable effects on their religious feelings. I really think that such matters were better dealt with by reporting them to the Directors and calling for an investigation, than by having them

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published to the world, without any investigation at all. But as you think otherwise, and have published them in full, I am compelled most reluctantly, to add a very few words. I say that it is not with the "superior officers" the prisoners feel themselves most concerned; far more deeply are they concerned in their dealings with the "discipline warders" with whom they are in close contact, the officers on whose reports they are judged, and in opposition to whose reports nothing they can say can avail unless they can produce some other "officer" to give evidence in their behalf. Now I do not complain that the great majority of those officers are Roman Catholics; I believe that most of them treat all the prisoners fairly and impartially; yet the fact is patent that scarcely a month passes without notice being given by some professing Protestant of his wish to change his religion. And it is also the fact, that the rules in force in this prison establish a special kind of surveillance over the Protestant prisoners from which the Roman Catholics are free; in fact that there are some rules and regulations made for the Protestants as a class, and they feel it.

I should not have thought that those matters were the fit subject for a public report; but as they have been strongly put and published, on the one side, for the last two years, I thought it right (when specially referred to) to say what I have done.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your faithful servant,

THOS. R. SHORE, Protestant Chaplain.

The Directors of Government Prisons
in Ireland.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Male Prison,
10th January, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the thirteenth of the Chaplain's rules, which says, "He shall submit to the Directors, on or before the 10th day of January in each year, a report, in writing, specifying, with reference to the preceding year, the religious and moral condition of the prisoners belonging to his Church, and the apparent effects of the discipline of the prison," I have the honour to submit to you a few observations, firstly, on the moral and religious condition of the Roman Catholic prisoners; and, secondly, on the apparent effects of the discipline of the prison.

I have much pleasure in reporting to you that the religious conduct of the Roman Catholic prisoners has been, on the whole, satisfactory. During the past year a considerable portion of time was allotted to visiting and instructing prisoners in the cells, and much attention and docility were, with few exceptions, manifested by them, in receiving instruction or admonition. I have also to express great satisfaction at the general conduct of the prisoners attending religious instructions, which were given four times each week, and I am happy to be able to report that they took advantage of all the opportunities afforded them, for moral and religious improvement.

Some few prisoners, petty thieves, returned convicts, prisoners habituated to and grown old in vice, cannot, because they will not, be reformed. From familiarity with prison life, such men are so far from being deterred by any sentence that might be inflicted on them, that in several cases they become actually worse, and occasionally employ their time in perverting others. This class of prisoners, small, comparatively speaking,

are, in general, much more guilty than the other convicts. And it is a question for the Government, whether the system might not be greatly improved by keeping these men entirely separate from the other prisoners. MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

It is my duty to state, that abundant facilities were given me, according to the prison arrangements, for the exercise of my ministry, and that all the officers with whom my duties brought me into contact, treated me with much kindness and cordiality. *Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.*

I have, secondly, to submit to you, gentlemen, my report for the past year, as to the apparent effects of the discipline of the prison. It gives me much pleasure to report, after another year's experience that, all the circumstances being considered, a certain amount of good results has been obtained, mixed, I regret to add, with some evil effects. Our prison system is, undoubtedly, good, and it seems to me that a greater amount of beneficial results might be expected from it. Rules, like laws, depend more, perhaps, upon their administration than their nature for good effects.

Our prison system proposes to itself two objects: the first, to punish the offender, by strict discipline and constant labour; and the second, to teach him the sound principles and practice of morality and religion. These objects are well expressed in No. 4 of the Governor's rules (published in 1864)—"He (the Governor) shall bear in mind that the object of his duties, and of those of all other officers and servants under his direction, is not only to give full effect to the sentence awarded to the convicts during their period of confinement, but also to instil into their minds moral and religious principles, and induce in them practical habits of industry, regularity, and good conduct."

To give practical application to this wise and important rule, the officers, and more especially the chief officers, ought to have the capacity, zeal, and aptitude to carry on and, as far as possible, complete the work of reformation. It is impossible to overestimate the importance to society of the reformation carried on at our prison. For a number of prisoners, varying from five to seven or eight hundred, receive every year moral training at Mountjoy Prison; and what still more enhances the question, in my regard is, that eighty-five per cent. of this mass of prisoners are Roman Catholics.

I have given some time and attention to this subject, and I submit to you, gentlemen, my conviction, that the true and efficacious way to reform Roman Catholic prisoners, is to make them good Catholics. If we can succeed in this, they will certainly be obedient to the laws, loyal, peaceful, and useful members of society; and will, in the true sense of the word, be reformed. Such is the object which our system has in view.

Here another most important question arises, namely, Is the agency employed for reformation competent? Is it the most suitable and best adapted to the end in view? You will, I think, gentlemen, agree with me, that a Roman Catholic agency is the most suitable for the moral and religious reformation of Roman Catholics. Now what is the case? I beg respectfully, gentlemen, to call your attention to this. In the whole staff of superior officers there is not a single Roman Catholic. The Governor, the Inspector, the Chief Warder, the Registrar, the Steward, the Medical Officer, the Apothecary, the Head Schoolmaster, are all Protestants. I speak not now of individuals, but of a system, and I respectfully ask, can the moral reformation of Roman Catholic prisoners be best and most efficaciously effected by a staff of officers exclusively antagonistic to the religion of the prisoners? They may enforce discipline and give full effect to the sentence awarded to the prisoners; but are they the most suitable agency "to instil into their minds moral and religious principles?"

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Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

Permit me to put this in another light. Let me suppose, that in Pentonville there were a staff of superior officers exclusively Roman Catholic, to reform Protestant prisoners, would the directing or governing power consider them the most suitable agency?

But, gentlemen, there is one of the superior officers, whose duties are more closely interwoven with the moral reformation of prisoners, and this is the Head Schoolmaster. In the Catholic Church, the schoolmaster is looked upon as the coadjutor of the clergyman, and, in fact, is expected to blend, with secular instruction, moral and religious training. Now, the Head Schoolmaster, who is intrusted, in our prison, with the moral reformation of the Roman Catholic prisoners, committed to my care, is not only non-Catholic, but he has abjured Catholicity, and this, too, while he was teaching Roman Catholic prisoners. If there is one officer more than another whose duty it is to instil into the minds of the prisoners moral and religious principles, that officer is the Head Schoolmaster. I beg, very respectfully, to ask, will he assist in making the Roman Catholic prisoners good Catholics? In truth, gentlemen, a considerable portion of my time is occupied in watching over the Roman Catholic prisoners lest their faith should be interfered with. And what aggravates this evil is, that there is no counterpoise in the teaching staff. Of the three schoolmasters, two are Protestants; only one Roman Catholic. The two senior or superior teachers are Protestant; the lowest is the Roman Catholic. The Roman Catholic prisoners, who are eighty-five per cent. of the whole, have only one teacher of their denomination, and he the lowest; Protestant prisoners, who are only fifteen per cent. of the whole, are favoured with two teachers of their denomination, and these are of higher rank.

But, perhaps, there is a counteracting and compensating power in the prison to supply this defect, and to counteract this evil influence. I am, sorry, gentlemen, to be obliged to say, it is quite the contrary. The person, who of all the superior officers has the most immediate and extensive influence over both inferior officers and prisoners is, like the Head Schoolmaster, a person who abjured Catholicity. This is the Chief Warder. It is true that during the past year this officer had been admonished, and thereby, I believe, had been kept from tampering with the prisoners. Formerly there was a Roman Catholic Head Warder co-equal and co-ordinate with the present Chief Warder; but the Protestant Head Warder was promoted to the office of Chief Warder and was granted more extensive powers, leaving the Roman Catholic Head Warder in a subordinate position.*

I submit to you, gentlemen, respectfully, that the apparent effect of this system must be to retard the reformation of Roman Catholic prisoners, if their reformation is to be carried out through Catholic agency and by making them good Catholics. I think I might go farther, and assert that the apparent effect of this system must be pernicious to Roman Catholics. In proof of this I beg to refer you to my "journal," in which I have noted a few of the facts that had fallen under my notice during the past year, and which tend, in my opinion, to show that the faith and morals of the Roman Catholic prisoners are not safe in the hands of the very officers who are charged with their reformation.

But putting aside external influence on the part of the officers, I beg to suggest that the system must, of necessity, produce an unfavourable and an evil influence on the minds of the Roman Catholic prisoners. It will create a morbid and vexed state of mind; and I need not say how difficult

* The Roman Catholic Chaplain has been informed that the Chief Warder was a Protestant before entering the convict service, and that no person has ever been unfairly passed over on his account.—I. S. W., P. J. M.

reformation becomes then. They will suspect, and probably often without reason, that Protestants are favoured and that they would gain, in a temporal point of view, by changing their religion. And in fact, gentlemen, there was a prisoner named P. R., Reg. No. 7,037, who, hypocritically, changed his religion last year, attended the ministrations of the Presbyterian clergyman, and afterwards avowed, and still avows, that his whole object in doing so was to gain a favour that he did not otherwise hope to obtain. MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON. *Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.*

Calmly viewing, then, the state of the prison in all its circumstances, the number of Roman Catholic prisoners, eighty-five per cent., the exclusive appointment of Protestant superior officers, the well-known characters of the two head masters; the one over the school, and the other over the discipline, and, above all, viewing the plain solid principles upon which, our rules tell us, that the moral improvement of the prisoners is to be secured, it is quite clear to me that the working of the prison cannot be productive of satisfactory results with its present staff of officers.

It is painful to me to be obliged to make some of the foregoing observations upon individuals from whom I have always experienced courtesy. But you, gentlemen, will understand, that duty, truth, justice, and an important public interest, ought to prevail over all minor considerations.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

MICHAEL CODY, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

The Manse, Great Charles-street, Dublin,
January 4th, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to submit the following as my report for the period of the past year, during which I have held the office of Presbyterian Chaplain in the Mountjoy Male Convict Prison.

From the date of my appointment, April 22nd, 1865, to the close of the year, excepting two weeks in July, and one Sabbath in December, I have discharged the duties of the chaplaincy in person. These duties consist of a sermon with accompanying devotional services on the Sabbath, cell-to-cell visitation for two or three hours one day every week, and special visits in cases of sickness, &c.

The general result, I am happy to report, is most gratifying. Without an exception, the prisoners have given satisfactory evidence of improvement, both intellectually and morally. In some cases the improvement has been very marked. One prisoner is now able to give, from memory, a report of the Sabbath sermon, embracing, not only the leading divisions, but almost every idea, and in some instances, the language of several sentences. It is his custom during his leisure moments in his cell to endeavour to reproduce the sermon by writing it out on a slate.

On the other hand, I have encountered great dulness, ignorance, and indifference. But even the dullest and most indifferent have, after a course of a few months' attentions, been persuaded of a kindly interest in their welfare, and have began to commit texts of Scripture to memory, and give proof of a desire to become wiser and better. Whilst availing myself of the valuable aid afforded by the interesting library provided for

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

the prisoners, I have never lost sight of the truth that the way of salvation revealed in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, furnishes the only effectual remedy for the souls of men.

In regard to the effect of the general system of restraint and instruction to which the prisoners are subjected, I may be permitted to state, that my own impressions of its salutariness have been confirmed by the voluntary testimony of the prisoners themselves. Many of them have told me of their felt indebtedness for the educational benefits they had received during the term of their imprisonment.

I would here beg leave to mention, as a tribute both to the memory of my predecessor, the late Rev. Wm. Wilson, and the gratitude of the prisoners who had enjoyed his ministry as Chaplain, that when they were informed of his death they gave vent to their feelings in tears. His faithfulness and kindness had subdued the hardest of them, and secured their confidence and affection.

I cannot conclude this report without acknowledging the courtesy and kindness with which I have been treated by all the officers of the institution. The Governor, Physician, Chief Warder, and all the officers with whom my duties have brought me in contact, have not only manifested a desire to comply with my requests, but have given evidence of a desire to anticipate my wishes.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

ROBERT WATTS, D.D., Presbyterian Chaplain.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

HEAD SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Male Prison,
February 5, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your request, I have the honour to submit my eleventh annual report, viz., that for the year ended December 31st, 1865.

In looking over the subjoined tabular statement, in which the progress made by the prisoners who passed through this prison on to another convict depot during the past year, is set forth, and contrasting this progress with that of the previous year, an unfavourable conclusion as to the present efficiency of the school must inevitably follow, unless the following circumstances, over which I had no control, be taken into due consideration. By an order dated March 4th, 1865, all school business was suspended, and, by an extension of the same order, remained suspended until Monday, April 3rd, 1865, four clear weeks in all, to enable the schoolmasters to examine the state of the books lent to prisoners, with a view to remove out of the prison stock such books as were found unfit for re-issue from being much damaged or disfigured.

It may be worthy of note that the books put aside to be condemned had been accumulating since the prison first opened, and, spread over such a very lengthened period, the wear, tear, and wilful destruction must have been comparatively very trifling. In the associated division of the prison, where about eighty prisoners had been located since their transfer from Philipstown depot upon the breaking up that establishment in 1862, there was not found a book written on, or otherwise damaged. This satisfactory

state of the books in the cells of the associated prisoners is to be ascribed to the fact of their previous excellent training; and it may be safely instanced, as a proof, that under an efficient check, such as now exists, no danger to the books is to be apprehended from allowing pens and ink to each prisoner in his cell.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

The instruction of the prisoners in the school commenced, as usual, after this interval, except in one particular item, viz., the teaching and practising of the art of penmanship—a branch of the school business which remained further suspended till the prisoners were fully provided with the necessary facilities for carrying on this exercise in the school-room, by the erection of new writing-desks, &c., which having been completed, became available on October 7th, 1865. During this lengthened interval of more than seven months the prisoners had no opportunity of learning to write; hence the progress made during the remainder of the year, assuming all other things only equal, must be but five-twelfths of that of the previous year in this particular branch of education; and in the case of the other branches—viz., reading and arithmetic—the progress made must be only eleven-twelfths of that for 1864. This is on the lowest calculation, based on the assumption that the progress of each individual prisoner is equal in every equal period of his detention in this prison—an assumption which is far from being the fact. In previous reports I have directed attention to a circumstance which, upon this head, I had found, from actual observation, to have existed—viz., that prisoners for the first month, and sometimes the first two months, of their imprisonment, make very little or no progress in learning, but that after this period their advancement in each successive month may be represented by an increasing geometrical progression, and that therefore while it is *nil* in the earlier periods, it gradually becomes more and more, until it attains a maximum, in the last month of their detention. During the month in which all school was suspended, the whole of the prisoners then in custody lost, in effect, that particular month's schooling in which the greatest progress is made.

During the previous ten years the practising of penmanship was carried on by the prisoners in their respective cells, where there was always sufficient time available to permit this exercise to take place every day, or even oftener, if a prisoner felt so inclined. Since the writing-desks have been put up in the school-room, the writing is restricted to three days in the week. According to this arrangement, it is easy to see that a prisoner's progress in writing during his eight months' detention here now, may be taken at about half, or perhaps something more than half, of what it might be under the former organization. These observations apply more particularly to such prisoners as are only beginning to learn.

Perhaps it is worthy of note that, previous to the change in the organization of the school respecting the teaching of writing, the progress made by the prisoners in this branch of their education was pre-eminent. Successive National School Inspectors, officially visiting the school, have expressed their astonishment not only at the superior degree of proficiency attained by the best writers, but also at the great progress made by beginners in an incredibly short period. I have been assured by each of these gentlemen respectively that in the whole course of his experience he had never seen anything of the kind in any school—even the very best, National or otherwise—to equal it. To get prisoners to write in their cells instead of in the school-room was an idea of Sir Walter Crofton, C.B., late Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons.

Less progress appears to have been made in arithmetic also—the proficiency in this branch being about equal upon admission, but lower upon removal—during the past than in the previous year.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

TABLE showing the Progress of the Prisoners* who passed through Mountjoy Male Prison during the Year ending December, 1865.

Subjects examined upon and Degree of Proficiency attained in each.	Numbers.				Per-centages.			
	Admission.		Removal.		Admission.		Removal.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
READING—								
Not able,	168	83	23	26	46·1	41·5	6·3	13·0
Badly,	100	61	119	73	27·5	30·5	32·7	36·5
Fairly,	96	56	222	101	26·4	28·0	61·0	50·5
WRITING—								
Not able,	195	106	63	54	53·6	53·0	17·3	27·0
Badly,	148	68	103	84	40·6	34·0	28·3	42·0
Fairly,	21	26	198	62	5·8	13·0	54·4	31·0
ARITHMETIC—								
Unacquainted with any part of S. Rules,	233	128	96	71	64·0	64·0	26·4	35·5
Acquainted with part of S. Rules,	94	50	154	81	25·8	25·0	42·3	40·5
Acquainted with part of C. Rules,	25	10	60	18	6·9	5·0	16·5	9·0
Acquainted with Proportion, &c.,	12	12	54	30	3·3	6·0	14·8	15·0

Appended to the tabular statement in my last report, showing the progress of the prisoners in 1864, which is there contrasted with that of 1863, the following observations appear :—"The foregoing table shows that the education of the prisoners on admission who passed through the prison during the past year (1864), is lower in reading and writing than that of the same class belonging to the previous year; but instead of showing a reasonably corresponding decline in their proficiency upon removal, it shows quite the contrary, that those who passed through the prison during the past year were upon removal better educated than those of the preceding year—a fact, I respectfully submit, which demonstrates an increased efficiency on the part of the school, at least so far as the teaching of these elementary branches." In the same report I was permitted to place on record my humble testimony as to the suitability of the then existing organization of the school. In doing so, I made use of the following emphatic words, to which I most earnestly but respectfully beg leave to direct particular attention :—"The school has now attained to such a perfect organization, with a view to its complete adaptation to the peculiar exigencies of this establishment, that I would regard any change in the very least of its details as endangering its well-tested and acknowledged efficiency." The report of which the above are extracts is dated February 14th, 1865. The change made in the writing took effect in eighteen days afterwards. Had this change not been made so promptly by the Directors after the perusal of my last report, it is most likely I would have felt it my duty to submit an humble expostulation, with a view to induce a reconsideration of this question; but coming as it did, immmediately upon the reading of my report, I felt that the step was final and decisive.

* This includes prisoners physically or mentally incapacitated to learn any of the above branches of education, and it also includes some of the prisoners not allowed on special grounds the privilege of attending school; but it does not include all prisoners removed on medical or other special grounds to another prison before the expiration of the usual period of probation, viz., eight months, or prisoners discharged direct from Mountjoy.

The time at present spent in writing, three half-hours in the week, had been previously devoted to the teaching of reading and arithmetic, &c. The time now available for the teaching of these branches is less, by that amount, than what had hitherto been employed for this purpose, so that a corresponding or proportionate decline is the inevitable consequence. MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON. *Head Schoolmaster's Report.*

With the exception of these drawbacks, there was no other circumstance connected, directly or indirectly, with the school calculated to retard the progress of the prisoners. On the contrary there existed some favourable advantages which, to a very great extent, tended to counteract the force of the circumstances which I have submitted, as having acted in an opposite direction.

The number of prisoners attending school has been considerably less, which left a larger amount of individual attention to be given to each prisoner, and hence a much less tax on the instructor's energies, which consequently were less liable to flag in the later portion of his daily duties. The conduct of the prisoners in the school-room has been almost unexceptionable, and their attention to the teacher's instructions, with hardly any exceptions, has been most satisfactory. In fact, I have never known a year of the past eleven, in which the general conduct of the prisoners, and their eagerness to learn, and their anxiety to profit by the opportunities afforded them, to have been so very satisfactory. There has been no prisoner excluded from school, except on the ground of being sufficiently educated; and, practically, there have been no reports of misconduct against prisoners by any of the schoolmasters during the past year. No change has taken place in the teaching power of the school for the last five years, which, from the nature of things, must gradually increase, year after year, in proportion to its more extended practical experience, and, therefore, must be somewhat greater during the past than in the previous year.

My two assistants have assiduously co-operated with me during the past year, both of whom are old and experienced prison schoolmasters, the junior assistant has been ten years, and the senior assistant thirteen years in the convict department. I am thoroughly persuaded that the efficiency of each of them is considerably greater now than it was in the earlier years of their respective services; and, therefore, I would not think it unreasonable—all other things being equal—to expect a larger amount of work to be done in the school, in each succeeding year, than that performed during the year immediately preceding it.

The school statistics of next year's report will be more or less affected by the suspension of all writing for seven-twelfths of the past year, because the last portion of the stream of prisoners, passing through the prison during the period of no writing, will not have left until the present year has considerably advanced.

I respectfully submit that, taking the foregoing circumstances into due consideration, the progress made by the prisoners during the past year is conclusive evidence of a still further increased efficiency on the part of the school.

In conclusion, I beg to express the many obligations I am under to the Governor for his uniform kindness and courtesy, but especially his high-minded impartiality. I am indebted to the Chief Warder for his cordial co-operation; and I feel thankful to each of the principal Warders for their kind and valuable assistance.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

EDWARD M'GAURAN, Head Schoolmaster.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Directors' Report.

The Directors have little to add to the report of last year upon the condition of this prison. The Governor, the Medical Officer, and the Chief Warder, were as zealous as in past years.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been generally satisfactory. The prison was worked during the year with a considerable number of temporary warders owing to the difficulty of procuring persons willing to become warders who were able to pass the prescribed examination of the Civil Service Commissioners. In future, however, the Directors do not anticipate any difficulties upon this point, as the test has been much reduced.

The conduct of the convicts has in general been very good; the ill-conducted men being chiefly confined to a very depraved and almost irreclaimable class.

The Chaplains report in a highly satisfactory manner on the religious and moral state of the convicts; and the Schoolmasters report favourably of the progress and attention of the men while at instruction.

Mr. Harold, the Head Schoolmaster, and his assistants continue to discharge zealously and efficiently the duties of their department.

Dr. Kelly, the Medical Officer, reports favourably on the general health of the convicts at Spike Island; and Dr. Travers, the Local Medical Officer of Fort Carlisle, reports in an equally satisfactory way upon the health of the prisoners at that station.

The buildings have been maintained for the most part by convict labour in good order and repair.

In the Governor's annexed report the expenses of the prison are specified, they are only those of any ordinary and necessary kind.

At Spike Island the convicts have been employed as usual upon the works under the Royal Engineer Department; and upon works under the same department, the selected class of men have been employed at Fort Carlisle. The convicts employed at this station, are in general considered to be eligible for the intermediate prisons of Smithfield or Lusk, to which it may be considered a probationary stage.

A considerable number of convicts have been for some years employed at Haulbowline; but larger numbers will in future be required there owing to the newly commenced Government dock.

The convicts appear to appreciate fully the system of marks and badges, and are well aware that whether they shall reach the intermediate prison with all its advantages, or be discharged on licence from Spike Island, or be detained there until the full expiration of their sentence, depends entirely upon themselves.

I. S. Whitty,
Patrick Joseph Murray, } *Directors.*

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Spike Island Government Prison, January, 1866.

Governor's Report.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on Spike Island Convict Prison for the year ended the 31st December, 1865.

The casualties on the staff were very numerous. Several experienced officers were transferred to the Dublin prisons. Six old officers were superannuated—four resigned, two were discharged. And of the temporary warders—of whom we had a large proportion—some twenty-three left on resignation or dismissal. Altogether the staff has been in an incomplete and unsettled state, owing to the difficulty and delay in procuring eligible and duly qualified candidates for the service. The conduct of the permanent portion of the subordinate officers has been generally very satisfactory, and by their united exertions and diligence the difficulties consequent on the casualties above referred to have been fairly met and strict discipline maintained.

The duties of the Chief Warder and the Principal Warders, always of a responsible nature, were performed with their usual zeal and attention, and to my entire satisfaction.

In so far as has come under my knowledge the prisoners have been fairly and justly treated, and their sentences have been duly carried out.

The labour has been chiefly of the same nature and character as stated in former reports. The only change being the employment of a larger number than usual at Haulbowline Island in preliminary works, such as opening a large stone quarry, stone cutting, &c., preparatory to the commencement of the new docks.

At Spike Island and Fort Carlisle the works were carried on under the direction of Captain Warren, Royal Engineers. At the latter place very good progress appears to have been made with the new batteries, and at Spike Island the re-construction of the ramparts mentioned in my last annual report as under consideration, has been commenced, and the work is now in progress. The hours of labour have been precisely the same as heretofore, and the prisoners' earnings credited in accordance with the approved rates.

Daily average number employed on works, . .	829
Total daily average, ...	901

The buildings are in fair condition. Some few necessary repairs have been provided for in the next estimates.

No abuses have been reported to me, nor am I aware of any existing.

The only occurrence during the year requiring special notice is the case of a prisoner, who, in the month of May last grossly assaulted his warder on the works, and disabling him for the time attempted to effect his escape by swimming to the mainland. A second warder, who was present, raised an alarm, and several boats immediately put out from the pier, and following the prisoner captured him while in the water: he was stripped and had the warder's cutlass in his possession. This was the only attempt at escape, and the prisoner is now undergoing punishment for the offence.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been good, and the offences, which averaged 14 per cent. per month, inclusive of those committed by the weak-minded and irresponsible prisoners, have been chiefly of a minor nature and confined to a small proportion of the prisoners. One prisoner received corporal punishment for insubordinate conduct.

The weak-minded, irresponsible, and invalid classes have been separated as much as possible from the other prisoners—the Medical Officer giving

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Governor's Report.

all necessary directions as to their disposal and treatment, but whether at work or in their wards they are kept under close and special observation, and I am happy to say no casualty occurred among them.

As a deterrent punishment the strict discipline and treatment of the penal class produces very satisfactory results, and the necessary restraint under which this class of prisoners are placed, whether in separation or association, has a very salutary effect on the prisoners generally, and overawes the evil-disposed from acts of violence.

The day and evening schools have been conducted with the same zeal and regularity as usual, and, with very few exceptions, the prisoners have been attentive and orderly.

The religious instructions have been strictly adhered to, and attended with the usual punctuality on the part of the respective chaplains.

I am happy to state that the same good feeling exists among the staff generally as mentioned in my last report, and I have had the cordial support and co-operation of all ranks.

The Statistical and Expenditure Returns are annexed: after 31st March, 1865, the general payments were transferred from the Governor to the Paymaster-General under the new Treasury regulations.

I hereby certify that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with during the past year, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought under the notice of the Inspector or the Directors.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

PETER HAY, Governor.

The Directors of Government Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

RETURN showing the CRIMES of 841 CONVICTS in CUSTODY on the 31st December, 1865.

Murder,	19	Burglary, and burglary and previous conviction,	59
Conspiracy to murder,	1	Housebreaking, and housebreaking and robbery,	35
Soliciting to murder,	1	Robbery,	18
Shooting at with intent to murder,	5	Larceny, and larceny and previous conviction,	214
Attempt to discharge a loaded pistol with intent to do grievous bodily harm,	1	Stealing from the person, and stealing from the person and previous conviction,	56
Administering poison,	2	Larceny from the person and stabbing, and former conviction for felony,	2
Manslaughter,	12	Entering a dwelling with intent to steal,	2
Stabbing, cutting, and wounding,	10	Being concealed in a house by night with intent to steal,	2
Felonious, malicious, grievous, and other assaults,	15	Larceny and prison breach,	1
Rescue and assault,	1	Receiving stolen goods,	26
Assault and robbery,	14	Forgery,	6
Assault with intent to rob,	6	Uttering forged notes,	6
Feloniously wounding with intent to rob and do grievous bodily harm,	3	Passing base coin,	1
Sacrilege,	8	Having base coin in possession,	1
Highway robbery,	14	Feloniously having base coin in possession with intent to utter, after previous conviction,	2
Rape, and rape and aiding,	26	Having coining implements in possession,	1
Feloniously abusing a child,	1	Obtaining money under false pretences,	3
Carnally knowing females under twelve years of age,	2	Felony of post letters and their contents,	5
Abduction,	2		
Bigamy,	5		
Arson and attempt at arson,	34		
Felony, and felony and previous conviction,	17		
Burglary and robbery, and burglary and felony,	59		

RETURN showing the CRIMES of 841 CONVICTS in CUSTODY—*continued.*

Feloniously stealing a post letter containing money, and forging a Post office money order,	1
Stealing money out of post letters,	1
Stealing bank cheques, the property of the Postmaster-General,	1
Cattle stealing,	29
Cow stealing and malicious assault on prosecutor,	1
Killing cattle with intent to steal the carcases,	1
Horse stealing,	6
Ass stealing and previous conviction,	1
Sheep stealing, and sheep stealing and previous conviction,	45
Conspiracy to cheat and defraud by ill-practices in playing with cards,	2
Feloniously demanding money and having a stolen gun in possession,	1
Stealing arms in a dwelling, and putting inmates in fear,	1
Writing, and writing and sending threatening letters,	6
Sending threatening notice,	1
Whiteboy offence,	4
Ribbonism,	2
Returning from transportation before expiration of sentence,	1
Bestiality,	3
Malicious injury to machinery,	2
Perjury,	1
Military offences,	33
Total,	841

RETURN showing the NUMBER of CONVICTS in CUSTODY, committed and disposed of, during the Year ended 31st December, 1865.

COMMITTED.	
1st January, 1865—	
In custody,	977
Committed from—	
Mountjoy Prison,	195
Total,	1,172

HOW DISPOSED OF.	
31st December, 1865—	
Remaining in custody,	841
Removed during the year—	
To Smithfield Prison,	209
„ Mountjoy „	19
Discharged on commutation of sentence,	3
Discharged on completion of sentence,	40
Released on Orders of Licence,	50
Died,	10
Total,	1,172

RETURN showing the SENTENCES and AGES on CONVICTION of 841 CONVICTS in CUSTODY on the 31st December, 1865.

SENTENCES.	
Three Years' Penal Servitude,	91
Four „ „	94
Five „ „	195
Six „ „	58
Seven „ „	143
Eight „ „	18
Nine „ „	3
Ten „ „	120
Twelve „ „	1
Fourteen „ „	34
Fifteen „ „	7
Twenty „ „	5
Twenty-five „ „	1
Life,	35
	805

SENTENCES.	
Fourteen Years' Transportation,	1
Fifteen „ „	6
Life,	29
	36

Total, 841

AGES ON CONVICTION.	
Under Twenty Years,	126
Twenty and under Twenty-five,	269
Twenty-five and under Thirty,	186
Thirty and under Thirty-five,	111
Thirty-five and under Forty,	56
Forty and under Fifty,	47
Fifty and under Sixty,	34
Sixty and under Seventy,	10
Seventy and under Eighty,	2
Total,	841

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Governor's Report.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED VALUE of the PRODUCTIVE LABOUR of the Prisoners, and the NUMBER EMPLOYED, during the year ended 31st December, 1865.

How Employed.	Daily Average Number Employed for 302 days.		Estimated Value of Work performed.	Total.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PRISON WORKS.				
Tailors,	17		641 15 0	
Shoemakers,	9		339 15 0	
Smiths and Nailers,	1		45 6 0	
Do. beginners,	2		60 8 0	
Carpenters,	1		37 15 0	
Do. beginners,	1		22 13 0	
Painters,	2		75 10 0	
Repairing Beds, Prisoners' Socks, &c.,	7		105 14 0	
Tinsmiths and Coopers,	2		60 8 0	
Labourers in Prison Garden and on Prison Works generally,	45		679 10 0	
Washing in Laundry,	12		362 8 0	
Bakers,	6		271 16 0	
Cooks,	6		90 12 0	
Fatigue work, Cleaning, Messing, &c.,	37		558 14 0	
Boatmen,	21		317 2 0	
Picking Oakum (on wet days, &c.),	11		41 10 6	
Do. (Invalids),	4		5 0 8	
		184		3,715 17 2
ROYAL ENGINEER WORKS.				
Carpenters and Sawyers,	4		151 0 0	
Do. beginners,	4		90 12 0	
Smiths,	4		181 4 0	
Do. beginners,	4		120 16 0	
Masons and Stonecutters,	15		679 10 0	
Do. beginners,	35		1,057 0 0	
Labourers, Quarrymen, &c.,	485		7,323 10 0	
		551		9,603 12 0
WAR DEPARTMENT (HAULBOWLINE).				
Labourers,	14		317 2 0	
		14		317 2 0
NAVAL DEPARTMENT (HAULBOWLINE).				
Stone-cutters,	1		45 6 0	
Labourers,	38		573 16 0	
Picking Oakum (on wet days, &c.),	31		117 0 6	
Do. (Invalids),	10		12 11 8	
		80		748 14 2
Total,		829		14,385 5 4

Daily Average Number employed,	829
,, ,, not employed (in Cells, in Hospital, and at School),	72
Total Daily Average,	901

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of SPIKE ISLAND PRISON for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

Head of Service.	Amount. £ s. d.
Salaries of Principal Officers and Clerks,	2,024 10 0
Wages of Subordinate Officers and Servants,	4,870 11 11
Rations for Officers and allowances in lieu thereof,	601 0 3
Uniforms for Officers and Servants,	78 15 10
Victualling prisoners,	5,661 3 10
Clothing, &c., for prisoners,	635 17 10

STATEMENT of the PRISON EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Governor's Report.

Head of Service.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Bedding for prisoners,	10	11	7
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.,	78	6	8
Medical comforts (extras for the sick),	28	14	11
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation,	115	16	2
Gratuities to convicts, &c.,	330	7	4
Furniture and fittings,	39	16	7
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.,	21	15	11
Fuel and light,	947	15	6
Ordinary repairs (buildings),	187	6	11
Washing and repairs of linen,	132	1	10
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles,	48	6	11
Brushes, brooms, and mops,	29	6	0
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.,	0	10	6
Various small disbursements,	189	11	0
Rent, rates, and taxes,	100	0	0
Total payments,	£16,132	7	6

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Medical Superintendent's Report.

Spike Island Convict Prison,
30th January, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to submit my report on the sanitary state of Spike Island Prison for the year 1865.

Subjoined is a general statement of the numbers treated in hospital during the year :—

TABLE No. 1.

Number of sick remaining in hospital on the 1st of January, 1865, from the preceding year,	5
Number admitted since, to the 31st December inclusive,	235
Total under treatment during the year,	240
Of these there were discharged from hospital,	219
Died,	10
Remaining in hospital on the 1st January, 1866,	11
Total,	240

The following table specifies the diseases with which the patients admitted during the year were affected:—

TABLE No. 2.

Mild fever,	30	Erysipelas,	2
Headache, "violent,"	5	Ophthalmia,	9
Epilepsy,	4	Fractures, "simple,"	3
Paraplegia, or paralysis,	1	Fractures, "comminuted,"	2
Catarrh,	12	Paronychia, or whitlow,	2
Laryngitis,	1	Phlegmon,	1
Tonsilitis,	2	Scrofula,	6
Asthma,	1	Scalds,	1
Bronchitis,	16	Abscesses,	16
Pneumonia,	12	Ulcers,	5
Hæmoptysis,	7	Hip disease,	1
Phthisis,	11	Hydrocele,	1
Heart disease,	1	Paraphimosis,	1
Angina Pectoris,	1	Orchitis,	2
Colic,	6	Piles,	1
Enteritis,	1	Rheumatism,	11
Constipation,	18	Lumbago,	2
Diarrhœa,	7	Stricture,	1
Anasarca,	2	Skin disease,	1
Toothache,	1		
Debility,	9		
Wounds or contusions,	19	Total,	235

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Medical Superintendent's Report.

The subjoined table shows the ages, dates of conviction, of committal to Spike Island Prison, of admission to hospital, and of death, the length of time spent in hospital, and the diseases of the patients that died during the year:—

TABLE No. 3.

Number on the Register.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Reception at Spike Island.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Date of Death.	Number of Days spent in Hospital.	Cause of Death.
12,324	T. B.	62	1863. 10th Oct.	1864. 29th July.	1865. 3rd Jan.	1865. 8th Jan.	5	Acute Bronchitis, supervening on chronic.
12,188	J. B.	39	1863. 10th April.	1864. 27th Jan.	1865. 7th Mar.	1865. 8th March.	1	Congestive Pneumonia, both lungs affected.
12,341	T. D.	37	1863. 16th Oct.	1864. 29th July.	1865. 24th Mar.	1865. 16th May.	54	Chronic bronchitis.
12,475	J. S.	42	1864. 12th April.	1864. 23rd Dec.	1865. 23rd May.	1865. 30th May.	7	Acute bronchitis.
12,355	D.W.	22	1863. 24th Oct.	1864. 1st Aug.	1865. 25th May.	1865. 4th June.	10	Phthisis and diabetes.
11,989	A. F.	40	1862. 11th Oct.	1863. 24th July.	1865. 23rd June.	1865. 12th July.	20	Phthisis.
12,498	T. S.	20	1864. 11th April.	1864. 24th Dec.	1865. 16th June.	1865. 15th July.	30	Phthisis.
12,584	J. H.	67	1864. 30th June.	1865. 10th July.	1865. 14th July.	1865. 17th July.	3	Aged debility.
11,605	M. R.	33	1861. 11th Mar.	1862. 21st July	1865. 27th May.	1865. 26th Aug.	90	Paraplegia, the result of abscess of the brain.
11,678	T. C.	23	1861. 5th Nov.	1862. 22nd Oct.	1865. 23rd Aug.	1865. 23rd Sept.	31	Gangrene of lung, following on pneumonia.

Number of prisoners in custody on the 1st January, 1865, inclusive of Fort Carlisle,		977
Received from Mountjoy Prison during the year,		195
Total,		1,172
Removed during the year to other prisons,		228
Discharged unconditionally or on licence,		93
Died,		10
		331
Remaining on the 31st December, 1865, inclusive of Fort Carlisle,		841
Daily average number of prisoners in Spike Island and Carlisle Fort during the year 1865,		901·394
Number of prisoners that presented themselves for extern treatment during the year,		10,619
Number that actually received extern treatment,		9,198
Daily average of sick treated as externs,		25·
,, ,, ,, ,, for 1864,		28·
Daily average of sick treated,		8·699
,, ,, ,, ,, for 1864,		8·504
Number of prisoners that received treatment in punishment cells,		258
Admitted to hospital from Carlisle Fort during the year,		25

Calling your attention to the foregoing tables and returns, I feel pleasure in stating at the same time, that the sanitary condition of the prisoners during the past year has been as satisfactory as in previous years.

Although the number of patients treated in hospital was greater than

in the year 1864, it would appear that there has been no increase in the daily average, showing that the admissions though more numerous were not of a character requiring long detention in hospital. SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Ten deaths occurred during the year, a mortality somewhat in excess of last year; the fatal cases being amongst the aged and invalids with weak constitutions labouring under consumption. In two instances the patients had been returned convicts, and all had undergone lengthened periods of confinement in county or city prisons. *Medical Superintendent's Report.*

It will be seen by the annexed tables, that the diseases, from which the patients in general suffered, were of the character ordinarily observed here. The cases of bronchitis, pneumonia, and other affections of the lungs, were, owing to the severity of the winter, serious, and in some instances fatal.

The ophthalmia was principally confined to the superficial structures of the eye. In a single instance, a scrofulous subject, opacity of the cornea and consequent loss of vision of one eye has followed.

No disease of a contagious or epidemic nature appeared within the prison, although measles and scarlatina were prevalent amongst the population outside.

The casualties were few, but in many instances serious. Two cases of compound comminuted fractures are recorded, in both of which, viz., a fore-finger and leg, it was considered absolutely necessary to resort to amputation in order to save life. Full particulars of both accidents have been forwarded.

The health of the subordinate officers has been good; twenty-three received treatment in hospital and five in their own quarters.

I beg to thank you very much for your prompt attention to my request for increased accommodation in the hospital, and I would now earnestly suggest that some alteration should be made therein, so as to afford, if possible, the convenience and great advantage of a water-closet, which is so absolutely required in such an institution.

In conclusion I consider it right to acknowledge and report to you, that Mr. O'Connell, the hospital assistant, continues to discharge the duties intrusted to him with untiring zeal, fidelity, and intelligence.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. H. KELLY, Medical Superintendent.

The Directors of Convict
Prisons.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

Spike Island Government Prison,
January 9, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to present my report for the year ending 31st December, 1865. Within that period I performed divine service on 54 occasions, Lord's Supper administered 4, prisoners catechised, 91; visited cells, 30; also prison school.

The conduct of the prisoners under my charge, throughout the year, has been very satisfactory. They always appeared attentive and orderly at divine service on Sunday, and on lecture days seemed desirous to profit from whatever instruction I was enabled to impart during the time set apart for that purpose; singing at divine service is still continued by the men, who prepare for it whenever they have an opportunity, and the Lord's Supper devoutly and reverently partaken of by those who remained

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

in for its celebration. I am thankful to say I had not many visits to pay to the cells as the men confined there were few, and but for trivial offences. Having nothing of moment to communicate further than to observe that the duties throughout the year were regularly performed—

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

JOSEPH G. BOUCHIER, Protestant Chaplain.

The Directors of Government Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island, January 10, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to furnish you with my report for the year ending 31st December, 1865, which is my seventeenth annual report as the Roman Catholic Chaplain of this prison.

I feel much pleasure in being able to report that the religious and moral condition of the Roman Catholic prisoners confined here was very satisfactory during the year. I found the great majority of them always anxious to receive my instructions and ministrations, and their demeanor in the chapel on Sundays and at morning prayer on week days was invariably reverential and attentive. There was no complaint in that respect during the year.

In consequence of the long and severe illness of the Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplain, the late Rev. C. Tuomy (whose loss was deeply regretted by the prisoners and by the whole prison staff), the entire of the duties devolved upon myself for the greater part of the year. Nevertheless I endeavoured to omit none of the usual and prescribed duties, all of which were duly performed exactly as during the preceding years. Ample opportunities were afforded to the Roman Catholic officers and prisoners for complying with their religious obligations, and I am happy to say that those opportunities were fully availed of. The great body of the Roman Catholic prisoners received the sacraments of Penance and the Holy Communion, not only at Easter and Christmas, but also frequently during the year. And what afforded still additional cause for satisfaction and thankfulness, was the fact, that out of the large number of Roman Catholic prisoners here not more than twenty neglected to comply with the prescribed penitential practices, and to receive the Holy Sacraments, in order to obtain the spiritual graces and benefits of the general jubilee which was afforded by the Church to the Catholic people during the last year—all which clearly shows, as regards the Roman Catholic prisoners, that however far they may have strayed from the paths of rectitude by the temptations of the world, their hearts are still open to the influences of religion, and when once its saving grace takes hold on their souls, there is no spiritual reformation or moral good which we may not hope for them. I am therefore convinced that the peace, order, and general submission to discipline and labour manifested by the prisoners during the last year, was in no small degree attributable to the influences of religion upon them.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

T. F. LYONS, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

ASSISTANT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island Prison.

Spike Island, January, 1866.

Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

Gentlemen,—In accordance with your instructions, I beg to submit to you this my first annual report since my appointment to the Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplaincy of this prison, and in doing so I may remark that, although connected with the establishment only for the last six months, yet owing to my holding the Roman Catholic Chaplaincy of the Cork County and City Gaols for over two years, and thus having an intimate knowledge of prison life, I can on that account fully appreciate the working of the entire prison machinery in Spike Island. The rules and regulations for the order and well-being of the establishment are in every way calculated to have the desired effect; but to arrive at this happy result, great prudence and discretion are absolutely necessary. I am happy to report that the officers of the prison, with a few exceptions, have carried out those rules prudently and wisely. I cannot speak too highly of the superior officers of the establishment, particularly of the Governor, Mr. Hay, whose singular aptitude for the duties of his office has tended in a great measure to bring about the efficient state of things that exists in the prison. The religious exercises of the prisoners have been attended to, and carried out punctually and strictly, by the Rev. Mr. Lyons and myself—morning prayer, giving religious instructions in the chapel, hearing confessions, celebrating the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, and preaching on Sundays and holydays. The other duties of our office, visiting the hospital and attending to the spiritual wants of the sick there, visiting the cells and giving suitable advice to those confined in them, visiting the school and seeing the classes examined, &c., I have discharged to the best of my ability. It was gratifying to see how attentive the hospital officers were to the comforts of the sick, particularly Mr. O'Connell, the resident apothecary, whose kind manner makes him a very suitable person for such a situation. In the school which I daily visited I observed the closest attention paid to their duties by the resident teachers, Messrs. M'Cartan and Ryan. The prisoners appear anxious to improve themselves; and it must be gratifying to the teachers to see their efforts thus rewarded by a corresponding exertion on the part of those under their tuition. Order and regularity also prevail in the other departments of the prison, so that there is nothing in those calling for special notice from me.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

John A. Barry, Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplain.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Presbyterian Chaplain's port.

Spike Island, 9th January, 1866.

Gentlemen,—I beg leave to lay before you my report for the year 1865.

No new feature has presented itself in the even tenor of my duties during the bygone year. I have conducted divine service, and given religious instruction, at Carlisle Fort and at Spike Island as before; and the attention and demeanor of the prisoners has been quite satisfactory.

It is well known that this outward demeanor is often a very fallacious

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

criterion, especially among men circumstanced as these prisoners are. But I have seen no reason to be disappointed in the one or two cases in which I hoped that the word of God, blessed by His Spirit, has reached the heart, and was reforming the character; nor in the general trust that that word was doing good among them.

I have regularly visited those who were confined in cells, and those sick in hospital.

I beg to bring under your notice the fact that the prisoners who are working at Haulbowline Island are thereby precluded from attending on religious instruction on the week days, and to suggest that some arrangement might be made to enable them to join the others at Spike Island on the days of lecture.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WM. J. KERTLAND, LL.D., Presbyterian Chaplain.

To the Directors of Government Prisons,
Ireland.

Medical Officer's Report.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT—FORT CARLISLE.

Farsid Villa, 10th January, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—As the natural result of admirable discipline; excellent ventilation; wholesome food; cleanliness and active employment; the prisoners at Carlisle Fort continued to enjoy a remarkable freedom from disease during the past year.

All urgent cases were attended without delay, and night visits were frequently made when required.

My duties have considerably increased with the large accession of convicts which has been placed on the works; large numbers presenting themselves at each of my visits, for medical advice and medicine, for which they seem to have a peculiar relish.

I think it right to state that the prisoners have been uniformly civil and respectful in their manner to me during my interviews with them.

In conclusion I beg to add that I have always received most valuable assistance in the performance of my duty, from your excellent officer, Mr. Campbell.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT BOYLE TRAVERS, M.R.C.S.E., &c.,
Medical Officer, Carlisle Fort, Convict Prison.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT—FORT CARLISLE.

Fort Carlisle, December 31, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit the following brief and satisfactory report of the prison at Fort Carlisle as far as relates to my place and duties.

I officiated in public worship every Lord's Day with one exception throughout the year.

I generally visited the prisoners for religious instruction each week and occasionally the school, which is ably conducted.

The demeanor of the prisoners was orderly and attentive.

I have to add that I experienced from Mr. Campbell and the other prison officers the utmost respect and attention. SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient humble servant,

FRANCIS SHORTT, Protestant Chaplain. *Protestant Chaplain's Report.*

To the Directors of
Government Prisons.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT—FORT CARLISLE.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

Aghada, January, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your request I forward my report for 1865 on the convict station at Carlisle Fort.

The usual duties of Roman Catholic Chaplains have been performed there for the year. On every Sunday and holyday of our Church Mass has been celebrated at the Fort. By me and my two reverend assistants arrangements have been made to visit there another day in the week for the purpose of giving spiritual advice and instruction, and to afford those who would desire it, an opportunity of going to confession. I am enabled to say that on the occasion of every visit a considerable number of the convicts have availed themselves of this opportunity, and that most of them, if not all, have prepared themselves to receive the sacraments of Penance and the Holy Eucharist in the course of the year, some more frequently, and others less often. In this matter all, of course, is left to conviction and the influence of God's grace, while on every occasion holy and encouraging advice is imparted.

As this is an intermediate station destined for convicts of good conduct, and who are on the way to a speedy liberation, it is but natural to expect from them a due submission to rule, an attention to religious instruction, and a resignation and cheerfulness at the works where they are employed. As far as my experience of them goes I think that such is fortunately the case. I have the satisfaction to be able to say, as on former occasions, that every facility has been afforded us for the performance of our duties, and that from Mr. Campbell, and from all others with whom we officially come in contact at the Fort we have always experienced courtesy and attention.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

RICHARD SMIDDY, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

HEAD SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

Fort Carlisle, January 12, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—Your order calls forth my eleventh annual report. I have little to state, as it would be a loss of time to be rehearsing that with which you are already familiar. Having nearly 200 men in Fort Carlisle, I could devote but little time to teaching in Spike Island during the year; but I frequently visited and examined the schools there, and the very laudable improvement in the several classes during this year was more forcibly impressed on my mind than in former years, because the periods that elapsed between my visits were shorter formerly than recently, and the gradual progress was not *then* so apparent, though perhaps quite as much as *now*. It is almost superfluous to express my approbation of the indefatigable and energetic discharge of their onerous duties by Messrs. M'Cartan and Ryan, the teachers in Spike Island, as I I have done so in every former report. It is a pleasing duty to have to

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

report that they and I have worked together for the last ten years; that during that long period the slightest disagreement has not occurred between us, but, on the contrary, the greatest unanimity and harmony have prevailed. This unity of intention and action affords a good example to those whom we are instructing (who are very observant), and increases the efficiency of the "teaching power," as there is no cold reserve, no formal clinging to the mere programme of duties pointed out; for though each has certain duties to perform, he does not confine himself to these, but affords assistance to the other, when he can, and when it is needed.

The teachers' reports of the schools in Spike Island will afford the necessary information. I will briefly state a few particulars respecting the school in Fort Carlisle, with the statistics of the schools in general.

Fort Carlisle convict school consists of two parts, nearly equal in numbers, the one attending by day, the other attending by night. The day scholars (by your order) are divided into two sections. The less educated —viz., first, second, and Sequel school classes—receive instructions for three mornings in the week, from nine to a quarter to twelve o'clock; the other, or more improved section—viz., third, fourth, and fifth school classes —receive one morning's instruction in the week, from nine to a quarter to twelve o'clock. The night scholars receive nearly two hours' instruction every evening in the week, except Sunday.

This arrangement is in keeping with the original order of "the Directors" in January, 1858. At that time I wrote out programmes of proficiency to be attained by the respective classes before removal to higher; this became necessary for the following reasons—that the beneficent intentions of the Directors in allowing three half days' instruction weekly to the very deficient portion of the convicts should be fully complied with; that these intentions should not be abused by extending this time beyond a reasonable period, and thereby causing a loss to the public works; that imposition might be effectually prevented—for, strange as it may appear, many have applied to be relieved from attendance for three half days, thinking one half day preferable; these are parties desirous to obtain some place, or "tack," as they call it, which would require their constant attendance, or anxious to be put to some trade, to which three weekly attendances at school (it would appear) oppose some barrier. When such a case occurs, the applicant for removal strives to persuade his teacher that he has improved so much that he is eligible to a higher class, and needs but one half day in the week, but when examined according to the programme, he *fails*, and cannot therefore complain of the teacher's non-concession.

In Fort Carlisle school, in the course of the year, after being examined on the programme and found equal to it, 143 have been removed to higher reading classes—not mentioning the promotions in arithmetic, writing, &c.; this is a very large number in one year, and fully proves the efficiency of the schools. Carlisle school is not to get credit for all this; very many were nearly fit for higher classes when removed from Spike Island. These removals have considerably increased the numbers on the "works," as twenty-one of them have been changed from three attendances to one in the week. At the beginning of the year there were fifty-four of the three half-day classes in Carlisle; at the *end* there are only twenty-five. At the end of the year forty out of ninety-three advanced men attending the night school are in the fifth or highest book of the series, and only fourteen out of ninety-four of the first-conduct class attending the day school are in this book; therefore the advanced men arriving at highest school class are nearly as three to one of the others not as yet "advanced" attending the day school. This is an important fact, and shows that advancement in good conduct and progress in education are, like the Siamese twins, inseparable. Out of 223, the gross number on

Carlisle school-books, twelve were sent to Spike Island as boatmen, two as forgemen, three to infirmary, and nineteen for slight offences. Only one of these nineteen offenders belonged to the fifth or highest school class. The offences of the lower classes are to those of the highest as 5·07 to 1, or more than five times as many—another proof that education rightly directed exercises a strong moral and Christian influence in the reformation of the inmates of the "convict prisons." SPIKE ISLAND PRISON. *Head Schoolmaster's Report.*

The peculiarity of my position affords me opportunities which others have not, of viewing the convict under his different phases. I visit Spike Island, I see him at his reception, and frequently after, before he comes under my own *immediate tuition*, and I can truly say that the salutary change which has been effected in his person, manner, conduct, and entire character, by religious ministrations, by teaching, training, working, and wholesome discipline, from his entrance to Spike Island until his removal hence, is very great.

The lessons taught in our schools are judiciously explained, and the motives, incidents, characters, and personifications therein narrated are approved or censured according to their merits or demerits. In many of these dissertations the convict beholds the reflex of his own conduct, and silently ponders it. I think I may fairly claim, on the part of the schools, a share in this salutary change which I have described.

Christian motives being more efficacious than all others in effecting the removal of the "old man of sin" and in putting on the "new man" of grace, I cheerfully embrace the opportunity afforded me of inculcating these motives—so far as a layman is privileged, though not a specified part of my duty—by reciting morning prayer, and reading a chapter every morning from an authorized pious book, for the Roman Catholic prisoners, who are 152 out of 187. I trust this *feeble* effort of mine is ancillary to the rev. chaplain's *sublime* ministrations, which are producing good fruit, as many of the prisoners here are, in my opinion, sincere, good Christians, and if there are others who are not, it is consoling that the fault lies with themselves.

The holding of the night schools in the dormitories both in Spike Island and Carlisle is a great drawback to their efficiency, because there cannot be proper arrangements made for instructing from desks, maps, black boards, and diagrams, which would all require fixed places. The night teaching with artificial light for so many years, as it has been continued in Spike Island and here, is undoubtedly more impairing to the faculties, especially the sight, of the teachers, than any amount of day teaching. A dormitory is not a pleasant or wholesome school-room, neither is it pleasant to be locked into it every evening for two hours after the work of the day. To this subject I have never before alluded, neither do I now complain of it, because I know that the circumstances of the prison afford no remedy.

Being kept so constantly to out-door labour during the squally, broken days of winter in this elevated and exposed place, the convict's life is very trying, and he requires much patience to maintain equanimity. Often chill and tired, with bleeding hands, from handling wet brick and mortar, he has to attend the night school, when rest would be more acceptable; yet there is no murmuring—all cheerfully attend to their studies and lessons. The quiet of the school was only interrupted in one solitary instance during the year.

In the course of my instructions I take opportunities of advising the adoption of industrious pursuits and temperate habits in future life; and the earnest desire which prevails to learn trades, or obtain a knowledge of some business in life, by which to secure maintenance hereafter, is proof of a good intention. I take a special interest in the prisoners' pro-

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

gress in skilled labour, and I frequently visit the parties employed in building batteries. I have been agreeably surprised at the great skill and ability which men very lately put to trades exhibit, and at their zeal for the workmanlike and tasteful finish of the several parts allotted to them by their able, persuasive, and painstaking instructor, Mr. Gallaher. It is somewhat mystical that men can be brought to take such an interest in securing prisons and making fortifications for their own incarceration; but there is in every man who is not wicked an innate divine principle which makes him wish the work of his hand good and approved. There is also a sincere desire to excel in the different trades, in order to obtain by them future support. In the present state of the labour market such discharged convicts need not urge want as the cause of their return to prison, were the existing prejudices against them removed; but except in Dublin and its vicinity, where Mr. Organ has wiped them away, these prejudices are inveterate. Instances have come under my own observation of feeling appeals made by discharged convicts to obtain employment, which were instantly repelled by persons noted for benevolence to *othe* 's in distress, dreading the slightest contact, as if contagious. I am not surprised that some, who are destitute of friends or other aid, are not proof against the consequent privations they must suffer, and become unwilling outlaws on the wild commons of misfortune, misery, and crime.

I take the liberty of expressing my obligations to my superiors in office for the attention they have paid to the schools during the year. Mr. Campbell, the principal warder in Fort Carlisle, has afforded me every facility within his province for the discharge of my duties. Justice and strictness, tempered with humanity, are the prominent features of his management of this branch of the convict establishment. The warders here are also very efficient officers; they have done their duties in the school during the year in a satisfactory manner.

The state of the schools in Spike Island and Fort Carlisle on the 30th of December, 1865, is exhibited in the following tables :—

CLASSES.	Spike Island.		Fort Carlisle.	Total.
	Day School.	D&B Prisons.	Day and Night.	
READING—				
First Book,	16	–	5	21
Second Book,	58	15	12	85
Sequel Book,	68	17	29	114
Third Book,	136	28	42	206
Fourth and Fifth Books,	128	147	99	374
Total,	406	207	187	800
WRITING—				
Unable to write,	23	–	–	23
Large hand,	39	3	13	55
Small hand,	344	204	174	722
Total,	406	207	187	800
ARITHMETIC—				
Making figures,	–	–	–	–
Simple rules,	250	72	91	413
Compound rules,	51	22	27	100
Proportion, and above,	105	113	69	287
Total,	406	207	187	800

From these tables the following information may be gathered :— SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

1st. The sum of the attendances at the three schools on the 30th of December, 1865, was 800.

2nd. All of these except twenty-one can read, and 580, the third, fourth, and fifth classes, can read well. *Head Schoolmaster's Report.*

3rd. All except twenty-three can write ; 777 write small hand.

4th. All know some arithmetic ; 387 are learning compound rules, proportion, and above.

All have some knowledge of geography—all except twenty-one have a fair knowledge of it—and are not deficient in general information. The twenty-one in the lowest class are old men with impaired faculties and young men of weak intellects, incapable of making any visible improvement.

I believe this report is correct in every essential particular.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

MICHAEL HAROLD.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

ASSISTANT-SCHOOLMASTERS' REPORTS.

Assistant Schoolmasters' Reports.

Spike Island Convict Prison,
January 8, 1866.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I submit to you a report of the school under my charge, together with the statistics for the year ending the 31st December, 1865.

In doing so I may remark that there is no new feature worthy of notice to be observed in the course of instruction pursued, or in the general management of the school from that of former years. The time allowed for the men at school continues the same ; those in the 3rd and 4th classes are divided into six sections, each of which attends school one morning in the week, from $8\frac{3}{4}$ till 12 o'clock, while the 1st, 2nd, and sequel classes are divided into two sections, and attend on alternate days from 1 till 4 o'clock, this arrangement gives to the latter or lower classes, nine hours schooling in the week, while the former or more advanced get only three hours in the week each.

The conduct of the men when at school has been satisfactory, which is shown by the small number of reports during the year ; this I attribute to their being kept constantly employed when at school, together with the excellent system of discipline which prevails, so that even the badly disposed have not time or opportunity to offend against the rules of the prison. It is worthy of remark that those who frequently commit themselves in their wards or on the works are, with few exceptions, as industrious and attentive when in school as any of the other prisoners.

The few reports alluded to above were principally for idleness during lessons, or an evident indifference to instruction, for which the offenders were punished by being removed from school for three or more months as the case deserved ; this course has had a beneficial effect, as the men so removed, have, in almost every case, come to ask me to intercede for them, that they might again be allowed to attend, and in no instance where they have been readmitted, have I had reason to complain of their attention to business.

The school is always well supplied with the necessary requisites for the

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Assistant Schoolmasters' Reports.

use of the prisoners, who are also furnished with books suited to their different capacities in their cells and wards.

The annexed table, which includes the statistics for 1864, shows the state of the school on the 31st of December, 1865.

Classes.	1864.	1865.
READING—		
First Book,	27	16
Second Book,	66	58
Sequel,	107	68
Third Book,	181	136
Fourth Book,	191	128
Total,	572	406
WRITING—		
Unable to write,	33	23
Large hand,	30	39
Small hand,	509	344
Total,	572	406
ARITHMETIC—		
Simple rules,	361	250
Compound rules,	77	51
Proportion, and above,	134	105
Total,	572	406

Of 406 on the rolls on the 31st December, 390 can read; 264, the number in 3rd and 4th classes, read well, and, with few exceptions, write with ease and facility; these classes are frequently exercised in writing from dictation; the men in the sequel class read and write fairly, and have a knowledge of the first four rules of arithmetic, and of the outlines of the map of the world; those in the higher classes have a good knowledge of geography and arithmetic, and are familiar with the subjects treated of in the Lesson Books.

In the 1st and 2nd classes there are many old men with impaired faculties, who are incapable of making much visible progress, yet they endeavour to do what they can; besides reading and writing, these are frequently exercised on geography.

Edward Sheehy, esq., Inspector of National Schools, visited and examined the school during the year.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M'CARTAN.

Mr. M. Harold, Fort Carlisle.

Spike Island, January 4, 1866.

SIR,—I submit according to order my report on the D. prison evening-school for the year just closed.

This school, as you are aware, is attended only by prisoners of the "Advanced (Conduct) Class," who come to it by drafts three times per week in rotation, so that each prisoner receives 4½ hours' instruction in that interval, that is, two reading and two writing lessons, each lasting three-quarters of an hour, besides a lesson in arithmetic lasting an hour and a half. The last-named lesson is occasionally shortened by half an hour to make way for grammar or geography. These subjects are also treated of in connexion with reading, when there is an opportunity of testing the prisoners' knowledge on the principles and rules previously explained, and of exercising them on the method of parsing, &c.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Assistant Schoolmasters' Reports.

Though the time set apart for instruction may appear limited, yet a good deal of information on a varied scale can be imparted. The books used in the school are those of the National Board, which embrace a wide range of subjects, and these are so inculcated at each lesson, that they are fairly understood by the prisoners before quitting them. The greatest possible attention is paid not only to the important branches of reading, writing, and arithmetic, but to every branch taught in the school, and it is satisfactory to observe that the prisoners fully appreciate this and become in time very good scholars. There are several men attending the evening school who can work M'Gauley's Arithmetic from cover to cover, and who are excellent writers and good grammarians, though they were almost illiterate before conviction.

It is worthy of note that every man in the school can write, and that 204 out of 207 write smallhand; that every man can read, and that 147, or 71 per cent. of the entire, can read and understand the highest reading-book published by the Board. The progress in arithmetic keeps pace with that in reading and writing, a fact which proves that no one subject engrosses the time that should be devoted to another. There are at present only 72 at the first four rules of arithmetic, while there are 22 at compound rules, and 113 at proportion and above. These facts, I submit, are very satisfactory, and bear clear and forcible testimony to the amount of labour expended in the school. I append a table at foot showing the classification of the prisoners attending the evening school on the 30th December, 1865.

It has always been a pleasure to me to bear testimony, both orally and in writing, to the excellent conduct of the prisoners at school, in fact, judged by that standard, they would appear a superior class of men. I always found them obedient, cheerful, respectful, and diligent at lessons, and far more manageable than an equal number of boys. They are employed at hard and constant toil during the day, and since the commencement of the Royal Docks at Haulbowline, have often, though unavoidably, been drenched with rain and tide from head to foot, yet on these, or on any other occasions, they never showed any reluctance or grumbling at coming to school. To the credit of the authorities here it must be mentioned that when there is a real necessity for a change of clothing it is promptly and cheerfully given. This is as it should be, and serves alike both the health of the institution and the interest of the public service.

Authority never appears to more advantage than when directed to the performance of considerate and humane acts. In conclusion, I have only to say that the results of the school department, the high moral tone of the prisoners, the absence of combination or resistance to authority, and the readiness and regularity with which they turn out and perform their numerous tasks from one end of the year to the other, are evidences of superior discipline both mental and physical, which must be gratifying not only to those concerned in the management and direction of the prisoners, but to every right thinking and humane mind.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. RYAN.

To Mr. Michael Harold, Fort Carlisle.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Assistant Schoolmasters' Reports.

CLASSIFICATION of Prisoners on the Books of Evening School on 30th December, 1865.

READING—		WRITING—*continued.*	
First Book,	–	Large-hand,	3
Second Book,	15	Small-hand,	204
Sequel Book,	17		
Third Book,	28	Total,	207
Fourth Book,	53		
Fifth Book,	94	ARITHMETIC—	
		Simple rules,	72
Total,	207	Compound rules,	22
		Proportion, and above,	113
WRITING—			
Making letters,	–	Total,	207

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Directors' Report.

As stated in the report of last year the increased length of sentences, and the consequent small number of discharges have tended to swell the numbers in this prison; however, the accommodation has been amply sufficient.

The alteration referred to in last annual report by which it was intended to make a marked distinction between the various classes of prisoners has been completed and fully answers its purpose.

The matrons' cottages, built upon the ground adjoining the prison, were completed during the year, and have been for some time occupied; we have no doubt that as the cold wet weather sets in the officers will appreciate more, even than at present, the advantages of living near the prison.

During the year the conduct of the officers has been generally satisfactory. The prisoners have for the most part conducted themselves well and quietly, and have made in many instances great and successful efforts at reformation. There is, however, a class of women among the prisoners who appear so depraved as to be beyond the reach of religious or moral influences, but even some of these have made considerable if not always completely successful efforts to amend.

The produce of the prisoner's labour is shown in the Superintendent's annexed report. Great attention has been paid to induce the prisoners to be industrious, but very many of them being ignorant of needlework their progress has been slow, and the results not as satisfactory as might be expected had they been better taught before conviction.

The Chaplains give in their annexed reports very cheering accounts of the religious and moral condition of the prisoners. The school is carried on in the usual effective manner by Mrs. Dwyer (late Miss Denvir) and her assistants.

No general change of diet has taken place in this prison, and the Medical Officer reports very favourably upon the health of

the prisoners. His observations on the difficulty of managing in a prison rather than a lunatic asylum certain classes of prisoners to whom he refers, are, from his great experience, worthy of the fullest and most serious consideration. MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

The buildings are all maintained in good order and condition under the care of the Commissioners of Public Works. Only the ordinary repairs were necessary during the year. *Directors' Report.*

The expenses of the prison are given in the Appendix to the annexed report of the Superintendent. They are merely the usual items.

The prisoners were, as in former years, fully impressed with the advantages to be gained by a transfer on licence to the Goldenbridge and Heytesbury-street Convict Refuges. The Directors are year by year more impressed with the great advantages afforded by these institutions which still maintain their high and well deserved reputation.

I. S. WHITTY,
PATRICK JOSEPH MURRAY, } *Directors.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Superintendent's Report.

Mountjoy Female Prison,
16th January, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my report on the working of the Mounjoy Female Prison for the year ending the 31st December, 1865.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been generally satisfactory, except in one instance where the offender was dismissed from the service. One officer in probation was discharged, not being found to possess the necessary qualifications. The Superintendent's clerk, I regret to say, has been obliged to leave in consequence of ill-health. The duties of the subordinate officers have been greatly lightened by the appointment of seven in addition to the previous existing staff, which was found entirely too small for the number of prisoners confined here. The augmentation of the staff, however, by so many new and inexperienced officers in one year, has necessitated increased diligence and closer supervision in order to enforce proper discipline.

No change has been made in either the employment of the prisoners or their general treatment. On the whole their conduct has been satisfactory, but they include some violent and disorderly characters who give continual trouble to those placed over them, and whose example exercises a most pernicious influence upon many who would otherwise be well conducted. Some of them commit offences for the express purpose of being taken to the penal class, where they indulge in the most abominable conversation with their companions, and scream out in language so bad as to be quite demoralizing to the other prisoners; all can hear it in any part of the prison. The screams of these wretched creatures, often kept up for twenty-four hours, excite others, and induce them to commit themselves so as to be sent to the penal class, while many make it a convenient cause for conversation, which the noise enables them to carry on without detection; I would therefore beg leave to suggest that there be punishment cells built altogether apart from the prison, a course which I think would obviate most of the disadvantages to which I have referred.

The school is well conducted, and the school matrons zealous and efficient in the discharge of their duties. As the children in the infant school are

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Superintendent's Report.

very young and the teaching light, requiring but one hour and a-half daily for the teacher, she is able to aid in the adult school, some of the classes in which are very large.

I have to express my deep sense of the loss the establishment will experience in the departure of the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, late the principal Roman Catholic Chaplain. He was singularly qualified for the position he occupied here, both by his thorough comprehension of the responsible duties of the office, and the zeal he felt for the welfare of the prisoners, for whose sake he never spared any exertion it was possible for him to make.

I am happy to add that a spirit of harmonious co-operation prevails amongst the staff, to which in a great measure may be attributed the satisfactory working of the establishment.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

DELIA I. LIDWILL, Superintendent.

I certify that, to the best of my belief, the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to or brought under the notice of a Director or the Visiting Inspector.

DELIA I. LIDWILL, Superintendent.

RETURN of the NUMBER of CONVICTS committed and disposed of during the year 1865.

	Adults.	Children.
In custody on the 1st January, 1865, - -	504	37
Received during the year, - - - -	98	6
Born in the prison, - - - -	-	9
Total, - - - - -	602	52
Discharged on completion of sentence during the year,	45	-
„ on licence, - - - -	1	-
Sentence commuted, - - - - -	1	-
Transferred on licence to Refuges—Protestant, 12; Roman Catholic, 50, - - - -	62	-
Transferred to lunatic asylum, - - -	4	-
Died, - - - - - - -	10	-
Children discharged with mothers, - - -	-	2
„ removed by friends, - - -	-	8
„ removed by a lady visitor, - - -	-	2
„ removed to workhouse, - - -	-	7
„ removed with mothers to Roman Catholic Refuge, - - - - -	-	2
„ died, - - - - -	-	2
	123	23
Total remaining in custody, 31st December, 1865, -	479	29

AGES ON CONVICTION OF PRISONERS NOW IN CUSTODY.

15 years and under 20 years, -	33
20 „ 25 „ -	94
25 „ 30 „ -	101
30 „ 35 „ -	83
35 „ 40 „ -	43
40 „ 45 „ -	46
45 years and upwards, - -	79
Total, - - -	479

Age of youngest prisoner on conviction, 15 years.

Age of oldest prisoner on conviction, 71 years.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS NOW IN CUSTODY THAT WERE CONVICTED IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

Convicted in the year, 1851, -	1
„ „ 1853, -	4
„ „ 1855, -	2
„ „ 1859, -	3
„ „ 1860, -	8
„ „ 1861, -	27
„ „ 1862, -	73
„ „ 1863, -	126
„ „ 1864, -	150
„ „ 1865, -	85
Total, - - -	479

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Superintendent's Report.

SENTENCES of PRISONERS now in CUSTODY.

Transportation,	14 years,	-	1	Penal Servitude,	8 years,	-	3
,,	15 ,,	-	1	,,	10 ,,	-	30
Life,	- -	-	7	,,	12 ,,	-	1
Penal Servitude,	3 years, -	-	71	,,	14 ,,	-	4
,,	4 ,, -	-	57	,,	15 ,,	-	4
,,	5 ,, -	-	166	Life,	- - -	-	2
,,	6 ,, -	-	14				
,,	7 ,, -	-	118	Total,	- -	-	479

CRIMES of PRISONERS in CUSTODY.

Administering poison with intent to murder,	- - - -	1	Larceny from person, - - 53
Assault and robbery,	- -	6	Larceny and previous convictions for felony, - - - 57
Assault,	- - - -	3	Larceny and receiving stolen goods, 20
Arson,	- - - -	18	Murder, - - - - 8
Attempt at arson,	- - -	2	Manslaughter, - - - 2
Attempt to steal,	- - -	1	Malicious assault, - - - 1
Burglary,	- - - -	8	Perjury, - - - - 1
Burglary and robbery,	- -	6	Robbery, - - - - 5
Cattle stealing,	- - -	1	Receiving stolen goods, - - 35
Forgery,	- - - -	1	Stealing, - - - - 25
Felony,	- - - -	77	Subsequent felony, - - - 32
Felony and former convictions,	-	32	Sacrilege, - - - - 1
Forcible robbery,	- - -	1	Sheep stealing, - - - 1
Having coining tools in possession,		1	Uttering base coin, - - - 1
Housebreaking,	- - -	3	Vagrancy, - - - - 3
,, and robbery,	-	5	Wounding with intent to murder, - 1
Infanticide,	- - -	1	
Killing Sheep,	- - -	1	Total, - - - 479
Larceny,	- - - -	65	

ESTIMATED VALUE of PRISONERS' LABOUR for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

How employed.	Average No. of Prisoners employed daily.	Estimated Value of the Work performed.		
		£	*s.*	*d.*
Sewing and knitting (Prison materials), - -	350·061	236	7	9
Sewing for shops (including 43,022 shirts made), -		455	1	2
Making and repairing matrons' uniform, - -		4	5	0
Washing prison clothing, bedding, &c., - -	25·756	649	12	2
,, for Mountjoy Male Prison, - - -		172	15	7
,, for Smithfield Prison, - - -		24	14	1
,, for Government Prisons' Office, - -		8	14	2
,, for some Officers of the Prison, - -		17	18	6
Cooking, nursing, cleaning prison, picking fibre, in the garden, and monitresses in the schools, for 302 working days, at 8*d.* per day, - - -	63·515	639	7	8
Total, - - - -	439·332	2,208	16	1

Daily average number of prisoners in custody during the year, -	486·545
Per-centage on prison population working, - - -	90·298
,, ,, ,, in punishment, -	2·718
,, ,, ,, sick or infirm, -	6·984

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Superintendent's Report.

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of MOUNTJOY FEMALE PRISON for the Year ended 31st December, 1865.

Heads of Service.	Amount Paid. £	s.	d.
Salaries,	3,061	8	8
Rations for Officers, and allowances in lieu thereof,	344	12	10
Uniforms for Officers and servants,	16	11	3
Victualling prisoners,	2,697	10	2
Clothing, &c., for prisoners,	73	5	7
Bedding for prisoners,	8	2	6
Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c.,	108	9	9
Medical Comforts (extras for the sick),	123	18	0
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation,	124	1	7
Gratuities to convicts, &c.,	139	8	10
Furniture and fittings,	22	13	0
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.,	22	10	6
Fuel and light,	422	16	3
Buildings and repairs,	198	15	8
Washing and repairs of linen,	70	8	10
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles,	52	5	4
Brushes, brooms, and mops,	26	2	0
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.,	7	16	0
Various small disbursements,	81	12	0
Rent, rates, and taxes,	151	16	6
Total,	7,754	5	3

Medical Officer's Report.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

37, Fitzwilliam-square, January, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—The following tables will show the sanitary state of this prison during the past year to have been still more satisfactory than in the preceding year :—

Number of patients in hospital on 1st January, 1865,		32
Number admitted up to 31st December, 1865,		454
Total,		486
Discharged during the year,	444	454
Died,	10	
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1865,		32

NUMBER and CAUSES of DEATHS during the year.

Register No.	Initials.	Received in Prison.	Admitted to Hospital.	Date of Death.	Disease.
1251	M.Q.	4 Feb., 1864,	27 Feb., 1865,	1 March, 1865,	Congestion of the brain.
1316	M.H.	30 June, 1864,	19 Aug., 1864,	5 March, 1865,	Intestinal disease.
614	C.C.	7 Oct., 1859,	4 Jan., 1864,	23 March, 1865,	Phthisis.
817	E.R.	23 May, 1861,	11 April, 1865,	15 April, 1865,	Cardiac disease.
842	E.D.	2 Aug., 1861,	8 Feb., 1865,	9 June, 1865,	Chronic diarrhœa and dysentery.
1181	B.M.	2 Sept., 1863,	8 Nov., 1864,	27 June, 1865,	Pulmonary consumption.
880	M.B.	5 Nov., 1861,	30 May, 1865,	15 June, 1865,	Epilepsy and chronic diarrhœa.
1049	C.F.	10 Nov., 1862,	30 June, 1865,	15 Nov., 1865,	Pulmonary consumption.
1347	M.B.	14 Sept., 1864,	25 Sept., 1865,	24 Nov., 1865,	Bronchitis.
1461	J.F.	9 Sept., 1865,	4 Oct., 1865,	12 Dec., 1865,	Congestion of lungs.

CONVICTS transferred to Dundrum Lunatic Asylum during the year.

Register No.	Initials.	Received in Prison.	Date of conviction.	Where convicted.	Date sent to Asylum.
951	S. C.,	12 Apr., 1862,	4 Apr., 1862,	Naas,	20 Jan., 1865.
1212	A. J. M'C.,	5 Nov., 1863,	23 Oct., 1863,	Dundalk,	30 June, 1865.
1177	J. S.,	11 Aug., 1863,	30 July, 1863,	Naas,	22 Nov., 1865.
1022	M. M.,	7 Oct., 1862,	30 Sep., 1862,	Dublin,	23 Nov., 1865.

DISEASES of those admitted to Hospital during the year.

Sore legs,	7	Amenorrhœa,	8
Scrofula,	17	Phthisis,	13
Bronchitis,	22	Pleurodinia,	10
Verico vaginal fistula,	2	Debility,	19
Icterus,	3	Pleuro pneumonia,	6
Colic,	36	Ophthalmia,	9
Observation,	6	Indigestion,	11
Sore eyes,	5	Syphilis,	14
Feverish attacks,	39	Hæmorrhoids,	4
Rheumatism,	13	Fever,	10
Parturition,	8	Sprains,	8
Diarrhœa,	38	Scurvy,	6
Erysipelas,	3	Stricture of rectum,	2
Bilious attacks,	23	Chlorosis,	4
Sore throats,	17	Hæmoptysis,	13
Epilepsy,	7	Gonorrhœa,	14
Abscess,	5	Hysteria,	7
Palpitatio,	5	Lumbago,	4
Accidental injuries,	6	Ulcers,	9
Gastrodynia,	16		
Burns,	5	Total,	454

There are very few subjects connected with my department to which I think it necessary to draw your attention. The position and construction of the punishment cells are, in my opinion, quite unsuited to the purpose sought to be gained. The voices of the prisoners from cell to cell can be so easily heard, that they can and do converse freely with each other; and this to some of them is a source more of enjoyment than of punishment. The sewage and ventilation of these cells also are defective. It often happens that prisoners who, owing to physical weakness or other causes, cannot with safety be long continued on punishment diet, are detained in these cells, from their continued bad and outrageous conduct rendering it impossible to send them back to their classes. This might be done for an indefinite period were a suitable range of punishment cells erected. They are daily visited by me, and the effects of punishment diet are anxiously watched, and when considered advisable that the sentence, on medical grounds, should be modified or shortened, a report to that effect is made in each case. Under these precautions I am not aware that any permanent injury has resulted to a prisoner from being placed in punishment. It will be seen by the foregoing tables that four convicts were sent to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the year. In the majority of those cases symptoms of unsoundness of mind or of eccentricity were observed from their reception in the prison; and the same may be said of seven or eight others still remaining in the prison, some of whom are fit subjects for transfer to the asylum, and will be sent, but others (three or four in number) scarcely so, being of weak mind, but not what is commonly considered insane. Dr. Nugent, Inspector of Lunatics, was kind enough to examine these prisoners on two occasions, and coincides with me in this opinion, and also that it might be well to suggest for His Excellency's consideration whether some of them might not be sent with advantage to their homes or to the poorhouses of their districts, their presence in the

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

prison tending to the disturbance of discipline from their frequent breaches of the rules, punishment having no effect, and their fitness for it being more than doubtful. We have happily been free from any epidemic during the year, and although the amount of illness was considerable, the mortality is much under that of the previous year. Having in my previous reports stated my views on other important matters connected with the state of the prison, it is not now necessary that I should further allude to them. I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the officers connected with the hospital have performed their duties.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

AWLY BANON.

The Directors of Government Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

35, Nelson-street, March, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—I have nothing to add to that which I have already furnished in the way of detail as to my duties, and the discharge of these at the Mountjoy Female Prison.

Everything is going on satisfactorily there and at the Refuge in Heytesbury-street as usual.

I am your obedient servant,

DAVID STUART, Protestant Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.*

Mountjoy Female Prison,
January 1, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting my report for the past year I take leave to congratulate you on the state of this prison. It is quiet; hardly a murmur within its walls. It affords daily gratifying evidence of the peaceful character of its government. In its various departments irregularity is not observable, owing to the zeal of the Superintendent, to the attention of the officers, and to your care and vigilance. In the performance of duty no one here impedes another; each officer fills a distinct place, and the utmost harmony prevails. The duties performed are, indeed, for the benefit of the prisoners. The severity of their condition is intended also for their good. The hard labour they submit to, and the entire obedience they render, are parts in the system established for their reformation. In ministering to their spiritual wants I have ever experienced happiness, but regret extremely that impaired health prevented me for a time doing all my heart would dictate. I have, however, consolation in assuring you that my duties in addition to his own were performed by the kind and universally esteemed Dr. Murray, whose loss to this prison, by his promotion to the office of bishop, will be felt by officers and prisoners during their recollection of him.

I am, Gentlemen, with great respect, your very faithful servant,

LUKE DEMPSEY, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

* Owing to the absence in Rome of the senior Roman Catholic Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Murray, no report was written by him.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Dublin, Mountjoy Female Convict Prison.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN,—No important change has taken place in my engagements as Presbyterian Chaplain of this prison, nor in the numbers or condition of the prisoners under my care. I continue to receive the most cordial co-operation of all the officers, and have the utmost facility from all connected with the prison for the discharge of my duties. With such occasional exceptions as must always be expected in a prison, I have had little difficulty with the prisoners under my charge. One of the women sent to the Refuge during the year, I regret to say, it was found necessary to send back, owing to violence of temper; but the rest have given, and continue to give, satisfaction there. I have pleasure in recording the case of two sisters committed and liberated together, one of them the mother of a family. On their liberation they took the children from the union workhouse, went to a new locality, where work could be had in a factory, put themselves under the care of an excellent clergyman, who at once introduced the children to a Sunday-school, and who continues to give me the most gratifying accounts of their industrious habits and desire to recover a place in society.

My services (unless when special and additional visitation is required) consist of Divine worship with preaching on the Sabbath morning, and weekly religious instruction on catechism and Holy Scripture, with such advice to the prisoners individually as their circumstances seem to require.

I am, Gentlemen, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. HALL, D.D., Presbyterian Chaplain.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

SCHOOLMISTRESS'S REPORT.

Schoolmistress's Report.

Mountjoy Female Prison,
January 15, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Mountjoy Female Prison School for the year ended 31st December, 1865.

The system of instruction pursued in former years, with success, has been carried out with equally satisfactory results during the year just closed.

The number of prisoners admitted during the year was 98, and the daily average attendance was about 400.

To enable the prisoners to read their book of prayer, to write a letter, and to keep simple accounts, is all we can hope to accomplish, having regard to the large number to be taught, and the short time each prisoner attends school, viz., one hour daily. I am glad to be able to report that the progress of nearly all in these three subjects was very considerable during the year. Geography, a subject in which prisoners always take a lively interest, is also taught, and their proficiency in this useful branch of knowledge was very satisfactory.

From the other teachers I have at all times received zealous, cordial, and efficient co-operation. They spared no pains in promoting the mental and moral improvement of the prisoners. The teachers, however, no matter how zealous and efficient, can do but little if the co-operation of the prisoners in their own improvement be not secured. The teacher in

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Schoolmistress's Report.

so large a school can do little else than direct, control, or stimulate. Hence it is that my first and chief object has ever been to induce the prisoners, by every means in my power, to avail themselves of the opportunities so liberally afforded them of improving their minds, and acquiring that knowledge which, if rightly used, may prove useful to them in after-life.

Crime, like other evils, has its causes. Ignorance is a cause of crime, and it is with the removal, while in prison, of this obstacle to the upward progress of the prisoners that I have chiefly to deal. One fact will, I think, prove the success of my efforts in this respect. There are at present in this prison about 200 prisoners who, on admission, were wholly illiterate. The greater number of these can now read and write fairly. They also possess a considerable amount of general information.

This is satisfactory considering the antecedents of all, and the advanced ages of many of these prisoners.

The National Board Inspector, F. F. O'Carroll, esq., examined as usual, and expressed himself satisfied with the arrangements of the school and the progress of the prisoners in the subjects in which he examined. But much useful instruction, suited to the peculiar requirements of prisoners, and which cannot be properly estimated by any standard of examination, is imparted to the prisoners in this prison. The necessity and advantage of obedience to superiors, of conformity to the rules of the prison, and of steady and persevering industry, are frequently impressed upon their minds. I believe I am justified in stating that the influence of such instruction is felt in other departments of the prison.

I am happy to have to report that the conduct of the prisoners during the year has, with few exceptions, been most satisfactory. They have been attentive in school, and appeared grateful for the instruction they received. They have also been most respectful to the teachers, who always treat them with kindness and forbearance, without, at the same time, overlooking any deliberate violation of rule or misconduct of any kind.

In conclusion, I beg to tender my best thanks to all the officers of the prison for their courtesy to me personally, and for the facilities they have invariably afforded me on every occasion when the discharge of my duties brought me in contact with them.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

MARY DWYER, Head Schoolmistress.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Directors' Report.

These institutions continue to produce their usual satisfactory results, and there is nothing of any special importance relating to them to report.

The prisoners have been with scarcely any exception industrious, amenable, and orderly; their improvement at their trades was all that could be desired.

The Chaplains report very favourably of their attention to religious instruction, and to their religious duties. Their attention in school, and their anxiety to improve were highly satisfactory.

Dr. Quinlan, the Medical Officer, has attended carefully to the health of the prisoners, and his annexed report is satisfactory.

Mr. Bradfield, the Superintendent of the Smithfield and Lusk Prisons, in his annexed report gives a favourable account of both; discipline has been well maintained, and the conduct of the subordinate officers was satisfactory.

Mr. Organ, the Lecturer at Smithfield and Lusk, and Inspector of released convicts in the Dublin district, has discharged his duties most efficiently during the year. His annexed reports as lecturer and as inspector furnish a very excellent detail of his duties, and of the manner in which they are discharged, and the results are certainly most encouraging. During the prevalence of the Fenian excitement the Directors, knowing that large numbers of released convicts were employed in and about Dublin, watched with great anxiety for any indication as to the men having become tainted with Fenianism. After every possible inquiry upon their own part, and every personal investigation by Mr. Organ, they are enabled to state that they can find no proof, and they believe there exists no suspicion that any released convict in the Dublin district was, or is, connected with any illegal society. Whether this is the result of training, or the knowledge which the men had gained of the profit and loss of crime, the Directors cannot say; possibly, however, this satisfactory state of things is mainly attributable to the honest modes of livelihood which Mr. Organ has procured for them, coupled with his unflagging supervision.

Mr. Dwyer, the Registrar, who acts also as schoolmaster, continues to deserve the opinion expressed of him in former reports.

At the prison farm at Lusk, Principal Warder Gunning still superintends the discipline; and the agricultural work is carried on under the care of Mr. Gallagher, the Superintendent of Drainage. The school instruction is attended to by Mr. Daly. Satisfactory progress has been made in all the departments, and the conduct of the prisoners has been most commendable.

The buildings are in good order and required but little repair during the year.

The expenses have been only those actually necessary, and are detailed in the annexed report of the Superintendent.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Directors' Report.

In the month of September last Mr. M. D. Hill revisited the Smithfield and Lusk Prisons for the third time. His first visit was in 1857; his second visit was in 1861. Having been a close observer of the Irish Convict System from the commencement, Mr. Hill was struck with the evident advantages of the intermediate stage, and he has on each occasion examined for himself into the details, and has, to satisfy himself on all points, personally visited various persons through Dublin who have employed released convicts. The results of his inquiries on each occasion is made known to the public, and, in the printed account of his visit in 1865, he states himself to be more than ever fully and completely satisfied. The Directors do not consider themselves justified in passing by without a record, this most valuable evidence upon the Irish Convict System from so eminent an authority on prison management as Mr. Hill.

I. S. WHITTY,
PATRICK JOSEPH MURRAY, } *Directors.*

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Smithfield Prison,
February 2, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—I have, in my brief report for the year 1865 only to repeat what I have now for several years been happy to state. The services of the Church have been regularly performed, and the prisoners have been lectured or visited during the week. I owe it to the Rev. Mr. Jordan, whom the Directors kindly allowed me to name as my assistant, to state that his attention, perseverance, and feeling manner of instructing the prisoners cannot be surpassed. I have every reason to believe that the education of the prisoners and the preparation for the honest performance of the duties of active life in the world, secured for them in the prison, whether in a religious or secular point of view are as perfect as they can be made. I am confident that many of those who passed through the prison during the last year will, by the course of their after life, reflect credit on the system under which they have been trained.

My colleague and myself continue to receive from Mr. Bradfield, the active Superintendent of the prison, and from all the officers, the utmost co-operation and attention.

I remain, Gentlemen, with great respect,

Yours faithfully and obediently,

GEORGE B. WHEELER, A.M.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

St. Paul's, Arran-quay,
10th January, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—My report this year varies little from my reports of former years. Nothing was omitted in the administration of the sacraments or instructions suitable to the prisoners. Their demeanour during instruction was respectful and most attentive, and it is a pleasure to me

to report that they availed themselves more frequently than heretofore of the opportunity afforded them of receiving the sacraments of penance and the Eucharist.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

I regret to say there were some exceptions, and these exceptions were of such a character as to exercise a powerful and baneful influence over their fellow-prisoners; because they were generally superior to their companions in manner, information, or some other quality which men either fear or respect, and therefore very effective in inducing others to follow their example.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

These prisoners have left the prison without leaving behind them, in my mind, any security for their future honesty and safe conduct. They neglected, while in prison, to apply the means, destined by God, to effect the amendment of their lives.

Secular knowledge and prison discipline alone will never transform the burglar, the thief, or the pickpocket, into a good and honest member of society. It is impossible to reform our lives unless we obey the laws of our religion, which changes the heart and guides and purifies the actions of men.

With the laws of their religion they have not complied, and consequently, I have only a faint hope that they will not fall back into their former crimes and vicious habits. It is a consolation, however, to know that the number of this deplorable class is small indeed, and that the vast majority seek the consolations of religion in undergoing the just punishment their crimes deserve, for which they long to make atonement and to repair by the amendment of their lives.

Under this conviction I would suggest to your consideration separate chapels for the members of different creeds, for religion being the foundation of all reformation which vivifies and directs every other human policy adopted to reform the criminal, consequently, the dignity and solemnity of religion should be first and above all provided. Among the officials there was peace and harmony. I have nothing to censure in their relations with me; on the contrary everything to praise.

I cannot close this report without tendering to you, gentlemen, my sincere thanks for the kindness you invariably manifested towards me, and I only regret that the relation which existed between us is about to cease, as my ecclesiastical superior has removed me to another field for my labours. Again I thank you, and

Believe me to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN O'HANLON, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

37, Montpelier-hill, Dublin,
January, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—In submitting my report on the Smithfield Intermediate Prison for the year 1865, it gives me much pleasure to repeat the testimony which I have heretofore been enabled to give of the prosperous state of the institution. Discipline is effectively observed, yet severity is scarcely ever demanded. The prisoners are, generally, well-conducted, respectful, and industrious; and it is gratifying to note their gratitude for whatever attention can be paid to them consistently with prison regulations.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

The prisoners under my care are, I am bold to say, a fair specimen of the utility of the system at present in operation. There is not one of them who is not improved in every sense since he had the misfortune to make himself amenable to justice. To provide for the advancing intelligence of several is no trifling tax upon the labours of the Chaplains. The anxiety to receive instruction is so great that, although my brother Chaplain and I address the same men every Sabbath, they have expressed a desire that the religious exercises, especially in exposition of the Scriptures, should be protracted beyond the time at present allotted to them. The class at present is composed of persons of considerable abilities. The most of the men composing it are of intelligence above mediocrity; some are well educated: perhaps it may not be out of place if I state—it may be gratifying to the friends of reformatory prison discipline—that one young man, whose period of punishment is drawing to a close, is so thoroughly reformed, that every spare moment from the work assigned him, is employed in preparation to enter college, that he may devote his future life to the Christian ministry. Thus one wild and wayward youth shall be restored to himself, to his respectable family, and to his proper status in social life; and no doubt, profitting by experience, be peculiarly qualified to promote the interests of godliness and morality.

It is not necessary to add, what is so evident to all concerned, that all the officers are attentive and diligent. From the excellent Superintendent to the humblest official I have received every assistance they could give me, and that with a cheerfulness very gratifying indeed.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

S. G. MORRISON, Chaplain of Smithfield Prison.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

Medical Officer's Report.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

5, Cavendish-row, Dublin,
January, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit the usual annual report of the sanitary condition of Smithfield and Lusk Government Prisons, during the past year.

During that period 87 prisoners were admitted into hospital suffering from the following diseases:—

	Smithfield.	Lusk.
Bronchitis,	17	2
Diarrhœa,	11	2
Dyspepsia,	4	1
Fractures and other accidental injuries,	3	2
Influenza and feverish colds,	13	7
Inflammation of the brain,	1	–
„ the ear,	1	–
Pleurisy,	1	–
Pneumonia,	3	3
Pulmonary consumption,	1	–
Rheumatism,	3	4
Secondary syphilis,	–	1
Scrofula,	2	–
Skin disease,	–	1
Stricture of the urethra,	1	–
Ulcers,	–	1
White swelling of the knee,	1	1
	62	25
Total,	87	

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Medical Officer's Report.

It will thus be seen that the number of prisoners admitted into hospital during the past year was less by 40 than the number admitted during the preceding year, which amounted to 127. Two deaths occurred among these patients, viz., (2094) P. W., aged 19, who died of pneumonia, 1st February, and (2148) G. R., aged 47, who died of bronchitis, 17th February. The rest of those patients were discharged from hospital cured, or as much relieved as the nature of their respective cases allowed.

During the year I recommended some alterations in the dietary which, without any appreciable extra expense, have contributed much to the health of the prisoners. I have frequently inspected the food supplied both at Smithfield and at Lusk and found it of excellent quality.

In addition to the usual monthly inspections, I have from time to time examined the cells, workshops, clothing, and bedding of the prisoners. I have always found these particulars carefully attended to by Mr. Bradfield and the other officers, by whom the prison has been kept in the neatest and best order. This observation also applies to Lusk.

During the past year we lost, by his lamented death, the services of our respected Apothecary, the late Mr. Pakenham. His place has been filled by the appointment of Mr. E. P. B. Ward, who has discharged his duties in the most efficient and satisfactory manner.

Much inconvenience and loss in washing and cooking had been experienced at Lusk from occasional deficiency of soft water, there not being any adequate means of storing the abundant supply derivable from the rainfall on the roofs of the buildings. This has been remedied by the construction of two spacious underground covered cisterns. These cisterns, which are built of solid masonry, are capable of receiving many thousand gallons of rain-water; and of keeping it cool, pure, and clean. The water is drawn by pumping according as required.

A large open shed has been constructed in a sheltered portion of the farmyard at Lusk, in which the prisoners are employed, upon days too inclement for field labour, in breaking the large quantity of stone required for the filling of drains and the metalling of farm roads. They are thus engaged in useful open-air and healthy work upon days on which they could not work in the fields without much hardship and consequent sickness.

As we had no proper means of disposing of the night-soil at Lusk, a good deal of inconvenience began to be experienced from the accumulation of it. By desire of Captain Whitty, Director of Government Prisons, a number of closets were constructed upon the plan of the Rev. H. Maule, by which the nightsoil is dried and deodorized by the coal ashes from the prison fires. These closets have proved a complete success; and yield a large quantity of manure rich in carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus, and other useful elementary principles. This manure is applicable to many of the ordinary purposes of guano, and is extensively employed upon the farm under the direction of the efficient Agriculturist, Mr. Gallagher. All these changes and some other minor ones have been effected by the prisoners under the superintendence of the trade warders.

By far the most gratifying improvement has been the refitting of the Smithfield hospital, which although spacious and well ventilated was not as suitable for the sick as could be desired. It is now being completely refitted and furnished; and in a short time will be fully equal to the best arranged clinical hospitals of Dublin. With a few unimportant exceptions, this refitting and furnishing are being accomplished, as at Lusk, by prison labour.

Although feeling that the improvement of the hospital was indispensable, I was not without fear lest the increase of comfort to the sick might be attended by a corresponding increase in the number of applicants for

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Medical Officer's Report.

admission. Such, however, has not been the case. The consideration shown for their condition has had the best moral effect upon the prisoners, and the average number of patients in the improved hospital is not quite half what it used to be—and all these cases of evident unmistakable illness. In fact I have not, for many months, observed, at either Smithfield or Lusk, the slightest attempt at malingering. There is, upon the whole, a great improvement in the bearing and general *morale* of the prisoners; and I have little doubt that the great majority of them will be absorbed into the industrious working community.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

F. B. QUINLAN, M.D., T.C.D., Medical Superintendent.

To the Directors of Government Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

Superintendent's Report.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Smithfield Intermediate Prison,
January 10, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—At the close of another year I have the honour of submitting to you the usual report with statistics of this prison, including the Lusk branch.

The treatment and discipline of the prisoners have been precisely the same as during all previous years, since this and Lusk were opened as intermediate prisons.

The conduct of the prisoners has been in general satisfactory, only seven breaches of discipline having occurred; one of which was by the messenger when out on duty having attempted to introduce a prohibited article into the prison. With this solitary exception, the prisoners selected from time to time as messengers have invariably fulfilled their duties faithfully.

The prisoners have been employed as during previous years; viz., tradesmen at their respective trades here, and labourers at the gardens of the Mountjoy prisons, and on the farm at Lusk; and it will be seen by the return annexed to this report, that the earnings are very fair, considering that many of those employed at trades here were not very proficient as such, having only learned in prison, and previous to being convicted never having worked at trades, or probably any other employment. Many were also detained here being a little handy at some trades, as they were not competent to perform continuous manual labour on the farm at Lusk. These were very useful here, but being unskilled, their labour did not realize much profit.

The labourers have been employed on the farm at Lusk, as during previous years, at general agricultural work, and draining, subsoiling, and reclaiming the commons, the whole of which is nearly drained, and during the present year the entire will be under cultivation. Large crops, both green and white, have been raised and secured in good condition.

I visited this prison and farm works occasionally, and always furnished you with a report thereon.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been in general satisfactory, save in two instances, where, through negligence, prisoners were permitted to escape, of which I shall speak more fully hereafter.

The buildings of this prison continue in tolerably good repair, and there was no considerable outlay on them during the year.

The buildings at Lusk continue in good order. The moveable iron-house noticed by me in last year's report, is now completed; and thus affords ample storage for grain and other agricultural produce.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

The stone-breaking shed not having been found large enough to accommodate the increased number of prisoners, an addition was made to it during the past year, and thus sufficient accommodation is afforded for all the prisoners to work at breaking stones in bad weather when they cannot be employed at agriculture.

Superintendent's Report.

I regret to have to report that seven prisoners absconded during the year, viz., four from Lusk and three from this prison. Of the four who absconded from Lusk, three were retaken; and only in one instance was negligence brought home to an officer who allowed some hours to elapse before he noticed the prisoner's absence, for which offence he was reduced in rank.

Of the three who escaped from this prison, one of them eloped from the charge of an officer while being escorted by him from this to the Mountjoy prison. The other two escaped on the night of the 16th of March last, through the negligence of the night-watchman, who left a gate open through which they passed out. This officer was also reduced in rank and fined.

The last two mentioned prisoners were not retaken.

During the past year the numbers in this prison (including the Lusk branch) have been greater than in 1864, while that year showed an increase upon the numbers in preceding years.

The greater length of the sentences now passed will of course tend to keep down our numbers for a year or two, as each man will have a longer term to serve before he will become eligible for this intermediate prison, but afterwards our average numbers will be again augmented, as the increased length of their sentences will cause the men to remain here much longer than hitherto.

I request attention to the fact that the order and regularity of these establishments have never been better preserved than during the past year, a fact which reflects credit on the officers with the two exceptional cases hereinbefore mentioned.

I feel pleasure in bearing testimony to the kind co-operation I have invariably received from the principal officers of both establishments, and the harmony and good will that exists amongst them.

I certify that the rules laid down for the government of these establishments have been complied with, except in such cases as have been brought under the notice of the Directors.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. BRADFIELD, Superintendent.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

STATEMENT of the Number of Convicts in custody, committed, and disposed of, for one year, ending 31st December, 1865.

In custody, 1st January, 1865,			93
Received from Spike Island Prison,	209		
Received from Mountjoy Male Prison,	14		
		223	
Total,			316
How disposed of:—			
Released on orders of licence,	186		
Removed to Mountjoy Male Prison,	7		
Escapes,	6		
Died,	2		
		201	
In custody, 1st January, 1866,			115

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Superintendent's Report.

AGES on Reception of the Prisoners received during the year.

18 years and under 20 years,	8
20 ,, ,, 30 ,,	144
30 ,, ,, 40 ,,	48
40 ,, ,, 50 ,,	12
50 ,, ,, 60 ,,	8
Above 60 years,	3
Total,	223

SENTENCES of the Prisoners received during the year.

3 years' penal servitude,	95
4 ,, ,,	69
5 ,, ,,	22
6 ,, ,,	8
7 ,, ,,	17
8 ,, ,,	1
10 ,, ,,	11
Total,	223

CRIMES of the Prisoners received during the year.

Arson,	22
Assault,	1
,, grievous,	9
,, malicious,	1
,, and robbery,	1
Burglary,	18
,, and felony,	5
,, and larceny,	4
,, and robbery,	9
Cattle stealing,	3
Cow stealing,	5
Cutting and wounding,	1
Embezzlement,	1
Felony,	4
Felonious assault,	3
Felonious obstruction of railway,	1
Highway robbery,	6
Housebreaking,	3
,, and larceny,	2
,, and robbery,	1
House robbery,	1
Intent to break into a certain house,	1
Larceny,	29
,, and former conviction,	14
,, from the person,	13
,, and receiving,	2
Manslaughter,	5
Military offences,	9
Out at night with implements intending to commit felony,	1
Perjury,	1
Receiving stolen goods,	8
,, ,, and felony,	1
,, ,, and previous conviction,	1
Rape,	2
Robbery,	2
,, from the person,	2
,, of post letter,	1
Sheep stealing,	17
Subsequent felony,	5
Uttering base coin,	3
Wilfully and maliciously wounding,	4
Writing a threatening letter,	1
	223

ACCOUNT showing the value of Productive Labour of Prisoners for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

Trades.	Amount. £	s.	d.	Observations.	
Tailoring, - - -	146	1	1		
Shoemaking, - -	77	12	2	Daily average number at Smithfield,	50
Carpentry and coopers, -	41	3	6	Do. do., Lusk, -	55
Blacksmiths and nailers, -	43	13	11		
Tinsmiths, - - -	11	11	10	Total, - - -	105
Matmaking, - -	11	15	10	Less sick, - - - -	5
Netmaking, - -	10	7	8		
	342	6	0	Daily average number of effective prisoners, - - -	100
Twenty-two prisoners, viz., labourers at the Mountjoy Prisons, fatigue work in this prison, cooking, messing, cleaning prison, whitewashing, pumping water, picking fibre, &c., fifty-two weeks, at 9*s.* per week, - -	514	16	0	Average earnings of each effective prisoner, £21 8*s.* 9*d.*	
Fifty-five labourers on the farm at Lusk at general farm work, draining, subsoiling, &c., fifty-two weeks, at 9*s.* per week, -	1,287	0	0		
Total, - -	2,144	2	0		

STATEMENT of the Expenditure of Smithfield and Lusk Prisons for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

Heads of Service.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Salaries, - - - - - -	1,497	11	8
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof, -	79	12	3
Uniforms for officers and servants, - - -	11	13	0
Victualling prisoners, - - - - -	683	3	6
Clothing, &c., for prisoners, - - - -	49	11	6
Bedding for prisoners, - - - - -	2	17	9
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c., - - -	30	0	2
Medical comforts (extras for the sick), - - -	19	16	5
Furniture and fittings, - - - -	8	12	1
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c., - -	5	5	2
Fuel and light, - - - - - -	49	4	6
Buildings and repairs, - - - - -	116	8	5
Washing and repairs of linen, - - - -	2	7	9
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles, - - -	9	3	9
Brushes, brooms, and mops, - - - -	0	6	9
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c., - - -	0	17	0
Various small disbursements, - - - -	169	12	8
Rent, rates, and taxes, - - - - -	78	4	4
Expense of the conveyance of convicts, - - -	40	9	8
Total payments, - - - -	2,854	18	4

In addition to these payments the following items have been, for the convenience of the service, paid from this establishment, through which the great majority of the convicts are discharged;—

Gratuities of convicts, earned in the Convict Prisons during the whole period of their sentences, - - - - - -	£958	8	2
Clothing on discharge, and travelling expenses of convicts to their homes, - - - - - - - - -	149	15	2
Total, - - - -	£1,108	3	4

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Lecturer's Report.

LECTURER'S REPORT.

Smithfield Intermediate Prison,
January 1, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my ninth annual report upon the Smithfield Intermediate Prison.

It is my pleasing duty to say that the system during the past year has been eminently successful, notwithstanding the dangerous difficulties with which many of the released men had to contend, and the temptations they had to resist, owing to the unhappy and disturbed state of the country.

Criminals of the worst type continue to pass through this prison, but judging from results, I may safely say many a bad and vicious man has left it wiser and better than when he entered, fully convinced that crime is man's worst enemy.

Failures have occurred, and occur they must, but I hold they have been so few, and in the majority of instances so very trifling, that I do not think the success of the system, on the whole, has been affected by them, as will be seen in my report for this year as Inspector of Released Convicts in the Dublin district.

The intermediate prison system is peculiar and interesting in every feature, viewed as it may be. A natural simplicity pervades the whole of its workings, and stamps itself upon its every phase. Taking, for instance, the course of industrial training carried on in Smithfield, we find it most useful, enabling as it does many a once idle and vicious criminal to earn an honest livelihood in after years.

In the educational department my lectures form the most important feature, and continue to be attended with very cheering results, whether as regards the conduct of the men at home or the success which has attended the honest and manly efforts of those elsewhere. The subjects upon which I address the men are very varied, but I hope always useful, as with prisoners especially monotony and repetition must be avoided if their attention is to be secured or their interest excited. I speak to them in language so simple as to be understood by the most illiterate of my audience, and hearkened to by every man listening to me. The subjects are selected in many instances from the works of the Great Author of Nature. The men are told something interesting of the sun, moon, and stars; of the earth, its animals, plants, and minerals; of the ocean, and of things in it; nor do I omit addressing them on common things and subjects of a social nature, a knowledge of which is indispensable to their after well-being. In fine, every effort is devoted to their good. I endeavour to impress upon them, above all, the providence and the power, the wisdom and the mercy of the God whose laws they outraged, and whose attributes, if they ever knew them, they had forgotten. The exercises as carried on once a week in practical seamanship are productive of very good results in enabling very many of the men to get to sea after discharge. The fine model of a full-rigged ship suspended in the lecture-room is an object of great interest to the men, who, at the specified hour, cheer up and are glad as she is lowered to her place each Friday evening. There are many curious and pleasant associations connected with the craft "Francis Brennan," and many amusing allusions made to her in letters from those whom she enabled to brave the perils of the sea in search of new friends and happy homes.

The interest the men take in my discourses is evidenced by the competitive examinations that take place each Saturday evening—a feature in their training which has elicited the praise of good and great men who from time to time have sat to listen to questions put and answered in a

manner that fully and satisfactorily proved that the clouds of ignorance were being dispelled, its evils removed, and hearts heretofore callous and indifferent were yielding to the influences of reformatory teachings.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

The intellectual attainments of the men cannot be estimated by any ordinary educational standard; their acquirements upon discharge are in every way peculiar, and indeed in most instances creditable. As a class they are in no way inferior in intelligence and wordly knowledge to the great mass of the labouring poor. Much has been done for these men at the expense both of anxiety and mental and physical toil; but all this, in a great measure, has been rewarded by their after good conduct and sober and industrious habits. To any man filling the position which I do in relation to those men, a knowledge of the habits, customs, and manners of the lower classes of society is most necessary, as it is important to know the pranks and prejudices of the criminal sections of the community. Happily for the men, and for myself too, I have devoted nearly my whole lifetime in the service of the lowly and the lost ones; therefore when I speak to them of the cause and effects of their crimes, they listen to me with silent and respectful attention.

Lecturer's Report.

The moral tone of the men is unexceptional, and the kindly feeling which they manifest to one another is most gratifying. The moral character of the vast majority of those who have left Smithfield and reside in the Dublin district is such as would do credit to any training institution of the country. This statement may appear strange, but it is nevertheless true. Night and day I move amongst them, in sickness and in health, in want and in comfort, when despondent and when hopeful, when spurned and when encouraged—in fine, in every vicissitude of life; I know the released convict as he struggles to redeem the character that he had lost; therefore when I speak of or about the men of this prison, I speak with an experience which should give some weight to my remarks.

In men once selfish and depraved, and dead to the gentle and generous impulses of the heart, it is most gratifying to observe, as the period of their time in Smithfield lengthens, those kindlier feelings of their nature develop themselves, and prove to the reflecting mind that there exists in the breast of even the worst criminal materials for amendment.

During the past year I have accompanied some distinguished foreigners in visiting the homes and employers of some released prisoners, and the impressions made upon them by these visits are, to use their own words, "never to be forgotten." Many of the men are now employers themselves; and at the time I write one of the worst convicts Dublin ever saw has applied to a Smithfield man for employment, and, as a guarantee for his future good conduct, deposited with him £2 of his gratuity; and what is still perhaps more interesting, the wife of this employer has been twice a convict. I took man and wife under my care; I succeeded in establishing a home and a position for both. She washes and he makes clothes.

To know, gentlemen, what the Irish Intermediate Prison system has done for the friendless and the erring, we must make ourselves acquainted with the past and present history of those who have come within its influence. The men continue their voluntary weekly contributions of one halfpenny each to the library fund, from which books of an instructive and interesting character are purchased for their use during the intermitting hours of labour, and it is most gratifying to see what a deep interest they take in the perusal of these books, and the many extracts they copy from them into their *note-books*, which they bring with them to foreign lands after discharge. The note-books are much prized by their owners; they contain passages from my lectures, and many wise sayings of wise and good men.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Lecturer's Report.

I have heretofore and repeatedly entered into the details of the Irish Intermediate system, and explained in many former reports every feature in it; therefore it is not necessary to do so now. The few observations contained in the present brief report are in my mind sufficient in themselves to show that the system is still in a state of lively and cheering vigour, and that while it is properly supported and zealously carried out, it will still continue, under the blessing of Heaven, to shed happy and hopeful results amongst the wretched and the unfortunate brought within its influence, irrespective of creed or country.

Before concluding my remarks upon Smithfield, I wish to tender to you, gentlemen, my best and grateful thanks for the kind, considerate, and courteous manner in which you have at all times received me when official business obliged me to wait upon you. I have also to accord my thanks to Mr. Bradfield and his colleague, Mr. Dwyer, for their steady co-operation during the year.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JAMES P. ORGAN.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

LUSK PRISON.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Tynan Rectory, January 27, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—I have every reason to hope that the Protestant convicts who have passed through Lusk prison during the last year have resumed their liberty in a condition and with feelings calculated to render them better members of society than they had previously been. Many of them, in the discipline of their correction, have learned that the violation of human laws is not only accompanied by pain and sorrow, but renders them liable to the displeasure of the Supreme Judge, and, from the best and highest motives, have resolved to go and sin no more. The gradual amelioration of their condition as prisoners, the good temper with which their chastisement has been administered, the care bestowed upon their mental improvement, and the habit of regular attendance upon the Divine ordinances, with the religious instruction which they have periodically received, have told well upon their dispositions and character, and have left an impress for good which time is not likely to obliterate; and I am greatly mistaken if the pang which they feel upon a recollection of the past is not mitigated by a consciousness of moral and religious improvement.

In retiring from my chaplaincy, I feel it my duty to record my conviction of the excellence of the system pursued in the convict station with which I have for some years been connected, as approaching very nearly to the perfection of a human institution; and to express my obligations, not only to my official superiors, but to my fellow-labourers upon the spot, and especially to the Chief Warder, whose unwearied attention to the discharge of his duty always commanded my admiration, as much as his goodness won my esteem.

WILLIAM REEVES, D.D., lately Vicar of Lusk.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

August 7, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting my annual report of the Lusk Prison, I have great pleasure in saying that the most admirable and good feeling prevails there. The prisoners speak in the kindest terms of the superintendents, and I hear no complaints from the other side. The conduct of the prisoners is really edifying.

The produce of the land, under the direction of Mr. Gallagher, is truly wonderful.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

A. CANON COSTIGAN, Roman Catholic Chaplain, Lusk.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

LECTURER'S REPORT.

Lecturer's Report.

January, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—It would be difficult to find an institution more thoroughly reformatory in principle and in practice than the Lusk Intermediate Prison. Though simple in its appearance, it nevertheless stands an enduring testimony of the sound views and wise suggestions of those to whom its origin and development are due.

It does not require any great force of argument to prove that agricultural labour exerts a most salutary influence upon criminals, and tends very much to divert their thoughts and attention from vicious and demoralizing reflections. Again, it prepares them for useful and persevering toil in afterlife, and enables a very large percentage to engage in very remunerative employment in distant lands, where their past errors are unknown.

I cannot speak too highly of the cheering effects which farm-labour has produced even upon the most sluggish criminals, or of its happy results even upon the cool and calculating adept in vice, from whose brow the honest drop of sweat never trickled.

The progress of the farm has been rapid and encouraging. A few years since it was a barren and swampish waste; now it has assumed the appearance of a flourishing and skilfully cultivated farm, reflecting as it does much credit on the zeal and ability of Mr. Gallagher, a most scientific and experienced agriculturist. Nor does the present cheering aspect of the farm speak less for the willing obedience and untiring perseverence of the men who have worked under that gentleman.

Judging from the growing increase of crops both in quantity and quality from year to year, I have no doubt, after the lapse of a little time, the farm will be self-supporting, taking the average daily number of labourers to be fifty throughout the year.

The cheerful and willing manner in which the men apply themselves to the labours of the farm, shows that although they are conscious of their unhappy position, they nevertheless enter upon their work not as mere hirelings, who labour only when in sight.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Lecturer's Report.

The subjoined return will show how the 170 acres of which the farm consists are laid down :—

	Acres.		Acres.
Meadow, - -	36	Carrots, - - -	1
Grazing, - - -	31	Vetches, - - -	1
Wheat, - - -	38	Rape, - - -	2
Oats, - - -	28	Vegetable Garden, -	1
Potatoes, - - -	24		
Mangolds, - -	4	Total, -	170
Turnips, - - -	4		

The moral tone of the institution is most satisfactory. There is an entire absence of even the slightest tendency to immorality, whether in words or in acts ; and should hypocrisy show itself in a *new comer*, it is promptly detected, and as promptly censured by the public opinion of the inmates of the "huts." All must work at Lusk, and the manly emulation they evidence in their respective tasks must be witnessed to be understood. Whilst thus employed the most sceptical must feel that the most indolent criminal can be trained to honest and independent toil, not so much through fear or coercion, as through the influence of hope and encouragement.

From the roadside the men may be seen engaged in the different labours of the farm ; and such has been the impression made upon the resident nobility and gentry of the district by the cheerful and willing manner in which they perform their work, and the general good character they have acquired in the vicinity, that the greatest interest is taken in their welfare, and in the success of the system under which they are trained. Indeed, whether we consider the household or external life of the men at Lusk, we have every reason to be satisfied with the simple but efficient management of the institution.

There is nothing in the appearance of this little colony to indicate to the stranger travelling the roads which skirt the farm that he is in the immediate locality where some sixty or seventy criminals of the worst type are situated, free at any moment to pursue their former deeds of violence and vice, and prevented from doing so by moral power alone—a power, when wisely and firmly exercised, is productive of the noblest and most glorious results to man.

Calmly and unostentatiously the good work of criminal amendment proceeds here, and pregnant with the best effects. The public voice, from the poorest peasant in the neighbourhood to the wealthy lord of the soil, whispers, and by times speaks aloud, in the praise of officers and men.

During the winter months all employed upon the farm endure much hardship ; nor am I myself exempt from it. They never complain of hardship or hard work, nor do I, for they are essential in overcoming difficulties and dangers in this life, and, in my mind, prepare one for the life beyond the grave better than a constant course of pleasure, ease, and prosperity.

The course of instruction carried out here is identical with that pursued in Smithfield—simple but useful. For my lectures or discourses I select those subjects which strike me as being interesting and instructive to them. When addressing them I speak in words within the range of the capacity of the humblest, taking care I have a word for every man listening to me. They pay the greatest attention to my lectures and counsels, and repose in me the utmost confidence. My great object is to reach the heart, and, as best I can, educate it, as well the mind, implanting as I go along in both, lessons of justice, duty, and honesty. The force, strength, and adherence to the prejudices resulting from ignorance, vicious habits, and bigoted training, I endeavour to remove, and whilst I tell them of God's power and providence, and point out to them the wisdom and

beauty of His works, I never lose an opportunity by which I can impress them with a knowledge of their own base ingratitude for the goodness, mercy, patience, and forbearance of the Great Discerner of Hearts, to whom the secrets of their own are known.

Suspended from the rafters of the hut where we assemble is a model of a square-rigged ship, which affords a very interesting subject for lecture once a week in Smithfield, and in which the men take a lively interest.

Life in the school-room is cheerful, interesting, and, under the circumstances, happy. My visits are gladly and anxiously looked forward to, and knowing this, no weather has ever yet prevented me from appearing amongst them, and no matter how wearied I might be coming away from them, I was cheered by the consciousness of having the good wishes and the honest prayers of a class of men with whom my life and my labours are identified.

The task proposed by the intermediate system has been accomplished; Lusk has powerfully contributed to the success. It has been a great training school, within and without the "huts," for men once vicious, depraved, and criminal, but the great majority of whom, thank God, have become honest, industrious, and, I may safely add, loyal subjects.

Before concluding this brief report, I wish to accord to Mr. Gunning the praise he is so honestly entitled to for the kind, conciliating, and impartial manner in which he governs the institution. To Mr. Gallagher I can only say that his zeal, skill, and ability have left their mark upon the Lusk farm, in which he takes so deep an interest.

To Mr. Daly I tender my best thanks for his willing co-operation and untiring attention to the duties assigned him. I also have to thank the other officers for their kindly and respectful feeling to me since we first became officially known to one another.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JAMES P. ORGAN, Lecturer.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

Released Convicts, Dublin District.

RELEASED CONVICTS, DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Inspector's Report.

REPORT of the INSPECTOR of RELEASED CONVICTS in the DUBLIN DISTRICT.

January, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my annual report as Inspector of Released Convicts in the Dublin District.

The system of supervision as carried out by me continues to be productive of very cheering results. Doubtless it involves many self-imposed duties, which, if neglected, would detract very much from its usefulness, and diminish in a great measure the moral influence, absolutely necessary, that I should possess, not alone over the men under my immediate surveillance, but indispensably necessary over those with whom my legal connexion has ceased, and which to them, as well as maintaining the efficiency of the system, has been productive of very beneficial results.

To be at all times in a position to tell where a released convict resides, as well as the mode of his living, is no doubt useful in itself; but were this all that was to be done, many a man now working honestly for his livelihood would, long since, have been convicted of some petty larceny or theft, committed through poverty or want of employment arising from circumstances which he could not prevent.

The workhouse of course is open to them, where they can obtain relief in time of need, but only those who have been brought up in poorhouses, and the blind, maimed, and infirm sick, shelter in these places, all others entertain the strongest, and indeed immovable objection to enter these establishments.

The peculiarities of the character and condition of released convicts demand very grave consideration if we make their amendment an object of interest. No class of men requires an assisting hand to aid them in their honest efforts to redeem the character they have lost by their past indolence and vice more than they. To such I have endeavoured, with God's help, to act a friend and a guide for the past ten years. But on the other hand, with those who evidence symptoms of a return to their old criminal ways, I allow no sympathy for the prisoner or his condition to interfere with the duty I owe the community. I first warn the man whom I suspect and reason with him as to the consequence of the vicious course which I think he is about to pursue, telling him at the same time frankly but firmly my determination to bring him to justice in the event of his relapse. All suspicious cases you are aware, gentlemen, are immediately brought under your notice to deal with as you may deem fit. The police authorities and myself co-operate in the kindest manner, and the mutual assistance we render to one another contributes very much to the repression of crime in the Dublin district. The Governor of the Richmond Bridewell and also the Governor of the County Gaol will bear their testimony to my anxiety at all times to identify any man committed for any offence to either of these prisons when supposed to have been a convict previously. They will also tell you, gentlemen, how very few of the men I have trained trouble them with their visits; but when they do they are promptly identified and their whole history revealed. I cannot omit to mention here how grateful I feel to these gentlemen for their kind and courteous co-operation at all times when my official duties brought me in contact with them.

It will be seen by what is here stated that the system of supervision as carried out by me is fair, just, and impartial. The public and the prisoner alike benefit by it. The well-disposed of my men feel they have in me their kindest friend on earth, and the evil-inclined are conscious of their incompetency to pursue a course of crime in my district with impunity. I am apprised of relapses with a great degree of certainty, and am therefore prepared to take immediate steps at the proper time. The duties of my office admit of little physical rest and of less mental repose, but what of this if my fellow-man derives any advantage or benefit from my humble labours. One thing is certain, at all events, that crime is fast disappearing in Dublin, and old and habitual thieves are becoming honest and industrious citizens, and homes that hitherto have been the scenes of vice and poverty are now replaced by those of morality and plenty.

I now come, gentlemen, to speak of a conspiracy which threatened to disturb the peace of Ireland for some time and which has, I regret to say, marred her prosperity and trade for many years to come. No man holding the very critical post on which I do could be free from the troubles of fear whilst the evil spirit of Fenianism was brooding over the great majority of the working classes of our city, and when in that city, and among the classes I mention, some hundreds of my men were assembled. I know, gentlemen, you have endured hardships trying and severe, in your anxiety and vigilance to hold safe the misguided men committed to your charge inside the prison of Mountjoy; but whilst you were so engaged I was not sleeping at the helm outside. That I was not is proved by the fact that not one man who ever passed through the Intermediate Prisons was charged with Fenianism. I have seen every man arrested for this conspiracy, and therefore can speak with the weight of personal experience. The loyalty of my men was tested and proved not wanting; they knew my character was at stake, and they could not forget that in the humble hut at Smithfield in times gone by great and good men, even royalty itself, assembled to evidence the strong interest they felt in their reformation.

The number of relapses in my district during the past year amounts to one; revocations for intemperance, three; changing their residences without giving proper notice, one. Employers continue to repose confidence in my men and the demand for them during the past year has at times exceeded the supply.

With the English convicts placed under my supervision I act just as I do with my own men. I help them along in the same manner; indeed they are very grateful to me and conduct themselves very satisfactorily.

On the whole we have every reason to be thankful to Providence for the continuous and unbroken success of the intermediate system, and grateful to Him for the many spiritual and temporal blessings He has through that system been pleased to confer upon the poor and the friendless, the out-cast and the abandoned.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. P. Organ.

Appendix.

APPENDIX.

Return made by the Inspector of the District of the City and County of Dublin, of the Number of Licence-holders Registered by the Inspector of the said District, under the provisions of the Penal Servitude Act, 1864, from the date at which the Act came into operation, until the 25th day of July, 1865, inclusive, being for the period of one year.

—	Males.	Females.	Remarks.
No. Discharged on Licence within the District,	183	*	From the year 1856 I have carried out a system of supervision, and of the results of that system I cannot speak too favourably. State, society, and convict have been benefited by it. The mere supervision of released convicts is of only secondary importance; assistance and counsel are, in my opinion, of greater moment.
No. notified by Police of other Districts as having removed into the District,	27	*	
Total,	210	*	
No. who have removed out of the District:—			
With notice.			
Emigrated or gone to sea,	77	*	The Penal Servitude Act of 1864 has effected no alteration in the Dublin District, beyond my position as Inspector of Released Convicts, being officially recognised.
Removed into other Districts,	110	*	
Without notice.			
Emigrated or gone to sea,	–	*	
Removed into other Districts,	1	–	
No. remaining in the District,	22	–	
Total,	210	*	With regard to the chances of discharged prisoners procuring employment, I may observe, that if they can obtain emyloyment through any other agency besides that of prison officials or patronage societies, so much the better for themselves; if not, they should be assisted to do so prudently and without any excessive philanthropy.
No. who have been apprehended by the Police:—			
For crimes or misdemeanours,	–	*	
For not reporting themselves to the Police,	–	*	
For breach of condition of Licence, and on revocation,	3	*	
No. not apprehended,	207	*	
Total,	210	*	James P. Organ.
No. who have died,	–	*	
No. who have failed to report themselves, and cannot be found by the Police,	–	*	
No. whose sentences have expired:—			
Who have complied with the law as to reporting themselves,	106	*	
Who have not complied with the law as to reporting themselves,	1	*	
No. whose sentences have not expired:—			
Who continue to report themselves to the Police,	–	*	
Who report themselves to the Prisoners' Aid Society, or otherwise,	–	*	
Who are under the care of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, or other society or person having a like object; who reported themselves to the Police on their liberation, and who would be liable to do so previous to leaving or returning to the District,	103	*	
Total,	210	*	

* In Ireland the majority of female convicts are discharged on licence into refuges in Dublin, those not so discharged being generally retained till the completion of their sentence.

RETURN showing the PROPORTION of SICK and DEATHS to the APPENDIX.

Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons for the years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859.

—	1854.					1855.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork and Grange-gorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1854.	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork and Grange-gorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1855.
No. of Prisoners, .	2,290	339	556	443	3,628	1,777	433	430	452	3,147
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	276	25	46	21	368	203	36	65	17	321
No. of Deaths, .	241	6	33	9	289	101	8	31	9	149
Per-centage on prison population, .	10·5	1·8	5·9	2·	8·	5·7	1·6	7·2	2·	4·7

—	1856.					1857.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork and Grange-gorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1856.	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork, Grange-gorman, and Newgate.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1857.
No. of Prisoners, .	1,619	613	199	421	2,852	1,329	686	70	357	2,442
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	101	42	35	16	194	67	37	6	16	126
No. of Deaths, .	35	11	5	3	54	34	6	2	3	45
Per-centage on prison population, .	2·1	1·8	2·5	·7	1·9	2·6	·9	2·9	·8	1·8

—	1858.					1859.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Female Prisons.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1858.	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1859.
No. of Prisoners, .	1,003	593	97	320	2,013	837	464	99	293	1,693
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	41	41	4	12	98	32	14	3	13	62
No. of Deaths, .	16	12	2	3	33	11	3	–	1	15
Per-centage on prison population,	1·6	2·	3·6	0·9	1·6	1·3	0·6	–	0·3	0·9

APPENDIX. RETURN showing the PROPORTION of SICK and DEATHS to the Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons for the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865.

—	1860.					1861.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1860.	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1861.
No. of Prisoners, .	783	423	105	251	1,562	676	394	94	205	1,369
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	22	17	4	11	54	15	20	4	11	50
No. of Deaths, .	3	11	—	1	15	1	6	1	3	11
Per-centage on prison population, .	·3	2·6	—	·4	·96	·1	1·5	1·1	1·5	·80

—	1862.					1863.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown*	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1862.	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1863.
No. of Prisoners, .	708	416	79	316	1,519	733	460	75	370	1,638
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	14	27	4	17	62	9	26	4	17	56
No. of Deaths, .	8	10	—	5	23	10	4	—	5	19
Per-centage on prison population, .	1·1	2·4	—	1·5	1·5	1·2	·8	—	1·3	1·1

—	1864.					1865.				
	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1864.	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1865.
No. of Prisoners, .	918	499	99	290	1,806	901	486	105	221	1,713
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	8	30	8	16	62	8	28	5	19	60
No. of Deaths, .	7	13	2	10	32	10	10	2	2	24
Per-centage on prison population, .	·7	2·6	2·0	3·4	1·7	1·1	2	1·9	·9	1·4

* Philipstown Prison was closed on the 31st March, 1862.

Dublin: Printed by Alexander Thom, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS

OF

IRELAND,

CERTIFIED UNDER THE 21ST AND 22ND VIC., CAP. 103.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1866.

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FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS OF IRELAND,

CERTIFIED UNDER THE 21ST AND 22ND VIC., CAP. 103.

TO THE RIGHT HON. CHICHESTER P. FORTESCUE, M.P.,

Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Office of Inspector of Reformatory Schools,
The Castle, Dublin, June, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Fifth Annual Report upon the condition and operations of the Reformatory Schools under my inspection.

The following return shows the number of young offenders in the Irish Reformatory Schools, the 31st December in each year since the passing of the Act:—

1859, . .	140	1863, . .	606
1860, . .	384	1864, . .	638
1861, . .	539	1865, . .	628
1862, . .	591		

The next table, No. I., shows the numbers in each Reformatory School on the last day of each month in the year 1865.

TABLE No. I.—Reformatory Schools, 1865; Number in each on last day of Month.

MONTH.	BELFAST. "Malone."	CORK. "St. Patrick's," Upton.	DUBLIN. 3, Rehoboth-place.	WICKLOW. "St. Kevin's," Glencree.	DUBLIN. 103, Cork-street.
January,	37	149	36	275	14
February,	41	151	36	265	15
March,	41	154	33	265	13
April,	35	151	32	261	13
May,	36	154	32	263	13
June,	36	157	33	266	13
July,	36	154	33	260	15
August,	36	153	32	258	14
September,	36	151	30	256	13
October,	35	149	30	259	14
November,	38	148	30	262	15
December,	38	145	32	275	16

MONTH.	DUBLIN CO. High Park.	LIMERICK. "St. Joseph's."	MONAGHAN. "Spark's Lake."	GALWAY. Ballinasloe.	Total.
January,	45	37	44	5	642
February,	39	38	48	5	638
March,	39	36	47	5	633
April,	39	35	47	6	619
May,	41	35	47	6	627
June,	38	35	49	6	633
July,	38	34	49	7	626
August,	42	32	48	7	622
September,	41	32	46	7	612
October,	41	31	46	7	612
November,	41	30	44	7	615
December,	40	30	45	7	628

TOTALS.

Month.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	497	145	642
February,	493	145	638
March,	493	140	633
April,	479	140	619
May,	485	142	627
June,	492	141	633
July,	483	143	626
August,	479	143	622
September,	473	139	612
October,	473	139	612
November,	478	137	615
December,	490	138	628

The next table, No. II., shows the number of young offenders who were received into Reformatory Schools in the year 1865; Table No. III. shows the offences of which the young offenders, received as in No. II., were convicted; and Table No. IV. shows their ages, social condition, state of instruction, and previous commitments.

TABLE No. II., showing the NUMBER of YOUNG OFFENDERS who were sentenced as under, and received into REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in IRELAND in the year ending December 31st, 1865.

CERTIFIED SCHOOLS to which Commitments were made.	COMMITTED.							SENTENCE.								
	On Indictment.			TOTAL.	Summary Convictions.		TOTAL.	Previous Imprisonment.					Reformatory Schools.			
	Judges of Superior Courts.	Recorder of Dublin.	Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.		Bench at Petty Sessions.	Divisional Justices at Dublin Police Courts.		14 Days.	1 Month and above 14 Days.	2 Months and above 1.	4 Months and above 2.	Above 4 Months.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.
BOYS.																
St. Kevin's, Glencree,	6	.	4	10	22	39	61	44	23	3	1	.	.	5	8	58
3, Rehoboth-place, Dublin,	.	.	.	.	2	4	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5
Malone, Belfast,	1	.	1	2	11	.	11	3	10	.	.	.	.	2	.	11
Upton, County of Cork,	2	6	4	12	10	6	16	18	10	.	.	.	2	2	2	22
Total Boys,	9	6	9	24	45	49	94	71	43	3	1	.	2	9	11	96
GIRLS.																
High Park, Drumcondra, County of Dublin,	.	2	.	2	2	12	14	11	4	1	.	.	.	.	4	12
St. Joseph's, Limerick,	1	.	.	1	4	.	4	2	3	.	.	.	.	1	1	3
103, Cork-street, Dublin,	.	.	.	.	2	2	4	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
Spark's Lake, Monaghan,	1	2	2	5	10	.	10	10	5	.	.	.	1	2	3	9
St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe,	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Total Girls,	2	4	3	9	19	14	33	27	14	1	.	.	1	6	8	27
Total Boys and Girls,	11	10	12	33	64	63	127	98	57	4	.	.	3	15	19	123
Total Roman Catholics,	10	10	11	31	49	57	106	87	45	4	.	.	3	11	18	105
Total Protestants,	1	.	1	2	15	6	21	11	12	.	.	.	.	4	1	18

TABLE No. III.—RETURN of OFFENCES of which the YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS were CONVICTED who were received into REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, in the year ended 31st December, 1865.

OFFENCES.	COMMITTED.						SENTENCE.																	
	On Indictment.		Summary Convictions.		TOTAL.		Previous Punishment.								Reformatory Schools.									
							14 Days.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		2 Months and above 1 Month.		4 Months and above 2 Months.		Above 4 Months.		2 Years.		3 Years and above 2.		4 Years and above 3.		5 Years and above 4.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Larceny and Petty Theft,	7	1	36	14	43	15	27	13	16	11	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	3	3	4	34	18
„ of Fixtures,	.	.	4	.	4	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
„ by Servant,	2	.	3	5	5	5	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	.
„ from Person,	2	.	13	1	15	1	11	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	11	1
„ in Dwelling-house,	1	4	12	10	13	14	8	6	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	2	1	1	8	5
Attempt to Steal,	.	.	6	1	6	1	2	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1
Unlawful Possession of Goods,	2	2	6	1	8	3	4	1	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8	2
Receiving Stolen Goods,	1	.	2	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Fraudulent Offences,	2	2	3	.	5	2	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	5	.
Embezzlement,	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Horse Stealing,	.	.	3	.	3	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Sheep Stealing,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cattle Stealing,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking, Shopbreaking, &c.,	3	.	1	.	4	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.
Burglary,	.	.	3	.	3	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Robbery on the Highway,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to break into Houses, &c.,	1	.	2	.	3	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Arson and Wilful Burning,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wilful Damage and other Malicious Offences,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault,	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
Assault with intent to Ravish,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forgery,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering Counterfeit Coin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vagrancy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Offences,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	24	9	94	33	118	42	71	25	43	16	3	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	9	6	11	8	96	27

TABLE No. IV.—RETURN showing the AGE, SOCIAL CONDITION, STATE of INSTRUCTION, and PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS, so far as can be ascertained, of the YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS received into REFORMATORY SCHOOLS during the year ending 31st December, 1865.

AGES WHEN ADMITTED.	TOTAL.	SOCIAL CONDITION ON ADMISSION.										STATE OF INSTRUCTION ON ADMISSION.					PREVIOUSLY COMMITTED TO ANY PRISON.								
		Parents dead.		Deserted by Parents		Parents in Prison.		Otherwise uncontrolled by Parents.		Under Parental Control.		Neither read nor write.	Read or read and write imperfectly.	Read and write well.	Superior Instruction.	Instruction not ascertained.	Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	4 Times.	5 Times.	7 Times and above 5.	10 Times and above 7.	Above 10 times.	Not previously committed.
		One only.	Both	One only.	Both	One only.	Both	One only.	Both	One only.	Both														
10 Years and under:																									
Males,	12	5	2	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	9	3	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Females,	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
11 Years and above 10:																									
Males,	7	4	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	1	2	5	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Females,	3	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
12 Years and above 11:																									
Males,	20	7	4	1	1	1	.	1	3	1	3	7	11	2	.	.	8	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Females,	6	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
13 Years and above 12:																									
Males,	20	8	4	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	9	8	1	2	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
Females,	6	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	4	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
14 Years and above 13:																									
Males,	26	9	5	.	1	1	.	1	5	1	6	8	11	5	2	.	10	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Females,	8	4	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	5	3	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
15 Years and above 14:																									
Males,	23	10	3	3	.	1	.	4	3	.	3	9	10	4	.	.	14	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
Females,	10	2	3	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	2	4	3	3	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Under 16 and above 15 Years:																									
Males,	10	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	2	3	6	.	1	.	4	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Females,	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	2	4	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total Males,	118	46	20	5	2	4	.	12	16	6	19	47	54	12	5	.	46	12	5	.	.	.	.	.	11
„ Females,	42	15	6	2	1	2	.	4	4	8	11	26	13	3	.	.	18	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	20
Total,	160	61	26	7	3	6	.	16	20	14	30	73	67	15	5	.	64	15	6	.	.	.	.	.	31

The next table, No. V., is very satisfactory. It shows the sums contributed by parents, in the Dublin Metropolitan Police District, towards the care and maintenance of their children in Reformatory Schools during the year 1865.

TABLE No. V.—Parental Payments, Dublin City, 1865.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
January,	17	2	4	July,	19	2	10
February,	14	12	11	August,	19	8	11
March,	17	0	2	September,	17	12	2
Total for Quarter,	48	15	5	Total for Quarter,	56	3	11
April,	19	1	9	October,	19	15	10
May,	19	8	7	November,	16	14	3
June,	20	7	0	December,	20	0	1
Total for Quarter,	58	17	4	Total for Quarter,	56	10	2

Grand Total for Year, £220 6 10

The following return shows how fully the power given by the Reformatory Schools Act of compelling parents to contribute towards the support of their children in Reformatory Schools has been carried out in the Dublin Metropolitan Police District. To the tact and zeal of Mr. John Ryan, the collector of parental payments in the district, very great credit is due, for the most satisfactory manner in which the payments have been made. His duties are most arduous and disagreeable, as can be well understood when it is known that he has to seek for payments so low as three pence per week.

The return furnished by Mr. Ryan shows the number of warrants issued for payment of parental money, in Dublin, during the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865:—

1860.

Number of warrants issued,	27
Number of those who paid,	24
Number who went to prison.	3
Number not paid,	none.
Number whose goods were seized,	none.

1861.

Number of warrants issued,	44
Number of those who paid,	36
Number who went to prison,	3
Number not paid,	8
Number whose goods were seized,	none.

1862.

Number of warrants issued,	53
Number of those who paid,	42
Number who went to prison,	3
Number not paid,	8
Number whose goods were seized,	none.

1863.

Number of warrants issued,	52
Number of those who paid,	44
Number who went to prison,	8
Number not paid,	none.
Number whose goods were seized,	none.
Number who paid in prison,	2

1864.

Number of warrants issued,	63
Number of those who paid,	45
Number who went to prison,	15
Number not paid,	3
Number whose goods were seized,	none.
Number who paid in prison,	3

1865.

Number of warrants issued,	81
Number of those who paid,	66
Number who went to prison,	11
Number not paid,	2
Number whose goods were seized,	1
Number who paid in prison,	2
Number who paid on the way to prison,	1

The next table, No. VI., shows the payments collected, during 1865, by the Constabulary, in the Provinces, from parents for the care of their children in Reformatory Schools:

TABLE No. VI.—Parental Payments from Provinces.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
First Quarter,	20	18	0
Second Quarter,	34	5	1
Third Quarter,	19	18	10
Fourth Quarter,	29	1	0
Total for Year,	104	2	11

The totals stand thus:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
From Dublin Metropolitan Police District,	220	6	10
From the Provinces,	104	2	11
Grand Total for Year,	324	9	9

The next table, No. VII., is of considerable interest.

TABLE No. VII.—A List of the Places from which Payments have been received from Parents on account of Young Offenders under detention in Reformatory Schools, during the year ending 31st December, 1865 :—

		£	s.	d.
ANTRIM,	Antrim,	0	8	8
„	Belfast,	47	8	9
ARMAGH,	Armagh,	0	4	4
„	Ballybot, Newry,	0	9	0
„	Portadown,	1	19	0
CORK,	Cork,	9	19	0
„	Bandon,	2	12	0
„	Passage West,	1	4	6
„	Youghal,	0	19	11
DUBLIN,	Dublin,	220	6	10
„	Clontarf,	2	12	0
DOWN,	Banbridge,	1	6	0
„	Newtownards,	1	6	0
GALWAY,	Ballinasloe,	4	8	10
KILDARE,	Naas,	0	10	6
KILKENNY,	Kilkenny,	0	9	9
KING'S,	Parsonstown,	0	4	0
LIMERICK,	Limerick,	12	1	6
„	Kilfinane,	0	9	8
LONDONDERRY,	Londonderry,	2	12	0
MAYO,	Swinford,	0	13	0
QUEEN'S,	Carlowgraigue,	0	4	4
TIPPERARY,	Tipperary,	1	6	0
„	Dundrum,	0	2	6
WATERFORD,	Waterford,	3	14	6
WESTMEATH,	Kilbeggan,	0	2	8
„	Mullingar,	0	13	0
WEXFORD,	Wexford,	0	4	6
„	Gorey,	5	4	0
WICKLOW,	Wicklow,	0	13	0
	Total,	324	9	9

TABLE No. VIII.—Showing the Amount received, quarterly, from Parents towards the care and maintenance of their Children in Reformatory Schools during the year 1865, and the Amount paid to each School.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.	QUARTER ENDING									TOTAL.		
	March 31st.			June 30th.			Sept. 30th.			Dec. 31st.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Malone, Belfast,	4	7	4	10	4	0	4	14	8	8	13	8	27	19	8
Upton, county Cork,	9	10	0	11	6	0	8	5	1	8	3	1	37	4	2
Rehoboth, Dublin,	5	7	10	5	19	0	6	7	6	5	6	8	23	1	0
St. Kevin's, Glencree,	33	5	5	46	5	1	39	3	9	44	13	0	163	7	3
Cork-street, Dublin,	2	5	0	2	10	0	1	12	0	2	12	0	8	19	0
High Park, county Dublin,	7	10	10	8	1	1	7	15	4	8	1	8	31	8	11
St. Joseph's, Limerick,	2	19	8	3	8	8	3	16	8	3	0	4	13	5	4
Spark's Lake, Monaghan,	4	4	10	5	5	11	4	2	8	4	15	10	18	9	3
St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe,	0	2	6	0	2	8	0	5	1	0	4	11	0	15	2
Total,	69	13	5	93	2	5	76	2	9	85	11	2	324	9	9

TABLE No. IX.—Showing the Quarterly Payments by the Treasury towards the care and maintenance of Young Offenders in the Reformatory Schools, in the year 1865 :—

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.	QUARTER ENDING									TOTAL.		
	March 31st.			June 30th.			Sept. 30th.			Dec. 31st.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Malone, Belfast, .	155	9	6	136	0	10	143	14	7	140	5	9	575	10	8
Upton, Co. Cork,	633	11	9	642	5	10	650	8	1	611	13	4	2,537	19	0
Rehoboth, Dublin,	138	2	0	125	10	3	125	13	1	116	14	9	506	0	1
St. Kevin's, Glencree, . .	1,025	17	9	994	14	11	1,000	4	10	998	2	0	4,018	19	6
Cork-street, Dublin	55	10	9	49	10	0	54	12	5	55	16	0	215	9	2
High Park, county Dublin, . .	164	13	4	154	11	11	155	10	10	156	13	2	631	9	3
St. Joseph's, Limerick, . .	151	17	9	142	19	4	134	17	11	125	16	10	555	11	10
Spark's Lake, Monaghan, . .	180	5	4	193	4	9	193	17	2	179	14	11	747	2	2
St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe, . .	19	5	9	22	16	9	26	12	4	27	7	1	96	1	11
Total, .	2,524	13	11	2,461	14	7	2,435	11	3	2,412	3	10	9,884	3	7

For all Children committed and sentenced to Reformatory Schools before the 30th of April, 1862, the Treasury contribute at the rate of 7*s.* per head, per week ; for all Children committed since 30th of April, 1862, the rate is 6*s.* per head, per week. The number now paid for at the higher rate is rapidly decreasing, and on the 31st of December, 1865, it stood thus :—.

Upton, . .	64	Spark's Lake, .	8
Glencree, . .	8	High Park, .	5
Malone, . .	6	Cork-street, .	2
Rehoboth, . .	3		
Limerick, . .	9	Total, . .	105

The large number of cases at 7*s.* still at Upton, arises from the fact that Glencree having become crowded about the year 1861, it was considered advisable to commit a large portion of the Dublin cases to the first-named Reformatory.

[TABLE No. X.

TABLE No. X.—The following Table shows the sums paid by the Schools to which the money was paid, and the amounts contri-
Grand Juries or Town Councils named (excepting the Grand
head per week; but the Grand Jury of Antrim fixed their scale
contributes 3*s.* 6*d.* per week to Glencree, and 3*s.* per week to
may be sent :—

LOCALITY.	Malone, Belfast.			Upton, Co. Cork.			Rehoboth, Dublin.			St. Kevin's, Glencree.			Cork-street, Dublin.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
County Antrim,	111	5	11	49	4	0	—			86	8	7	7	17	8
„ Armagh,	2	13	6	—			—			22	12	3	—		
„ Cork,	—			89	11	5	—			—			—		
City of Cork,	—			56	7	9	—			—			—		
County Down,	—			—			—			2	16	3	2	18	8
Borough of Drogheda,	—			—			—			9	2	1	—		
County Dublin,	—			18	15	1	6	10	3	132	14	9	—		
City of Dublin,	—			325	0	9	79	6	6	1,031	10	6	24	12	0
County Fermanagh,	—			20	18	3	2	16	2	15	9	9	10	6	6
„ Galway,	—			1	12	3	—			13	17	9	—		
Borough of Galway,	—			5	4	6	—			4	16	7	—		
County Kerry,	—			17	5	11	—			20	3	2	—		
„ Kildare,	—			—			—			13	9	9	—		
„ Kilkenny,	—			—			—			2	12	7	—		
City of Kilkenny,	—			—			—			9	11	8	—		
King's County,	—			—			—			13	17	9	—		
County Limerick,	—			10	9	1	—			12	6	7	—		
City of Limerick,	—			21	0	0	—			101	0	0	—		
County Londonderry,	—			—			—			18	11	9	—		
„ Louth,	—			—			—			12	10	7	—		
„ Mayo,	—			—			—			10	9	2	—		
„ Roscommon,	—			—			—			9	13	6	—		
„ Sligo,	—			—			1	6	3	—			—		
„ Tipperary, N.R.	—			10	10	3	—			9	1	9	—		
„ Tipperary, S.R.	—			10	6	0	—			35	7	10	—		
„ Tyrone,	—			—			—			7	2	3	—		
„ Waterford,	—			16	9	8	—			—			—		
City of Waterford,	—			24	11	6	—			—			—		
County Westmeath,	—			—			9	3	7	11	8	7	2	7	9
„ Wexford,	—			—			—			30	6	8	—		
Total,	113	19	5	677	8	5	99	2	9	1,637	2	1	48	2	7

Grand Juries or Town Councils during the year 1865, with the buted to each. The total is £2,999 3*s.* 5*d.*; and each of the Jury of the county Antrim), contributes at the rate of 2*s.* per at 1*s.* 6*d.* per head per week; and the Town Council of Dublin, all other Reformatories to which children convicted in Dublin

High Park.	St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe.	Spark's Lake, Monaghan.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Total paid by each County.	Locality.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	30 19 11	—	285 16 1	County Antrim.
—	—	—	—	25 5 9	„ Armagh.
—	—	—	—	89 11 5	„ Cork.
—	—	—	39 6 0	95 13 9	City of Cork.
—	—	—	—	5 14 11	County Down.
—	—	—	—	9 2 1	Borough of Drogheda.
24 13 11	—	—	—	182 14 0	County Dublin.
66 7 2	—	158 2 5	14 16 2	1,699 15 6	City of Dublin.
—	—	—	—	49 10 8	County Fermanagh.
—	1 6 0	—	—	16 16 0	„ Galway.
—	—	—	—	10 1 1	Borough of Galway.
—	—	—	—	37 9 1	County Kerry.
—	—	—	—	13 9 9	„ Kildare.
—	—	—	—	2 12 7	„ Kilkenny.
—	—	—	—	9 11 8	City of Kilkenny.
—	—	—	—	13 17 9	King's County.
—	—	—	—	22 15 8	County Limerick.
—	—	—	63 0 0	185 0 0	City of Limerick.
—	—	—	—	18 11 9	County Londonderry.
—	—	—	—	12 10 7	„ Louth.
—	2 10 0	—	—	12 19 2	„ Mayo.
—	3 12 0	—	—	13 5 6	„ Roscommon.
—	4 0 7	—	—	5 6 10	„ Sligo.
—	—	—	—	19 12 0	„ Tipperary, N.R.
—	—	—	—	45 15 10	„ Tipperary, S.R.
—	—	—	—	7 2 3	„ Tyrone.
—	—	—	—	16 9 8	„ Waterford.
—	—	—	—	24 11 6	City of Waterford.
—	—	—	—	22 19 11	County Westmeath.
14 14 0	—	—	—	45 0 8	„ Wexford.
105 15 1	11 8 7	189 2 4	117 2 2	2,999 3 5	Total.

RETURN of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the several REFORMATORY ending 31st

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	BOYS.											
	BELFAST. Malone.			CORK. Upton.			DUBLIN. 3, Rehoboth-place.			WICKLOW. St. Kevin's, Glencree.		
	Boys, 38. Officers, 4.			Boys, 151. Officers, 14.			Boys, 32. Officers, 2.			Boys, 264. Officers, 27.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
RECEIPTS.												
Treasury Allowance,	586	16	7	2,567	13	9	418	0	9	4,035	14	1
Payments of Parents,	27	3	1	42	6	6	23	7	8	157	8	9
Payments from Rates,	113	19	5	667	8	5	99	2	9	1,637	2	1
Subscriptions and Legacies,	424	1	0	116	10	5	19	10	0	223	10	6
Loans,	—			116	0	0	—			—		
Sundries,	9	4	1	15	6	11	—			—		
Total Receipts,	1,161	4	2	3,535	6	0	560	1	2	6,053	15	5
EXPENDITURE.												
Ordinary Charges.												
Salaries and Allowances to Officers,	184	1	2	476	0	8	154	6	3	913	0	0
Provisions,	268	2	11	1,105	5	7½	249	2	8	2,375	4	6
Clothing (Suits, Boots, Shirts, &c.)	138	4	6	385	14	4½	91	12	7	686	8	0
Washing, Fuel, and Light,	85	18	8	183	10	8	75	19	0	397	12	8
Rent of School Premises,	70	0	6		—		27	10	0	50	0	0
Repairs, Rates, Taxes, Insurance,	39	4	11	28	9	5	32	19	6	214	10	6
Furniture, Bedding, and House Sundries,	75	19	11	187	6	4½	54	18	11	191	8	10
Printing, Postage, Books, Office Expenses, &c.,	53	17	3	59	5	6½	18	18	1	112	8	6
Travelling and Police Charges,	6	15	3	34	17	1½	3	7	6	118	10	0
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.,	21	19	4	31	5	6	5	11	5	52	0	0
Rewards to Boys in School,	6	0	8	21	5	7	9	4	11	84	6	10
Chapel Expenses, Rent of Sittings, &c.,	14	0	0	29	0	3½		—		130	3	4
Sundries,	30	3	9	54	2	2	4	11	11	69	7	8
Total Ordinary Charges,	994	8	10	2,536	3	4	728	2	9	5,395	0	10
Cost per Head,	26	3	4½	18	5	0¾	22	15	1	20	8	8½
Ditto Food (weekly),	0	2	8½	0	2	10	0	2	9	0	3	5½
Ditto Clothing (ditto),	0	1	4¾	0	0	11¾	0	1	1¼	0	1	0
Extra Charges.												
Outfits, Home,	13	12	7	77	9	1	23	4	10	160	4	6
Outfits and Passage, Emigration,	11	8	3	104	2	11	29	12	0	213	5	6
Building,	323	15	10	1,004	19	6½		—		550	10	8
Total Extra Charges,	348	16	8	1,186	11	6½	52	16	10	924	0	8
Industrial Departments.												
Profit,	92	10	1	243	0	5½	67	1	8	102	11	0
Loss,	—			—			—			—		
Stock in Hand, 1864,	201	15	4	876	13	3	31	0	9	275	4	0
Ditto, 1865,	230	10	4	843	15	11	33	3	0	317	0	0

SCHOOLS on account of Maintenance, &c., for the year December, 1865.

GIRLS.													
BALLINASLOE. St. Joseph's.			DUBLIN. 103, Cork-st.			DUBLIN CO. High Park.			LIMERICK. St. Joseph's.			MONAGHAN. Spark's Lake.			RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
Girls, 6. Officers, 3.			Girls, 15. Officers, 2.			Girls, 41. Officers, 6.			Girls, 34. Officers, 7.			Girls, 47. Officers, 7.			
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
															RECEIPTS.
87	18	0½	218	5	5	639	11	9	580	3	7	764	3	4	Treasury Allowance.
0	7	9	9	1	0	23	7	3	13	8	0	22	0	1	Payments of Parents.
11	8	7	48	2	7	145	15	1	117	2	2	189	2	4	Payments from Rates.
—			34	17	2	6	15	0	—			—			Subscriptions & Legacies.
—			—			—			—			—			Loans.
—			—			—			—			—			Sundries.
99	14	4½	310	6	2	845	9	1	710	13	9	975	5	9	Total Receipts.
															EXPENDITURE.
															Ordinary Charges.
50	0	0	113	15	2	220	0	0	170	0	0	120	0	0	Salaries and Allowances to Officers.
58	4	10	92	12	10	343	15	11	250	0	0	324	2	3	Provisions.
13	5	5	54	16	2	44	8	9	61	5	7	143	12	2	Clothing.
15	2	9	30	9	10	56	3	6	37	16	6	50	7	0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
30	0	0	35	0	0	50	0	0	30	0	0	50	0	0	Rent of School Premises.
3	10	0	19	5	0	22	18	2	10	10	0	50	17	2	Repairs, Rates, Taxes, Insurance.
4	19	3	8	7	9	10	16	9	20	12	9½	25	11	3	Furniture, Bedding, and House Sundries.
0	10	0	12	7	11	7	4	3	5	5	5	8	15	0	Printing, Postage, Books, Office Expenses, &c.
—			1	10	2	2	17	9	—			—			Travelling and Police Charges.
—			10	17	10	34	11	10	15	9	2½	9	12	0	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
0	9	8	2	11	0	3	0	0	3	2	10½	2	10	0	Rewards to Girls in School
—			—			5	0	0	10	0	0	16	14	0	Chapel Expenses, Rent of Sittings, &c.
3	15	6	5	19	1	14	18	0	5	0	0	4	8	0	Sundries.
179	17	5	387	12	9	815	14	11	619	2	4½	806	8	10	Total Ordinary Charges.
29	19	6¾	25	16	10	19	17	11	18	4	2⅔	17	3	2	Cost per Head.
0	3	9	0	2	4½	0	3	2⅛	0	2	9⅔	0	2	7¾	Ditto Food (weekly).
0	0	10½	0	1	4¾	0	0	5	0	0	8¼	0	1	2	Ditto Clothing (ditto).
															Extra Charges.
—			—			37	12	6	29	10	0	27	7	6	Outfits, Home.
—			23	6	9	—			22	16	8½	19	10	0	Outfits and Passage, Emigration.
—			—			60	0	0	—			172	0	0	Building.
—			23	6	9	97	12	6	52	6	8½	218	17	6	Total Extra Charges.
															Industrial Departments.
—			41	2	0	63	1	9	25	0	0	6	16	10½	Profit.
—			—			—			—			—			Loss.
—			3	2	2	—			—			15	13	0	Stock in Hand, 1864.
—			2	14	8	—			—			26	6	8	Ditto, 1865.

I feel much satisfaction in being able to report that, as the Justices throughout the country, and the higher judicial officers, are now more or less acquainted with the class of young offenders who is fit for Reformatory training, the instances in which Managers feel themselves *compelled* to reject are becoming very few. During the year 1865 they numbered only five, and were as follow:—

TABLE No. XI.—Rejections, 1865.

1. Rejected, time too short (two years).
2. Ditto, bad scrofula, and sore eyes.
3. Ditto, deaf and dumb.
4. Ditto, bad case of itch.
5. Ditto, very bad venereal disease.

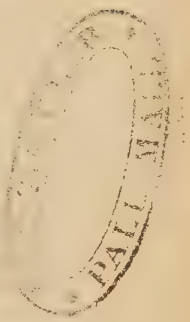
The next Table, No. XII., is one to which all who are workers in the Reformatory School cause must look with interest, and can read with satisfaction. The fact that of 163 young offenders discharged on completion of sentence in 1865, only 3 have relapsed into crime, is a proof, if proof were needed, of how wisely Lord Brougham thought when he said—"There is nothing more certain than that first offences may, by proper treatment of the offenders, be also made last offences."

TABLE No. XII.—Return showing the Number of Boys and Girls committed under the Act 21 & 22 Vic., cap. 108, who were Discharged between 1st January, 1865, and 31st December, 1865, with their subsequent Character and Circumstances as far as known:—

DISCHARGED, viz.:—	Total.	Subsequent Character and Circumstances.				
		Since Dead.	Doing well.	Doubtful.	Convicted of Crime.	Unknown.
Apprenticed, or to Service,	43	.	38	4	.	1
Placed under care of Friends,	52	.	44	4	2	2
Emigrated,	46	2	33	5	1	5
Enlisted,	5	.	5	.	.	.
Sent to Sea,	10	.	8	1	.	1
Entered the Navy,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded and not retaken,	2	.	.	.	.	2
Discharged as Incorrigible,	3	.	1	.	.	2
Discharged on account of Disease,	2	1	.	.	.	1
Total,	163	3	129	14	3	14
Died in Schools,	2	.	.	.	.	.

The following Table, No. XIII., shows the numbers on licence from each Reformatory School, 31st December, 1865:—

BOYS.	1865.
Malone,	3
St. Patrick's, Upton,	1
Rehoboth-place,	3
St. Kevin's,	12
	19
GIRLS.	
Cork-street, Dublin,	2
High Park, co. Dublin,	2
St. Joseph's, Limerick,	1
Spark's Lake, Monaghan,	–
St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe,	–
	5



The next Return, No. XIV., shows the numbers transferred from one Reformatory School to another, during the year 1865:—

1865, . . No boys, . . . 9 girls.

The following Return, No. XV., shows the numbers who absconded from the Reformatory Schools, and who were not retaken, during the year 1865:—

1865, . . 4 boys, . . No girls.

I have found the managers of the Reformatory Schools most willing, as they always have been, to adopt any suggestions which, from time to time, I thought it my duty during the year to make. Indeed they are now so fully acquainted with the best mode of conducting their schools, I have rarely occasion to suggest a change of any kind.

To the Constabulary in the provinces I have occasionally, in cases of absconding and in the collection from parents, to give considerable trouble; but I have always found them active, zealous, and most willing to aid me in every way within their power.

Mr. Luscombe, who discharges the duties of sole clerk in this office, still deserves the approval expressed by Sir Walter Crofton, and by me, in former reports.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PATRICK JOSEPH MURRAY.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX, No. I.

I extract the following account of the Glencree and Dublin Reformatory Schools from the published report of his Third Visit to the Irish Reformatory Schools, by Mr. M. D. Hill:—

"July 28th, 1865.—Visited the Reformatory for Roman Catholic boys at Glencree, twelve miles from Dublin. It was opened in April, 1859, under the management of the Rev. Mr. Lynch, who continues to be its Director.

"The drive from Bray to Glencree occupied about two hours, as it involves an ascent to nearly the summit of the Glencree mountains, where an old barrack (dating from the troublous times of the last century) has been converted to the purposes of the school. The land surrounding it was unreclaimed bog and heath, but is being brought gradually into cultivation by the labour of the boys; and a portion bounded by the road is enclosed by an excellent stone wall which they have built. This work and their fine crop of potatoes on a steep hill-side, which was waste land last year, were pointed out by our driver, who seemed to take a deep interest in the school, and assured us there had only been 'three or four bad boys' there since it opened.

"The school itself—one long range, with an enclosed court in front forming the playground—reminded us much of Ruysselede; but it is not in such good order, having, in truth, an uninviting appearance. Additions have already been made to the edifice, besides repairs (indeed, as we were told, only one room was habitable when the school opened), and further buildings are being erected, so that in time the aspect of the establishment will be much improved.

"We reached Glencree about twelve o'clock, when the lads were all at work, most of them at some distance from the house. They are reclaiming what our driver justly called a 'hill of stones,' some being very large boulders requiring to be shattered by blasting; and through this rocky land the lads had to cut drains as well as to clear the surface. Before beginning the reclamation, moreover, they had to make a zig-zag road up the face of the hill for conveying away rubbish and bringing agricultural implements and manure. The extent of land is a hundred acres, held under Lord Powerscourt at an annual rent of £50, on a lease of sixty years. Mr. Lynch would like to have twice as much, though whether of the same barren character we doubt. From what he

said of the difficulties undergone in adapting the old barracks to the requirements of a Reformatory, and of cultivating so sterile a soil, we conjecture that he agrees with M. Demetz that the buildings should be erected specially for their object, and that the land should be as fertile and easy to work as can be obtained. That buildings should be well adapted to their purpose cannot be disputed; such adaptation, indeed, is of great importance. But we must own we were in some degree shaken with regard to the expediency of choosing land because of its fertility. M. Demetz is strongly in favour of employing the lads on fertile soil, and his authority goes far with us. But the advantages of a bracing climate and of remoteness from any town or populous village, does much in the instance of Glencree to countervail many disadvantages, to say nothing of the moral example constantly before the eyes of the workers of the conquest obtained by toil over almost insuperable difficulties.

"We visited the school-room and principal dormitory—both long apartments—the latter the longest sleeping-room we ever saw. The beds are put as closely together as possible, allowing for passage; but an abundance of windows on each side supplies, in the opinion of the Director, ample ventilation. The room contains four large fire-places; and so severe is the cold at the altitude of Glencree that it is necessary during the winter to keep huge fires here night and day. The room is swept daily and washed twice a week. It was beautifully clean; and the beds, each made by its occupant, were perfectly neat. The lavatory is down stairs. As at Ruysselede, the family system of Dr. Wichern and M. Demetz has not been brought into action. That it has many advantages cannot be controverted; and although it is doubtless more expensive than the congregate system, it was after due investigation substituted at Redhill for the cheaper plan, even when the change involved considerable expensive alterations.

"The school-room has a high *dais* at one end, which enables the master to overlook all his pupils with ease. It is used also at Christmas as a stage for theatrical representations, the master writing the plays which the pupils act.

"The boys do the whole work of the house. We found one of them in the kitchen busy in preparing dinner; being Friday the food was vegetable soup. One or two lads were at work in the wash-house. They use no washing-machine, but have one for wringing, and a mangle. There are also hot drying closets. Ironing is a process dispensed with.

"Glencree is lighted throughout by gas made on the premises. The apparatus is entirely managed by one of the lads, and it occupies his whole time, except what he passes in school. School-time employs about three and a half hours each day in summer, and more in winter. Some few of the pupils, Mr. Lynch told us, are studying mathematics, and many reach the higher branches of arithmetic. There is a library open to the use of those who acquire and retain the privilege by good conduct. Many of the books are Roman Catholic works, but there are also several of unsectarian character.

One of the lads is librarian, and attended to open the bookcase for our inspection. Some of the boys are taught the art of chair-making in a large airy shop fitted with a lathe and all tools proper for the manufacture. The chairs are for sale; and a strong, well-made specimen was pointed out to us as having been entirely constructed by one of the boys.

"The pupils were practising band-music when we entered the music-room, as we presume it is called. The array of instruments stored in its presses was very large, and the master who teaches music has his whole time thus occupied. It was the brass band to which we were now listening (there is a fife band also), and about twenty-four youths were performing. They played marches and dance music with great spirit and precision, but an operatic *fantasia* was not so perfectly rendered.

"The lads are building a new stable and loft, and passing the spot where they were thus employed we entered the garden. It was well stocked with vegetables, boasted some flowers, and was in nice order—looking altogether so well-established that it was hard to believe it was the bare side of a mountain only six years ago.

"The boys are instructed in all their occupations, except music, by lay brothers, and the staff of teachers is large. There is a genial, kindly tone throughout the little community, and Mr. Lynch seems to regard the lads almost as children of his own. They have a particularly healthy and cheerful appearance, being markedly superior—at first sight, at any rate—to the Ruysselede or even Mettray boys in this respect. In dress, it must be confessed, they looked dirty, but their agricultural work, road-cutting, peat-cutting, &c., makes this almost inevitable.

"There is a tablet of honour on which are usually inscribed about 100 names out of 254, the total number of pupils. This is a smaller proportion than at Mettray. Inscription is obtained here, as there, by three months of good conduct.

"The lads who come now are much more manageable than those received in the early days of the school, but out of all who have left only twelve have relapsed into crime. The death-rate is very low, only one in 200 per annum. Lads run away occasionally, but, with one exception, they have always been recaptured, or have returned of their own accord.

"As one o'clock drew nigh, troops of twenty or thirty boys approached from different sides, accompanied by the lay brothers—not an unpicturesque sight up here among the mountains. They had cleansed their faces and hands and entered the refectory before we reached it, and the *Angelus* was reciting when we arrived. The prayer over, the boys fell to with a will. A large porringer, and huge piece of bread—1 lb. in weight—had been allotted to each place, and the soup was brought in from the kitchen hot and hot as it was wanted, the lads "asking for more"—*and getting it*—at pleasure. The scene had less military precision than at Ruysselede, but more, we think, of enjoyment. One of the lads sometimes reads aloud during meal times, but that was not so to-day.

"After dinner the boys amuse themselves in the large court, and as soon as we were ready to witness it they were put through their drill, in which they acquitted themselves extremely well. After drill came a very good performance from each band, concluding with 'God save the Queen' and 'St. Patrick's Day.' 'We have *two* national airs,' remarked one of the officers.

"Having now remained to the utmost limit of our time, we took leave of our friendly hosts and their flock, and grateful for the cordiality which characterizes all sorts and conditions of men, women, and children in Ireland, we departed, thoroughly pleased with our visit.

"DUBLIN.

"August 1st.—Went to the Reformatories for Protestant boys and girls—that for boys first. It is on the outskirt of the city, and has a considerable tract of market garden attached to it. This supplies all the vegetables for the boys and some for the girls, besides a quantity sold, which in the past year realized £40. The ground, under the direction of the master, was well cultivated; he and one assistant form the staff of teachers. There are 34 boys. Gardening is their staple occupation, but they make, mend, and wash their outer clothing, cook, clean the house, and keep it in repair. They have also built a wash-house, pigsties, &c. Most of the lads were in the school-room when we entered it, one class writing exceedingly well, and another receiving a capital lesson in arithmetic. They looked intelligent and healthy, with scarcely a single countenance of the repulsive criminal type.

"The girls' school, in Cork-street, about a half mile distant, is managed by a lady and one assistant, but the number of pupils is still smaller, being at present only 15. We can state that none of the reformatories, either Catholic or Protestant, are full, such is the decrease of juvenile crime in Ireland. With the large proportion of supervising and teaching power here brought to bear the success is very great. The house was exquisitely clean—the boards as white as could be—every article of metal polished to the utmost brilliancy; the beds were perfectly arranged, and lying upon each was a brush and comb and small toothcomb as clean as when they came from the shop. The kitchen was in such scrupulous order that it looked as if it could never have been used. A little store-room, which is placed under the care of each girl in turn, containing all the provisions for the household, had not an article out of place—in fact, the house throughout looked like none we ever saw before, except in Holland; and this, remember, is in Ireland!

"The chief employment of the girls is knitting, sewing, and washing, as they make and wash their own garments as well as the under-clothing of the inmates of the Boys' Reformatory. They do the whole work of the house, take care of everything, and the girls in the highest class even go out to make purchases for the

household. Two were at this time absent (it is a rule that two always should go out together) buying provisions, the Matron said. They are intrusted with money, and are most scrupulous in accounting for it. There is no difficulty in obtaining places for these girls in service, and ALL have done well. The same may be said of the boys, with the exception of one—a peculiar case.

"The system upon which these schools are conducted was framed by the Honorary Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Shore, the zealous and enlightened Chaplain to the Male Convict Prisons, who has based it on the system there pursued. Its fundamental principle is, that no advantage or privilege shall be enjoyed until it has been *earned*, nor be retained longer than it is deserved; and that progress shall be recorded by marks. The children are divided into five classes, and are placed on entrance in the lowest, *i.e.*, the fifth, and while in this their privileges are *none*. Gradually they earn an hour's recreation, permission to write and receive letters, to see friends (under due regulation), to possess a little garden, to go to church, instead of attending a service in the house, better diet, &c., &c.

"Let us here draw attention to a remark which has reference to all the places we visited. The experience of years has enabled the directors and other governing bodies to pursue, through many ramifications, the great principle established by Archbishop Whately and Captain Maconochie, namely, that while no motive which can furnish a wholesome stimulus to the offender to enter on a course of self-improvement and persevere therein should be withheld; on the other hand, that no advantage, whether in the shape of relaxation of stringent discipline, or in facilities for working himself out of detention, should be conferred, unless they have been *earned* by his sedulous and untiring industry and good behaviour; and that he should forfeit his privileges, some or all, if guilty of misconduct.

"Time as it rolls on will, doubtless, bring about the adoption of other beautiful expedients from the store devised by Captain Maconochie for carrying this principle into full effect; or it may suggest means not yet conceived. Assuredly it is of the highest importance that every hour of his detention the prisoner should be reminded that his well-being, both before and after his discharge, must depend on himself.

"A privilege granted to the highest class in the Girls' Reformatory is to earn a little pocket money by extra sewing in recreation time. The school lately desired to express their gratitude to the Inspector of Reformatories for much kindness received from him, and, with the money thus obtained by the first class, materials were bought for a bookmarker, which was made and presented by all the girls. We were permitted to see it. It far surpasses all previous conceptions of ours as to the possible grandeur and dimensions of bookmarkers, and must have exhausted the proceeds of many play hours spent in extra needlework."

APPENDIX, No. II.

LIST of Reformatory Schools, showing their Locality, Date of Certificate, Name of Corresponding Manager, and amount of Accommodation :—

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ANTRIM, . . .	Malone Reformatory School, for Protestant Boys, Belfast. Certified March 13th, 1860. Accommodation for 60 Boys. Charles W. Shaw, Esq., at the School.
CORK, . . .	Reformatory School, for Roman Catholic Boys, Upton. Certified July 6th, 1860. Accommodation for 160 Boys. Rev. Moses Furlong, at the School.
DUBLIN, . . .	Reformatory School for Protestant Girls, 103, Cork-street, Dublin. Certified April 12th, 1859. Accommodation for 25 Girls. Rev. Thomas R. Shore, B.D., at the School, or 53, Summer-hill, Dublin.
" . . .	Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, High Park. Certified December 21st, 1858. Accommodation for 45 Girls. Mrs. Mary O'Callaghan, at the School, Drumcondra.
" . . .	Reformatory School for Protestant Boys, 3, Rehoboth-place. Certified November 18th, 1859. Accommodation for 40 Boys. Rev. Thomas R. Shore, B.D., at the School, or at 53, Summer-hill, Dublin.
GALWAY, . . .	St. Joseph's Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, Society-street, Ballinasloe. Certified February 11th, 1864. Accommodation for 25 Girls. Mrs. Mary Burke, at the School.
LIMERICK, . .	St. Joseph's Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, Limerick. Certified January 25th, 1859. Accommodation for 50 Girls. Mrs. Amelia Von Neuvenhove, at the School.
MONAGHAN, . .	Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, Spark's Lake, Monaghan. Certified May 3rd, 1859. Accommodation for 50 Girls. Mrs. Genevieve Beale, at the School.
WICKLOW, . .	St. Kevin's Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Boys, Glencree, Enniskerry. Certified April 12th, 1859. Accommodation for 300 Boys. Rev. Francis J. Lynch, at the School.

RETURN of YOUNG OFFENDERS under Detention, and in the Reformatory Schools, December 31st, 1865.

	1865.	
	Boys.	Girls.
Malone Protestant Reformatory School, Belfast,	38	.
Roman Catholic Reformatory School, Upton, county Cork,	145	.
Protestant Reformatory School, 3, Rehoboth-place, Dublin,	32	.
St. Kevin's Roman Catholic Reformatory School, Glencree, county Wicklow,	275	.
Protestant Reformatory School, 103, Cork-street, Dublin,	.	16
High Park Roman Catholic Reformatory School, Drumcondra, county Dublin,	.	40
Golden-bridge Roman Catholic Reformatory School, county Dublin,	.	.
St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Reformatory School, Limerick,	.	30
Spark's Lake Roman Catholic Reformatory School, Monaghan,	.	45
St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Reformatory, Ballinasloe,	.	7
	490	138
Total,	628	

APPENDIX, No. III.

DETAILED REPORT ON CERTIFIED REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

COUNTY ANTRIM.

The MALONE PROTESTANT REFORMATORY SCHOOL for BOYS, at BELFAST.

This school continues to make a most satisfactory progress, and more than justifies the opinions I have already expressed of it.

The trades and agriculture are carried on in a manner most creditable to all connected with the institution.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. C. W. Shaw, is as active and earnest in his exertions and with as admirable results as in former years.

Mr. M. D. Hill, whose account of his visit to Glencree and to the Dublin Reformatories is given in Appendix No. 1, visited the Malone School on his way to Scotland, and informed me by letter that in his opinion the institution was in excellent order, and that I had every reason to be satisfied with it. An opinion such as this, coming from so high an authority as Mr. Hill, cannot fail to interest those who are engaged in working the school.

The total number under detention on the 31st of December, 1865, was 38. The average monthly number during the year was 38.

The following figures show the cost per head in the year 1865 :—

	£	s.	d.
Cost per head,	26	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto (food weekly),	0	2	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto (clothing ditto),	0	1	$4\frac{3}{4}$

The payments by parents in 1865, amounted to £27 3*s.* 1*d.*
The industrial profit in 1865 was £92 10*s.* 1*d.*
Of the 38 young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1865, 30 were first commitments.
In 1865, 15 were discharged, and all are doing well.
During the year 1865, 3 boys were placed on licence.
The following are the Chaplains' Reports for 1865 :—

"April 3, 1866.

"As one of the Chaplains of the Malone Reformatory, I report that for the year past the conduct of the boys has been such as to give me the highest satisfaction. In the Governor I have always found the utmost willingness to carry out all my wishes.

"Samuel Anderson,
"Incumbent of Upper Falls."

To the Inspector of Reformatory Schools.

"Malone, April 2, 1866.

"Dear Sir,—The boys under my care in the Malone Protestant Reformatory have been regular in their attendance at public worship, and at the Sabbath school during the past year. Their conduct during my intercourse with them has been all I could wish; and I trust they are availing themselves of the good advantages of the institution. I believe they are making progress in knowledge and in the formation of good habits.

"I am, dear sir, faithfully yours,

"Joseph Mackenzie, Presbyterian Chaplain."

To the Inspector of Reformatory Schools.

County Cork.

Reformatory Schools for Roman Catholic Boys, Upton.

In my last report I wrote of this school as follows :—

"The trades—shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, and agriculture—are all carried out in the best and most economical manner. Nearly all the boys are good agricultural labourers; and the Reverend Mr. Furlong, the manager, is raising a considerable fund to enable those who may deserve it, and whose circumstances may render it desirable, to emigrate."

To this statement I have nothing to add, save that although large numbers have been recently discharged their conduct has been most satisfactory, and this result I attribute to the generous outlay made by the manager when starting his boys in life.

The total number under detention on the 31st of December, 1865, was 145; the average monthly number during the year was 151.

The following figures show the cost per head in 1865 :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost per head, ...	18	5	$0\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto (food weekly), . . .	0	2	10
Ditto (clothing ditto), . . .	0	0	$11\frac{3}{4}$

The payments by parents in 1865 amounted to £42 6*s.* 6*d.*
The industrial profit in 1865 was £243 0*s.* $5\frac{1}{2}$*d.*

Of the 145 young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1865, 91 were first commitments.

In 1865, 33 were discharged, and 31 are doing well.

During the year 1865, 1 boy was placed on licence.

The band and drill are carefully attended to. The band is very good.

Dublin.

Reformatory School for Protestant Boys, 3, Rehoboth-place.

As will have been perceived from Mr. Hill's notes in Appendix No. 1, this school is in a highly satisfactory condition. Indeed, attended to as it is by the Rev. Mr. Shore it could not be otherwise, seconded as he is by the excellent manager, Mr. Hanna.

From the report of the Committee for 1865, I take the following passages :—

Boys Discharged.

"N.—Had a decided wish for a seafaring life, for which he showed a great aptitude, and was entered in a ship in Liverpool, whither he has gone on a distant voyage.

"O., P., Q.—Those three boys turned out exceedingly well. Two of them had near relatives in North America and Canada, who invited them to join them. The third was also most anxious to emigrate. They were, therefore, sent several months since. They write most regularly to the school, and are all getting on well, comfortable, and happy.

"R.—Was an idle, ill-disposed lad; but for the last twelve months had been much improved in his outward conduct. He had made some proficiency in tailoring, and was given up to his father, who undertook to have him improved in his trade.

"S.—Was a quiet boy, of a constitution not naturally strong. His mother is a decent woman, who took him home, and will provide for him. He was much improved before he left the school.

"T.—Turned out an excellent lad, most amiable in disposition, trustworthy, and intelligent. He was selected by the superintendent of a public institution to be his assistant in a responsible post; and he has been employed for about six months, fully justifying the good opinion that was entertained of him.

"U.—This boy was very like the preceding, and was taken by the owner of a respectable establishment, who had, unsolicited, called at the school, and asked for a boy who could be well recommended as a messenger and assistant in the shop. He has been in his situation about three months, and is going on most satisfactorily.

"V.—Was a smart, intelligent lad, most anxious for a seafaring life. Happily he had some very reputable relations who had adopted that occupation, and who took him with them."

The total number under detention on the 31st of December, 1865, was 32; the average monthly number during the year was 32.

The following figures show the cost per head during the year 1865 :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost per head,	22	15	1
Ditto (food weekly),	0	2	9
Ditto (clothing do.),	0	1	1¼

The payments by parents in 1865 amounted to £23 7*s.* 8*d.*

The industrial profit in 1865 amounted to £67 1*s.* 8*d.*

Of the 32 young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1865, 19 were first commitments. In 1865, 7 were discharged, and all are doing well. During the year 1865, 3 boys were placed on licence.

Subjoined is the Report of the Chaplain for the year 1865:—

"The Rev. F. Tymons and I have during the past year continued the regular course of religious instruction at the Male Reformatory School, Rehoboth-place, and are able to report very favourably upon the conduct and improvement of those boys who have been under our care for that period. We see no reason to alter the opinion which we have previously expressed as to the capability for religious instruction of those boys who are sent to our school; and we have satisfactory proofs of their actual improvement both in religious knowledge and Christian character. Mr. Tymons and I have found the boys to be with very few exceptions very attentive and really anxious to learn; and in those not uncommon cases in which the almost total absence of any previous education makes it difficult to impart information, we have often found that the boys make the most vigorous efforts to overcome their deficiencies, and so to become capable of the improvement which they see others making. On the whole, we are able to report very satisfactorily upon the progress and conduct of the boys in our respective classes.

"William C. Greene,
"Prebendary of St. John's, Dublin."

County Wicklow.

St. Kevin's Reformatory School, Glencree, for Roman Catholic Boys.

No better or more full account of this institution, nothing more lifelike, or more accurate could be written than is supplied by Mr. Hill, in his Notes, printed in Appendix No. 1.

Having watched this institution from the beginning, I have always felt an especial interest in it, because, in spite of almost overwhelming difficulties, I saw that the manager and the staff were determined to do right and to succeed; and I believe, as all must believe who are acquainted with facts, that the Town Council of Dublin, knowing the debt which weighed upon the establishment, did a right, and a prudent, and a far-seeing, and an economical thing when they raised the rate which they had agreed to pay per head per week to Glencree, for boys committed from the city of Dublin, from 2*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*

Now that the debt upon the establishment is being gradually cleared off, and as the manager will be enabled to procure additional land of a better kind than that of which he first took possession, the expenses of the establishment will with time be reduced; and when this shall be the case, I am satisfied, from my knowledge of the man, the Rev. Mr. Lynch will be the first to inform the Town Council that the Glencree Reformatory School no longer needs the increased capitation grant.

The total number under detention on the 31st of December, 1865, was 275; the average monthly number during the year was 264.

The following figures show the cost per head during the year 1865 :—

	£	s.	d.
Cost per head,	20	8	8½
Ditto (food weekly),	0	3	5½
Ditto (clothing do.),	0	1	0

The payments by parents in 1865 amounted to £157 8*s*. 9*d*.

The industrial profit in 1865 amounted to £102 11*s*.

Of the 275 young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1865, 180 were first commitments. In 1865, 67 were discharged, and 64 are doing well. During the year 1865, 18 were placed on licence.

Dublin.

The Cork-street Reformatory School for Protestant Girls.

It would be impossible for me to give any more accurate account of this school than that supplied by Mr. Hill, in his Notes, printed in Appendix No. 1.

To the Rev. Mr. Shore, whose services to the Rehoboth School are stated in the Report upon that Institution, the Cork-street School is most deeply indebted for its success. It would, however, be neither fair nor reasonable to forget that he has been ably and zealously seconded by the excellent women who have charge of the school, Miss Cook and Miss Sharpe. It must be most satisfactory to all connected with this school, that no girl who has been fully subjected to its training has relapsed after discharge, even though some were upon reception as vicious and depraved as it was possible for persons of their age to be.

The total number under detention on the 31st of December, 1865, was 16; the average monthly number during the year was 15.

The following figures show the cost per head during the year 1865 :—

	£	s.	d.
Cost per head,	25	16	10
Ditto (food weekly),	0	2	4¼
Ditto (clothing do.),	0	1	4¾

The payments by parents in 1865 amounted to £9 1*s*.

The industrial profit in 1865 amounted to £41 2*s*.

Of the 16 young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1865, 13 were first commitments. In 1865, 3 were discharged, and all are doing well.

During the year 1865, 3 girls were placed on licence.

Subjoined is the Chaplain's Report for 1865 :—

"Protestant Reformatory for Girls, 103, Cork-street,
"Dublin, 9th February, 1866.

"During 1865 my visits to this school, and that for boys at Rehoboth-place, have been as frequent as in past years—always once, sometimes

twice, in each week—and I am therefore perfectly well acquainted individually with all the inmates. As the girls attend at my church, I consider them more peculiarly under my pastoral care. My work in that department is light as well as agreeable; for it is not at stated times or by merely class-instruction that they learn religion—its influence pervades the entire working of the school. An hour daily, and two on Sundays, are devoted exclusively to religious instruction. The work of each day is commenced and closed with family prayers and reading, accompanied with short comments, which our matron is, by her great experience, so eminently qualified to give. All the girls in the first and second classes attend Divine Services at my church, while for the others there are prayers, reading, and singing in the school.

"Thos. R. Shore,
"Incumbent of St. Nicholas', Dublin."

The following extract from the Report of the Committee of 1865 is worthy of note:—

"Girls.

"The girls released during the past year were all placed as domestic servants in most desirable situations, in which they still continue, and are likely to do so for a long time. They all give evidence of real reformation; they are honest, trustful, and trustworthy. The two first mentioned in last report, as having been released in 1864, still continue in situations, and still preserve the high character then given of them. They, and their mistresses, keep up regular communication with the school.

"The profits to be realised by industrial work can never, in a Reformatory School, be in proportion to the number of inmates. As was observed in last report, the cost of superintendence and instruction must always bear heavily on the profits of the children's labour. By the time that they are well instructed, and have become practically useful, they are, in most cases, old enough, or have been detained in the school long enough, to make it advisable to discharge them and place them out in the world; and while very frequently a considerable return might be realised from a few, for whom profitable employment would naturally present itself, this is reduced, and almost neutralized, when numbers have to be dealt with, by the necessity of finding and inventing occupation, and, in fact, employing the majority in practically useless and unremunerative work."

Dublin.

High Park Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls.

The ratepayers of Dublin are quite as much indebted to this school as to Glencree, possibly even more so, when we recollect how extremely difficult it is to effect a reformation in girls who have been any time acquainted with vice, and when we recollect, too, the very many obstacles to be encountered in securing for them safe employment on discharge. These are difficulties which all managers of reformatory schools for girls are well aware of, and have had repeatedly to deplore, but the difficulties are all increased when the reformatory is in the neighbourhood of a large city.

High Park School has had its share of troubles in this way, but it has come through them with wonderful success; and although it cannot be stated that High Park has had no relapses among those

discharged, I feel deep satisfaction in reporting that the relapses were in all cases, but one, among a class of girls who can be reached by no moral training, so changed and warped are they in mind and heart from all we ordinarily consider to be a type of womanhood. They are precisely the same class as we find among the adults of a convict prison—women who *will*, notwithstanding all that can be done for them, make themselves almost perpetual occupants of the punishment cells, where their sole satisfaction appears to be to shock even the most experienced prison officers, who are compelled by duty to approach them, with a language consisting of only ribaldry, blasphemy, and obscenity.

I have stated that all the relapses, but one, were from among such a class as this; that one was driven upon the streets, after her mother's death, by the drunkenness, cruelty, and neglect of her own father.

The school is in a very satisfactory condition, and is, as in former years, worked with great zeal and ability.

The needlework, baking, laundry-work, and work of household servants is conducted with the same efficiency as in former years.

The total number under detention on the 31st December, 1865, was 40; the average monthly number during the year was 41.

The following figures show the cost per head during the year 1865:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost per head,	19	17	11
Ditto (food weekly),	0	3	2½
Ditto (clothing do.),	0	0	5

The payments by parents in 1865 amounted to £23 7*s.* 3*d.*

The industrial profit in 1865 amounted to £63 1*s.* 9*d.*

Of the 40 young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1865, 30 were first commitments. In 1865, 15 were discharged, and 13 are doing well. During the year 1865, 4 were placed on licence.

The needlework in this school is among the best I have ever seen.

County Galway.

St. Joseph's Reformatory School, Ballinasloe, for Roman Catholic Girls.

This little school, which was opened in February, 1864, has had as yet no opportunity of showing its working, as tried by the only test of the reformatory system—the conduct of those discharged. But if I may speculate upon how the children will conduct themselves hereafter, looking to their present conduct, and considering the training they receive, I anticipate most satisfactory results. The children of this school are most happily placed, and their small number secures for them a devoted attention from a staff of most intelligent ladies, that must in the end work a thorough reformation.

The children are employed at the ordinary work of girls' schools.

The parents appear to be of the very poorest class, because, although I have made every possible effort to enforce contribution, I have not succeeded in a single case.

It is worthy of remark, that although this is the only Reformatory School for girls in the west of Ireland, and although it has been opened since February, 1864, it has to June, 1866, had sentenced to it only 9 girls. It had sentenced to it in the year 1865 only 2 cases, although I am aware that the lady who manages it had given full intimation to all concerned that the school was open, and a similar intimation was forwarded officially by me.

The total number under detention on the 31st of December, 1865, was 7; the average monthly number during the year was 6.

The following figures show the cost per head during the year 1865 :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost per head, ...	29	19	$6\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto (food weekly), . . .	0	3	9
Ditto (clothing ditto), . . .	0	0	$10\frac{1}{2}$

The children are too few and too young to make any statement of industrial profit possible.

Of the 7 young offenders under detention on the 31st December, 1865, all were first commitments.

County Limerick.

St. Joseph's Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, Limerick.

As in former years, Mrs. Lockhart manages this school with the most complete success. The needle and laundry work, with embroidery and the making of Limerick lace, are carefully attended to, and keep the girls fully employed.

In my last report upon this school I observed—

"I have found the system of this reformatory very useful in checking the evil dispositions of Dublin girls, whom I have been obliged to transfer from High Park Reformatory. Mrs. Lockhart has a complete knowledge of the class of girls with whom she has to deal; and the change from Dublin to Limerick—the removal from every association of the past, and the being placed under the control of a lady who cannot be deceived, and who will not be cajoled—makes very vicious and very artful girls understand that obedience must at all events be assumed; and at length, and with good example, that which was at first assumption becomes a reality."

I feel very great satisfaction in now stating that during the year 1865 I had good opportunities of testing the correctness of the opinion just quoted. Nothing can be more admirable than the results of certain cases in this school which I had watched with great anxiety.

The total number of young offenders under detention on the

31st of December, 1865, was 30; the average monthly number during the year was 34.

The following figures show the cost per head during the year 1865 :—

	£	s.	d.
Cost per head, ...	18	4	2¼
Ditto (food weekly), . . .	0	2	9¾
Ditto (clothing ditto), . . .	0	0	8¼

The payments by parents in 1865 amounted to £13 8*s*.

The industrial profit in 1865 amounted to £25.

Of the 30 young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1865, 28 were first commitments. In 1865, 11 were discharged, and all are doing well. In the year 1865, 2 were placed on licence.

County Monaghan.

Spark's Lake Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls.

Were it not for the aid which the manager of this school has given in receiving Dublin girls of a very depraved class, High Park would have been compelled in justice to the less vicious inmates of the school to ask their discharge. In my last report upon this school I referred to this fact as follows :—

"Were it not for the manager's (Mrs. Beale) indomitable perseverance in her mission, and her courage in accepting the transfer from High Park of the worst class of Dublin girls, eight at the least would have been thrown upon the world and into utter depravity. There are none so wicked, so violent—so, to all human judgment, lost—as to be beyond the scope of her zeal and sympathy. Of the eight just mentioned, five have been saved, one is doubtful, and two have been ruined through the wickedness of their mothers; that is, five were, by Mrs. Beale, enabled to emigrate; one has been placed in a situation where she may, if she will, be honest and virtuous; two have been taken by their mothers, plainly and confessedly, to live upon the wages of their sin, although the money for their passage and outfit, and honest employment in Canada, were secured for them."

"In addition to these, there is a less vicious class who have been received by Mrs. Beale from other reformatories; and she has had also her own peculiarly difficult cases from Belfast; but she has failed in no instance in securing a fair and honest start in life for those discharged when unthwarted by their vicious relatives; and she has occasionally succeeded, by her tact and foresight, in rescuing the children from such relatives. For example, about eight months ago two girls, cousins, were to be released, by expiration of sentence, on a certain day; their relatives, a gang of wandering tinkers, had been prowling about the Reformatory, and were driven off by the constabulary. They went away, declaring their intention of returning on the day of the girls' discharge. Mrs. Beale was determined to rescue the girls if possible. A steamer was to sail from Londonderry three days before the expected day of discharge. She telegraphed to me to obtain a pardon from the Chief Secretary at once, which he kindly granted; and three days before the day of discharge the two girls were sailing for New York, where careful friends and safe employment were secured for them."

A peculiar hardship under which Mrs. Beale labours is, that after having devoted time and care of the most zealous kind in securing a reformation, all the work is frequently undone because ill-disposed parents insist upon taking back their children at the expiration of sentence to the very haunts in which they first became criminal. Remonstrance with such people is vain. They watch and wait, noting the very hour of discharge, and refuse liberal offers upon the part of the manager to provide for the girl by emigration. I regret to report that I am aware of cases in which mothers have watched the release of their own daughters—the mothers were quiet, apparently respectable for their class in life, and yet they took their daughters away merely for the purpose of living upon their gains by prostitution.

But notwithstanding all these difficulties, Mrs. Beale has succeeded beyond any hope that I could entertain of working reformations among this class of girls; and I have come to believe of her, and of her school, precisely as one of the Divisional Justices of Dublin indicated his belief, when he said to me a short time ago,—"I don't know what we should do with the more grown class of Dublin girls but for Mrs. Beale."

The girls are employed at laundry-work, needle-work, care of a dairy, and of a small farmyard in which are pigs and fowl. A special care is taken that the girls are never idle, and yet never over-worked. In this, of course, lies the secret of how and why discipline is so well carried out.

The total number under detention on the 31st of December, 1865, was 45; the average monthly number during the year was 47.

The following figures show the cost per head during the year 1865:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost per head, ...	17	3	2
Ditto (food weekly), . . .	0	2	7¾
Ditto (clothing ditto), . . .	0	1	2

The payments by parents in 1865 amounted to £22 0*s.* 1*d.*

The industrial profit in 1865 amounted to £6 16*s.* 10½*d.*

Of the 45 young offenders under detention on the 31st of December, 1865, 28 were first commitments. In 1865, 11 were discharged, and 9 are doing well. During the year 1865 none were placed on licence.

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